



THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.



MORRISON AND GIBB, EDINBURGH,  
PRINTERS TO HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

# THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I.,  
C.I.E., LL.D., B.A.

MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
OF STATISTICS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA; HONORARY OR FOREIGN MEMBER OF THE  
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF NETHERLANDS INDIA AT THE HAGUE, OF THE INSTITUTO VASCO  
DA GAMA OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, OF THE DUTCH SOCIETY IN JAVA, AND OF  
THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON; HONORARY FELLOW OF  
THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY; ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, THE ROYAL  
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

*VOLUME XIV.*

INDEX.

~~SECOND~~ EDITION.

TRÜBNER & CO., LONDON, 1887.



# THE INDIAN EMPIRE:

Its History, People, and Products.

New Edition, 747 pages, with Map. Price, 21s.

BY SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I.

~~~~~  
'A marvellous combination of literary condensation and original research. It gives a complete account of the Indian Empire, its history, peoples, and products, and forms a worthy outcome of seventeen years of labour, with exceptional opportunities for rendering that labour fruitful. Nothing could be more lucid than Sir William Hunter's exposition of the economic and political condition of India at the present time, or more interesting than his scholarly history of the India of the past.'—*The Times*.

'Alone and unapproached as a complete, although necessarily condensed, account of India and its people.'—*The Westminster Review*.

'Never before has the whole subject of Indian history been so adequately and so intelligibly treated.'—*The Pall Mall Gazette*.

'A compact body of information, arranged and classified on correct principles.'—*The Academy*.

'A model of combined lucidity, conciseness, and comprehensiveness.'—*The Economist*.

'It is not too much to say that no account of any country has been presented to the public which combines compactness, completeness, and artistic literary skill in the same measure as is disclosed by this remarkable volume. Many of its sections are based upon entirely new materials, derived from local research.'—*The Pioneer* (India).

'Our great dependency is first viewed in its physical aspect, and we survey as if on a map in high relief the three regions into which its area naturally falls: the mountain system which forms an impenetrable barrier in the north; the river plains which, so to speak, nestle under the shadow of the Himalayas; and the table-lands of the distant south. . . . Passing from the work of nature to that of man, we behold, marshalled in stately procession, the various races which have successively modified India's social and political conditions. . . . The worth of the wondrous panorama thus presented can hardly be overrated.'—*The Englishman* (Calcutta).

'This volume deserves from the German public the high appreciation which it has already received from English readers. It places before us, as upon a stage, the facts that form the key to the development of India and its people; its political, social, and geographical conditions; its trade, commerce, and agriculture. The arrangement is convenient for reference; the descriptions are clear and often fascinating; and several subjects, for example the history of Christianity in India, are here for the first time treated from the basis of local research. The work also affords a proof of the earnest desire of the British Government of India to improve the condition of the people of the great Empire, which had remained in a backward state under the East Indian Company.'—*Berliner Zeitung*.

'What gives to this work its high value is, first, the trustworthy statistical foundation of everything that pertains to the present. Second, the strenuous endeavour of the author to clearly trace back, so far as possible within his limits, the existing conditions to their historical origin; and to present a realistic picture not only of India in the past, but also of what immediately lies before her. He has taken the utmost care to invariably make use of the best sources of information; and has thus succeeded in producing a work which is fascinating in the highest degree, and which can claim throughout to represent in essentials the present state of research.'—Dr. A. Weber in the *Deutsche Literatur-Zeitung*.

TRÜBNER & CO., LONDON.



11/1

11/1  
11/1  
11/1

## POSTSCRIPT.

---

SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, 'so far from representing the "stationary stage" of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.' The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.<sup>1</sup>

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

<sup>1</sup> The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886 ; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order ; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established ; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into



a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.<sup>1</sup>

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

<sup>1</sup> In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words '*right*' and '*left*' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.<sup>1</sup> Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi, pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state<sup>1</sup> that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.<sup>2</sup> A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi, p. 431.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. vi, p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India ; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own : but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEINAR,

*August 24, 1887.*



# IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

## INDIA.

### INDEX.

#### A

- Abaji Somadeo, Sivaji's general, took Kalyán, vii. 347.
- Abar or Abor Hills, in Assam, i. 1, 2.
- Abars, independent tribe, probably of Tibetan stock, i. 1; in Assam, i. 353; in Lakhimpur, viii. 431; article 'India,' vi. 57.
- Abázai, fort in Punjab, i. 2.
- Abbott, Gen., settled Hazára, v. 362; founded Abbottábád, v. 363; suggested that Arrian's Aornos was Mahábari Hill, xi. 506.
- Abbottábád, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 2.
- Abbottábád, town and cantonment in Punjab, i. 2, 3.
- Abdalla, Arab tribe near Aden, i. 24.
- Abdu, town in Bombay, i. 3.
- Abdúl Ghani, Nawáb, gave water-supply and almshouses to Dacca, iv. 89, 90, 91.
- Abdúl Khán, Nawáb of Cuddapah, conquered the Bámmahál, iv. 48, 56.
- Abdúl Nabí Khán, last Kalhora chief of Sind, his history, xii. 512, 513.
- Abdúl Ráhim Khán, mutineer leader, ruled Budáun, iii. 118.
- Abdúl Samad Khán, Governor of Kashmir, defeated the Sikhs (1716) and took Bánda prisoner, xi. 263.
- Abdúl Waháb, first Nawáb of Karnúl, turned the temples into mosques, viii. 42; his mausoleum, viii. 45.
- Abdúl Waháb Khán, Nawáb of Arcot, held fort of Chandragiri, iii. 363.
- Abdullá Khán, Sayyid, Wazir, helped his brother against Farukhsiyar, defeated by Muhammad Sháh, v. 257, 258.
- Abdullá Khán Talpur, expelled the last Kalhora chief from Sind, xii. 513.
- Abdullá Kutab Sháh, king of Golkonda, defeated by Aurangzeb, v. 255.
- Abdur Rahmán Khán, made Amír of Afghánistán (July 1880), i. 52; defeats Ayúb Khán, vii. 275, 398; interview with Lord Dufferin at Rawál Pindi, vii. 275.
- Abdúr Razá, Wazir of Mahmúd of Ghazni, conquered Sind, xii. 509.
- Abdurrazak, Arab traveller, his mention of Káyal, viii. 107.
- Abercromby, Lieut., translated History of the Rájás of Coorg, iv. 30.
- Abercromby, Gen. John, acting Governor of Madras, ix. 67.
- Abhans, village in Central Provinces, i. 3.
- Abhrambara, leader of insurrection in Kanara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31.
- Abingdon, Major, relieved siege of Tellicherry, xiii. 238.
- Abiraman, town in Madras, i. 3.
- Abji, town in Bombay, i. 3.
- Ablagundi, pass in Madras, i. 3, 4.
- Abor Hills and Abor Tribe. *See* Abar.
- Aboriginal tribes, non-Aryan population, article 'India,' vi., chap. iii. pp. 53-74. Kistvaen builders, flint and bronze periods, 53; non-Aryans of Vedic India, 53, 54; Andaman islanders, 55; Anamalai hillmen, 55; Gonds and aboriginal tribes of the Central Provinces, 55, 56; the Jádags or leaf-wearers of Orissa, 56; tribes of the Himalayas, 56; of Assam, 57; Santáls, their tribal government, history, religion, 57-60; the Kandhs of Orissa, their tribal government, blood revenge, marriage by capture, and human sacrifice, 60-63; origin of the non-Aryan tribes, 63; the three non-Aryan stocks

- Tibeto-Burman, Dravidian, Kolarian, —their languages, 63-68; statistics of non-Aryan races in 1872 and 1881, 69-71; Hindulizing tendency among aboriginal tribes, 70, 71; crushed aboriginal tribes, 71; gipsy clans, 71; aboriginal criminal tribes, 71, 72; the non-Aryan hill tribes as soldiers, 72; Colonel Dixon's work among the Mhairs of Rájputána, 73; Sir James Outram's work among the Bhils, 73; fidelity of the hill races, 73.—For notices of special tribes, *see* Ahars, Ahams, Akas, Andamanese, Andhs, Badagas, Bagdis, Baigas, Baitis, Bants, Baoris or Bauris, Bathudis, Bbars, Bhilálas, Bhils, Bhogtás, Bhoitiyás, Bhumlis, Bhutás, Bhuviyás, Binjwára, Birhors, Bishnous, Botwas, Brokpas, Brushas, Bunás, Bushkarika, Chakmas, Cham-pas, Chandás, Chaungthás, Chaws, Chenchuwaras, Cherus, Chilásis, Chins or Khyins, Chitrális, Chutiyás, Dáglis, Dálus, Daphlás, Denwás, Deswalis, Dhangers, Dhúms, Dommaras, Doms, Gadwás or Gadbas, Gáros, Gaudas, Gaulis, Gonda, Gurungs, Habóras, Hajungs, Halbás or Halwás, Hallanis, Holiyars or Holiaru, Irulars, Kaders, Kakhyens, Kakas, Kamis, Kandhs, Kanets, Karens, Kaswas, Káthkaris, Kathodis, Kehars, Khamtis, Khárwars, Khásis, Kirantis, Kochs, Kolia, Kols, Koragars, Korachavandlu, Koris, Kor-kús, Korwás, Kotan, Kukis, Kunawáts, Kuns, Kurubas, Kurumbas, Kurkus, Kuras, Kway-mes, Ládakhis, Lálungs, Lepchás, Limbus, Madahis, Malaikudis, Malassars, Malayális, Magars, Maghs, Manás, Manipuris, Maravars, Máriás, Máris, Matak, Mechs, Mehars, Meos, Merats, Mers, Míkirs, Mínas, Míris, Mishmis, Moámariás, Morangs, Mros, Murnis, Musabars, Nágás, Nahals, Náikdás, Nairs, Nawars, Nepalis, Newárs, Nicobarians, Nihals, Nilangs, Nimchas, Puliyáras, Pwons, Rabhas, Rantiás, Rawats, Riangs, Sak, Santás, Saonts, Saraniyas, Savars or Sauras, Selungs, Shandús, Shens, Shins, Siár-khawars, Singphos, Soligáras, Sugalis, Sunwars, Syntengs, Taálas, Takkars, Talaings, Tsangúthás, Tiors, Tip-perahs, Todas, Torwális, Urdons, Vellálars, Wagris, Warlis, Yabelas, Yanadis, Yaws, Yerukálas, Yeshkúns.
- Abras, Muhammadan tribe in Lárkhána, vii, 463.
- Absentee landholders. *See* especially Chengalpat, iii, 387; Saháranpur, xii, 120.
- Abú, mountain and sanitarium in Rájputána, i, 4, 12; physical aspects, 4-6; climate, 6, 7; sanitarium, 7; Jain temples, 7-12; held sacred by the Jains, vi, 35, 159; xiii, 3, 4.
- Abu Husain, last king of Golconda, made treaties with Sivaji and Sambhaji, attacked by Aurangzeb, and sent prisoner to Daulatábád, v, 258.
- Abul Fazl, Akbar's finance minister and historian, vi, 300; retired to Jálna, when exiled from Akbar's court, vii, 106; murdered at Prince Sálim's advice, vii, 217; mentions the frequency of earthquakes in Kashmir, viii, 67.
- Abulfeda, Arab geographer, mentions Honáwar, v, 440.
- Abudís or customary cesses. *See* especially Bográ, iii, 29; Budáun, iii, 121.
- Academies for Hindu *pandits*. *See* *Tols*.
- Achakzals, a tribe in Afghánistán, expedition against, xi, 189.
- Achala Basanta, peak in Bengal, i, 12.
- Achandaviltán, town in Madras, i, 12.
- Achanta, town in Madras, i, 12.
- Achenkoll, pass and temple in Madras, i, 12.
- Achipur, village and signalling station in Bengal, i, 12.
- Achnera, town in N.-W. Provinces, i, 12.
- Achra, port in Bombay, i, 12.
- Aconite, found in Mishni Hills, ix, 464.
- Acquisition by the British of the various Districts. *See* Historical section under each District.
- Acta Sanctorum, The, of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi, 208.
- Adalpur, town in Bombay, i, 13.
- Adam, Sir Frederick, Governor of Madras (1837), ix, 67.
- Adam, John, acting Governor-General, ii, 279; article 'India,' vi, 403.
- Adam, W. P., Governor of Madras, ix, 67.
- Adam-jo-Tando, town in Sind, i, 13.
- Adampur, village in Punjab, i, 13.
- Adams, Major, defeats of Mir Kásim by, at Gherá and Udhá-nálá (1763), article 'India,' vi, 386; xi, 95, 96; xiii, 415.
- Adams, General, occupied Hoshangábád, v, 450; defeated the Peshwá at Pandar-kaura (1818), xi, 35, xiii, 540.
- Adam's Bridge, ridge of sand and rocks near Ceylon, i, 13.
- Adam's Peak in Ceylon, shrine common to Buddhism, Siva-worship, and Muhammadanism, article 'India,' vi, 203.
- Adavad, town in Bombay, i, 13.
- Addanki, town in Madras, i, 13, 14.
- Addison, Gulston, Governor of Madras (1709), ix, 67.
- Adegáon, village and tract of country in Central Provinces, i, 14.

Aden, peninsula, isthmus, and fortified town in Arabia, i. 14-24; history, 15-17; under British rule, 17, 18; trade, 18, 19; administration, 19, 20; climate and water-supply—(1) wells, (2) aqueduct, (3) tanks or reservoirs, (4) condensers, 20-24; fortifications, 24; Arab tribes—Abdéli, Fadhlî, Akrahî, 24.

Adevi Avûlapalli, mountain in Madras, i. 24.

*Adhidri*, system of usury rife in Bogra, iii. 29.

Adil Shahî, Muhammadan dynasty in Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 288.

Adil Muhammad, Nawâb of Garh Amâpani, rebelled during Mutiny, and was defeated at Râhatgarh, xiii. 103.

Aûna Masjid, historic mosque in Bengal, i. 24. *See* Panduah.

Adjâl, river in Bengal, i. 24, 25.

Adjunta. *See* Ajanta.

Administration, British, of India, article 'India,' vi., chap. xvi. pp. 431-481. Control of India in England under the Company and under the Crown, 431; Council of the Secretary of State, 431; the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, 431, 432; Executive and Legislative Councils, 432, 433; High Courts of Justice, 433; Law of British India, 433, 434; Provincial administration, 434, 435; 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' territory, 435; duties of District Officers, 435, 436; Districts, number of, in India, 436, 437; the Secretariats of the Government of India and of the Local Governments, 437, 438; the land-tax, 438-452; ancient land system of India, 438; the Musalman land-tax, 439; the *Zamindâr* made landlord, 439; landed property in India, and the growth of private rights, 439, 440; rates of assessment, Government share of the crop, 441; methods of assessment, 440, 441; the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, creation of proprietors by law, 441, 442; intermediate tenure-holders, 443; Statistical Survey of Bengal, 443; oppression of the cultivators, 443; Land Law of 1859, 443, 444; subsequent enhancements of rent and appointment of a Rent Commission, 444, 445; its recommendations, three years' tenant right, and compensation for disturbance, 444, 445; Orissa temporary Settlement, 445; Assam yearly Settlement, 445; *ryatwârî* Settlement in Madras, 445, 446; Sir Thomas Munro's method of assessment, 446; Permanent Settlement in estates of *zamindars* and native chiefs in Madras, 446, 447; growth of cultivators

into proprietors in Madras, and extension of tillage, 447; reduction of average land-tax in Madras, 448; Bombay land system, the 'survey tenure,' its advantages and disadvantages, 448, 449; debts of the Deccan peasant, 449; Bombay Agricultural Relief Acts of 1879 and 1881, and rural insolvency procedure, 449, 450; land Settlement in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, corporate holdings, 451; land system of Oudh, the *Tâhkidâr*, 451, 452; land system of the Central Provinces, 452; land revenue of British India, 452; salt administration, sources of salt supply, and realization of salt duty, 452, 453; working of the salt monopoly, 453, 454; process of salt manufacture, 444; excise on country spirits, rice-beer, opium, *gâyid*, and *charas*, 454, 455; municipal administration and statistics, 455-457; Imperial finance, and the 'business' of the Indian Government, 457, 458; changes in systems of account and the obscurities resulting therefrom, 458, 459; gross and net taxation of British India, 459-461; English and Indian taxation, 459-461; Indian taxation under the Mughals and under the British, 462, 463; incidence of taxation in Native States and British territory, 463-465; gross balance sheet of British India, and analysis of Indian revenues, 465, 466; nature of the land-tax, 467; items of taxation summarized, 460, 461; 467, 468; Indian expenditure,—the army, public debt, loss by exchange, public works, railways, etc., 468-470; local and municipal finance, 470; constitution and strength of the three Presidency armies, 471; police and jail statistics, 472; education, 472-479; education in ancient India, village schools and Sanskrit *talas*, 472, 473; the Company's first efforts at education, the Calcutta *Madrasa* and other colleges, 473; mission schools, 473; State system of education, 474, 475; the Education Commission of 1882-83, and its recommendations, 474; educational statistics of British India, 474, 475; the Indian Universities and their constitution, 475, 476; colleges, middle schools, and primary schools, in the various Provinces, 476-478; girls' schools, 478, 479; normal and other special schools, 479; the vernacular press and native journalism, 480; registered publications in India, 480, 481.—For historical details, *see* English in India, and History of British Rule.



- Local notices*—Aden, i. 19; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 129, 130; Assam, i. 369-371; Bengal, ii. 315-317; Bombay, iii. 65, 66; Lower Burma, iii. 206, 207; Central Provinces, iii. 320, 321; Coorg, iv. 39, 40; Berár, v. 272; Madras, ix. 64-66; North-Western Provinces, x. 397, 398; Oudh, x. 508, 509; Punjab, xi. 270, 271; Sind, xii. 523, 524; and see also the section on Administration in each District article.
- Administration of European possessions other than British: French possessions, iv. 455, 456; Portuguese possessions, see Daman, iv. 103; Diu, iv. 306; Goa, v. 95-99.
- Administration in Native States: Afghanistan, i. 47; Alwar, i. 206; Bahawalpur, i. 422, 423; Baluchistan, ii. 39; Baroda, ii. 166-168; Bhartpur, ii. 375; Bhopál, ii. 405; Bhután, ii. 416; Upper (when Independent) Burma, iii. 213-216; Chutia Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 464-466; Cochin, iv. 8, 9; Cutch, iv. 62, 63; Dholpur, iv. 275; Dúngarpur, iv. 324; Gwalior, v. 230; Haidarabád, v. 248; Hill Tipperah, v. 398, 400, 401; Indore, vii. 7, 8; Jalpur, vii. 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 68, 69; Jodhpur, vii. 243, 244; Kashmir and Jamu, vii. 76, 77; Káthiáwár States, viii. 93, 94; Khairpur, viii. 136, 137; Kotah, viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 326, 327; Laccadive Islands, viii. 394, 395; Maldive Islands, ix. 252; Manipur, ix. 332, 333; Mysore, x. 95, 96; Orchlá, x. 425; Orissa Tributary States, x. 476, 477; Rámpur, xi. 458; Sikkim, xii. 486, 487; Travancore, xiii. 351, 352; Udaipur, xiii. 408.
- Adoni, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 25.
- Adoption, Hindu practice of, article 'India,' vi. 414, 415.
- Adraipet, port in Madras, i. 27.
- Adur or Andur, family of *Kdvalgars* in Madras, i. 27.
- Advances to cultivators and weavers, in Ahmadábád, i. 90; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Bombay, iii. 54; Champáran, iii. 341; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Dacca, iv. 86; Goa, v. 95; Berár, v. 269; Orchlá, x. 425; Orissa, x. 459; to Santál colonists, xii. 231.
- Advichinchans, tribe of wandering jugglers in Dhárwár, iv. 260.
- Adyal, town in Central Provinces, i. 27.
- Aeng, river and town in Burmah, i-27. See An.
- Afghán dynasty of Delhi (1540-56), article 'India,' vi. 291.
- Afghanistan, History of, under the Duránis (1747-1846), article 'India,' vi. 406; early British dealings with (1800-37), 407; Afghán dynastic quarrels, 407; Russian intrigues, 407; installation of Sháh Shuja, and occupation of Kábul by a British force (1839), 407, 408; rising of the Afghán people, murder of the British envoy, and massacre of the British army on its retreat through the snow to India (1841-42), 408; the British army of retribution, 408, 409; Lord Ellenborough's proclamation, 409; second Afghán war (1878-81), 426, 427; murder of Sir L. Cavagnar, the British Resident, 427; retributive occupation of Kábul, 427; Sir F. Roberts' march from Kábul to Kandahár, and defeat of Ayúb Khán, 424; recognition of Abdur Rahman Khán as Amír, 427; the Ráwal Pindi *darádr*, 427; trade routes to Afghanistan, 586; value of Afghan trade, 586.
- Afghanistan, mountainous region between N. - W. India and Eastern Persia, i. 27-53; boundaries, 28, 29; natural divisions, 29, 30; rivers, 30-33; lakes, provinces, and towns—Isfálif, 33; Chárikár, 34; Kilát-i-Ghilzái, 34, 35; Girishk, 35; Farrah, 35; Sabzavár, 35; Zarni, 35, 36; Lash, 36; Ghorján, 36; natural productions—minerals, 36, 37; climate, 37, 38; agriculture, 38; domestic animals, 38, 39; industrial products, 39; trade, 39-41; races of Afghanistan—Duránis, 41; Ghilzáis, 41; Yusufzáis, 42; Kakars, 42; Kinil-báshis, 42, 43; Hazáras, 43, 44; Aimaks, 44; Hindkis, 44; Balúchis, 44; political institutions, 46, 47; government, 47; revenue, 47; military force, 48; language and literature, 48; history, 48-52; antiquities, 52, 53.
- Afghán-Turkistán, i. 53-56; population, 55; products and industry, 55; history, 55, 56; antiquities, 56.
- Afghán War, first (1838-42), article 'India,' vi. 407-409. See Afghanistan, history of, *supra*. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 49-51; assistance given by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 423; siege of Ghazni, v. 72; occupation of Kábul and massacre there, vii. 272, 273; operations at Kandahár, vii. 392-394; the forcing of the Khabar pass, viii. 125-127; occupation of Sibi, xii. 457, 458; opposition of the Mirs to the British march through Sind, xii. 514.
- Afghán War, second (1878-80), article 'India,' vi. 426, 427. See Afghanistan, history of, *supra*. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 52; assistance given by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 424; capture of Kábul and operations there,

- vii. 273, 274; operations at Kandahár, vii. 395-398; marches through the Khaibar pass, vii. 127; occupation of Pishin and its cession to the British, xi. 189; cession of Sibi, xii. 458; Sonmiani used as port of debarkation for stores, xlii. 61.
- Afridis, an Afghán clan west and south of Pesháwar, i. 42.
- Afzalgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 57.
- Afzul Khán, murder of, by Sivaji at Par-tábgarh, xi. 77, 78.
- Agai, town in Oudh, i. 57.
- Agar, petty State in Bombay, i. 57.
- Agar, town in Central India, i. 57.
- Agar attar*, a perfume made at Patharlá, xi. 87.
- Agarpárá, town in Bengal, i. 57.
- Agartala, capital of Hill Tipperah State in Bengal, i. 57, 58.
- Agartala, Old, ruins in Bengal, i. 58.
- Agarwála, trading and banking caste. *See* Márwáris.
- Agá-ahí, port in Bombay, i. 58.
- Agastyá, the Bráhma Saint of Southern India, legend of, article 'India,' vi. 329. *See also* 'Tinneveli,' xlii. 299.
- Agastyá-malai, peak in Madras, i. 58.
- Agates, found in Kalra, vii. 300; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Mysore, x. 92; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49.
- Agate ornaments, Cambay famous for, lii. 274.
- Age, population classified according to. *See* Population section under each District.
- Agencies, for the joint superintendence of the smaller Native States: Baghelkhand, i. 416, 417; Bhil or Bhópáwar, ii. 394, 395; Deputy Bhil, ii. 395; Bhópál, ii. 406; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Central India, iii. 297; Gána, v. 201; Indore, vii. 10; Káthiáwár, viii. 88-97; Mahi Kántha, ix. 175-179; Western Málwá, ix. 267-272; Pálanpur, x. 535-539; Rewá Kántha, xli. 48-54; Surat, xlii. 136.
- Aghoris, a carrion-eating sect of Sivalte devotees, article 'India,' vi. 214.
- Aghwanpur-Mughalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 58.
- Agidri*. *See* Temples, Parsi Fire.
- Agnew, Col., his administration of Raipur, xi. 369.
- Agnew, Mr. Vans, murdered by Múlráj, obelisk to, at Múltán, x. 12; demarcated boundaries of Spiti, xlii. 70.
- Agni, the Vedic God of Fire, article 'India,' vi. 80.
- Agoda, headland and bay, in Western India, i. 58, 59.
- Agra, Division in N.-W. Provinces, i. 59, 60.
- Agra, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 60-67; physical aspects, 60, 61; history, 61, 62; population, 62, 63; agriculture, 63, 64; natural calamities, 64, 65; commerce and trade, etc., 65, 66; administration, 66, 67.
- Agra, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 68.
- Agra City, capital of Akbar the Great, who built the fort, article 'India,' vi. 294; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near, 295; embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Emperor Jahangir, 301; 367; Sháh Jahán's great architectural works at the Táj Mahal and Moti Masjid, 304; deposition of Sháh Jahán and imprisonment within Agra Fort (where he died), by his usurping son Aurangzeb, 305; establishment of English factory at (1620), 367. *Local notices*—i. 68-76; site and area, 68; history, 68-71; architectural works, 71; Jamá Masjid, 71, 72; fort, 72, 73; Táj Mahal, 73-75; tomb of Ihtimád-ud-Daulá, 75; Akbar's tomb near, 75; population, 75, 76; manufactures, trade, etc., 76; municipality, 76.
- Agra Canal, irrigation work in N. India, i. 76, 77; article 'India,' vi. 29, 532, 533. *Local notices*—Agra District, i. 61; Delhi, iv. 183; Gurgón, v. 220; Muttra, x. 44.
- Agrn, village in Bengal, i. 77.
- Agra Barkhera, petty State in Central India, i. 77.
- Agradwip, island in Bengal, i. 77.
- Agrahára Vallápur, town in Madras, i. 77.
- Agrarian riots, in Bámangháil, li. 40; Bombay, iii. 57; Pabná, x. 513.
- Agricultural castes. *See* Castes.
- Agricultural day-labourers. *See* Day-labourers.
- Agricultural exhibitions. *See* Exhibitions.
- Agricultural Relief Acts for Southern India, vi. 449, 450.
- Agricultural school at Sáidapet in Madras, vi. 516; ix. 35, 119; xli. 140, 141.
- Agricultural stock in India, vi. 519-523; famous breeds of cattle and horses, 520, 521. *See also* Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.
- Agricultural products, article 'India,' vi. chap. xvii. pp. 482-544. Agriculture in India, the occupation of almost the entire population, 482, 483; various systems of agriculture, 483; rotation of crops, *petite culture*, 483, 484; statistics of rice cultivation in different Provinces, 484-486; hill cultivation, 486; wheat, 486; area under principal food-grains, 487; millets and minor cereals, 488, 489; pulses, 489; oil-seeds, 489; vegetables, fruits, and spices, 490; palms and sugar-cane, 491; cotton, 491-494; jute, 494, 495; indigo,

- 495-498; opium, 498, 499; tobacco, 499, 500; uncertainty of Indian crop statistics, 500; approximate area under certain principal crops, 501; special crops, coffee, 502-504; tea, 504-509; cinchona, 509-511; silk, 511-514; lac and lac-dye, 515; model farms, their small success, 515, 516; the problem of improved husbandry, 517; the impediments to better husbandry, namely, want of cattle, want of manure, and want of water, 517-519; agricultural stock, 519-523; forest conservancy and growth of the Indian Forest Department, 522; 524-527; nomadic cultivation, 527, 528; irrigation and its function in India during famine, 528, 529; irrigation areas in the different Provinces, 529-538; irrigation statistics for British India, 538, 539; famines and their causes, 539, 540; summary of Indian famines, 541, 542; the great famine in Southern India (1876-78), 542-544. See separate alphabetical headings of crops, etc., also Agricultural section under each District.
- Agriculture in India, small holdings, article 'India,' vi. 62; absence of large towns, 62.
- Agroha, historic town in Punjab, i. 77, 78.
- Agroor or Agrore, frontier valley in Punjab, i. 78.
- Agumbé, pass in Madras, i. 78.
- Agústisvaram, *iduk* in Madras, i. 78.
- Agwanpur-Mughalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 78.
- Agwon, revenue circle in Burma, i. 78, 79.
- Ahalya Bâi, ruled in Indore, vii. 5; founded city of Indore, vii. 9; lived at Maheswar, ix. 173.
- Ahams, former rulers of Assam, i. 79-81; history, 79, 80; religion, 80; present numbers, 81; their administration of Assam, i. 342-344; now a crushed tribe, article 'India,' vi. 71; present descendants of, vi. 188. *Local notices*—See Darang, iv. 143, 145; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 428-430; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibságar, xii. 461, 462, 463.
- Ahaukripur, town in Oudh, i. 81.
- Ahár, ruined city in Rájputána, i. 81.
- Ahár, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 81, 82.
- Aheriyas, tribe of *dakhats* in Etah, iv. 359.
- Ahl, the Vedic Demon of Drought, vi. 81, and footnote.
- Ahiri, *samludrî* and forest in Central Provinces, i. 82.
- Ahira, or Godâra, a pastoral caste, especially numerous or otherwise noticeable, in Allahâbâd, i. 189; Azamgarh, i. 395; Bahraich, i. 430; Balrampur, ii. 25; Bânda, ii. 50; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Basti, ii. 209; Behar, ii. 225; Bengal, ii. 296; Bhâgnalpur, ii. 346; Buddaun, iii. 119; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Bûrhapâra, iii. 166; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Cuttack, iv. 69; Delhi, iv. 182; Dewa, iv. 235; Etah, iv. 359; Etâwah, iv. 373; Faizâbâd, iv. 383; Fatehpur, iv. 424; Gaya, v. 52; Ghâzipur, v. 66; Gurgâon, v. 218, 219; Hazâribâgh, v. 373; Jaunpur, vii. 154; Jhânsi, vii. 222; Lohârdâgâ, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 496; Mâlnpuri, ix. 203, 206; Western Mâlwâ, ix. 269; Monghyr, ix. 484; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Oudh, x. 498; Partâgarh, xi. 70; Patná, xi. 99; Purnah, xi. 325; Râi Bareli, xi. 354; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410; the Santâl Parganâs, xii. 229; Sâran, xii. 253, 258; Seoni, xii. 31; Shâhâbâd, xii. 327; Sloughbhum, xii. 536, 537; Sultânpur, xiii. 98; Unao, xiii. 430.
- Ahrwas, ruined fort in Central India, i. 82.
- Ahiyâri, village in Bengal, i. 82.
- Ahmadâbâd, District in Bombay, i. 82-93; physical aspects, 83, 84; history, 84, 85; population, 85-87; manufactures, 87, 88; agriculture, 88-91; natural calamities, 91; roads, trade, etc., 91, 92; administration, 92, 93.
- Ahmadâbâd, city in Bombay, i. 93-98; physical aspects, 94; history, 94, 95; population, 95; commerce and manufactures, 95, 96; pottery, 96; paper manufacture, 96, 97; roads and streets, 97; architecture, 97, 98.
- Ahmad Ali Khân, Nawâb of Farukhnagar, hanged for participating in the Mutiny, iv. 418.
- Ahmadgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 98.
- Ahmad Khân Bangash, Pathân chief of Farukhâbâd, caused Chhatâr Sâl to call Marâthâs into Bundelkhand, iii. 155.
- Ahmadnagar, District in Bombay, i. 98-107; physical aspects, 99, 100; history, 100; population, 100-102; agriculture, 102, 103; trade, etc., 103-105; rates of interest, 105; depressed condition of the peasantry, 105; railways, 106; administration, etc., 106, 107; climate, 107.
- Ahmadnagar, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 107.
- Ahmadnagar, city in Bombay, i. 107-110; physical aspects, 107, 108; population, 109; architecture, 109; roads and streets, 109, 110.
- Ahmadnagar, Muhammadan kingdom of W. India (1490-1636), article 'India,' vi. 288.

- Ahmadnagar, village in Oudh, i. 110.  
 Ahmad Nizām Shāh, founded Ahmadnagar (1494) and a dynasty there, i. 108.  
 Ahmadpur, town in Punjab, i. 110.  
 Ahmadpur, trading village in Bengal, i. 110.  
 Ahmad Sayyid, an Afghān fanatic, defeated by Sher Singh, a Sikh general, at Derband, iv. 229.  
 Ahmad Shāh I., king of Gujarāt (1413-43), founded Ahmadābād, i. 94; built fort of Dohad, iv. 12; built hill fort of Gāwilgarh, v. 43.  
 Ahmad Shāh Bāhmāni, founded a Muhammadan kingdom in the Deccan, iii. 36.  
 Ahmad Shāh Durānī (1747-61), article 'India,' vi. 314, 315. *Local notices*—Formed Afghānistān into an empire, i. 49; conquered Afghān-Tūrklstān, i. 56; destroyed Amritsar, i. 256; organized coalition before the battle of Pānīpat at Anāpāhār, i. 295; in the Bannu valley, ii. 91; twice sacked Delhi, iv. 193; his authority in Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 221, and Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 221; ravaged Gujarāt, v. 190; established semblance of order in Hazāra, v. 361; founded the present city of Kandahār, vii. 389; his tomb there, vii. 391; conquered Kashmir, viii. 61; took Lahore, viii. 406; plundered Multān, x. 54; victory of Pānīpat, xi. 45-47; defiled the Sikh temples, xi. 264; ceded Pishān to Nasir Khān of Khelāt, xi. 189; also Quetta, xi. 337; granted the lands of the Bārha Sayyids in the Upper Doāb to Najib Khān, xii. 116; plundered Shāhdara, N.-W. Provinces, before the battle of Pānīpat, xii. 341; made Mir Muhammad Kalhora tributary and invaded Sind, xii. 512.  
 Admadzāis, tribe of Kumbarāni Brāhmins, iii. 100.  
 Ahmedābād. *See* Ahmadābād.  
 Ahmednagar. *See* Ahmadnagar.  
 Ahobalam, shrine in Madras, i. 110.  
 Ahpyouk, revenue circle in Burma, i. 110, 111.  
 Ahraura, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 111.  
 Ahltaran. *See* Attaran.  
 Aivaj, petty State in Kāthiāwār, i. 111.  
 Aidabā, village in Oudh, i. 111.  
 Aigūr, town in Mysore, i. 111.  
 Aihar, town in Oudh, i. 111.  
 Aikota. *See* Ayakotta.  
 Almāks, The four, nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, i. 44; Herat, v. 391.  
 Alng-gyl, village in Burma, i. 111.  
*Amr-k-Akbarī*, or *Chronicles of Akbar*, translated by Blochmann, article 'India,' vi. 272 (footnote); 291 (footnote 1); 295 (footnotes).  
 Ainūr Marīgiddi, State forest in Mysore, i. 111.  
 Aitri, teak forest in Central Provinces, i. 111.  
 Aitchison, Sir C. U., Chief Commissioner of Burma (1878-80), iii. 176; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270; his *Treaties* quoted, iii. 293, x. 490, xii. 89, xii. 150.  
 Aitchison's, Dr. *The Trade Products of Loh* referred to, viii. 400.  
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras restored to the English by the Treaty of (1748), article 'India,' vi. 379.  
 Aiyar, river in Madras, i. 111.  
 Ajabpur, Native State in Bombay, i. 111.  
 Ajaigarh, Native State in Central India, i. 112, 113.  
 Ajāl Pāl, conquered by Mahmūd of Ghazni, and killed in battle with the Chandel Rājā of Kālinjar, iv. 410.  
 Ajanta Indhyādri, hill ranges in Berār, i. 113.  
 Ajanta, cave temples in Berār, i. 113-116; sculpture and architecture, 114; paintings, 115; monasteries, 115, 116.  
 Ajānūr, town in Madras, i. 116.  
 Ajgaon, town in Oudh, i. 116.  
 Ajgaon, town in Oudh, i. 116.  
 Ajampur, town in Mysore, i. 116.  
 Ajit Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur, formed alliance with Jāipur and Udaipur against the Muhammadans, vii. 241.  
 Ajmere-Merwār, British Province in Rājputāna, i. 117-131; physical aspects, 117-119; history, 119-122; population, 122-124; agriculture, 125, 126; land tenures, 126, 127; natural calamities, 127, 128; forests, 128; commerce and trade, etc., 128, 129; administration, 129, 130; medical aspects, 130, 131.  
 Ajmere, city in Rājputāna, i. 131-133; establishment of an English factory at (1614), article 'India,' vi. 366.  
 Ajmīrgarh, hill in Central Provinces, i. 133.  
 Ajnala, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 133, 134.  
 Ajodhya, ancient town in Oudh, i. 134, 135.  
 Ajodhya, trading village in Bengal, i. 135.  
 Ajra, town in Bombay, i. 135.  
 Akas Hills, tract of country in N.-E. India, i. 135, 136.  
 Akas, aboriginal hill tribe of Assam, article 'India,' vi. 57. *Local notices*—i. 135, 136.  
 Akālgarh, town in Punjab, i. 137.  
 Akalkot, feudatory State and town in Bombay, i. 137, 138.

- Akalkot, i. 138.  
 Akar-ál, old raised road in Assam, i. 138.  
 Akbar the Great, founder of the Mughal Empire (1556-1605), article 'India,' vi. 291-300; chief events of his reign, 291 (footnote); his work in India, 292, 293; conciliatory policy towards the Hindus, 293; conquest of Rájput chiefs, and extension and consolidation of the Mughal Empire, 293, 294; change of capital from Delhi to Agra, 294; his religious faith, 295; army, judicial, and police reforms, 296; his revenue survey and land settlement of India, 297, 298; revenues of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, 297-300. *Local notices*—Founded Agra, i. 61, and died there, i. 69; took Ahmadábád, i. 93; offered thanks at Ajmere for his son's birth, i. 121; annexed Berar, i. 141, 142, iii. 144; built fort of Allahábád, i. 196; took Asirgarh, i. 339; built fort of Attock, i. 382; Bardwan taken by his troops, ii. 127; reconquered Gujaráť, iii. 36; took Broach, iii. 113; annexed Burhánpur, iii. 162; built palace there, iii. 164; Gondwaná invaded by his armies, iii. 311; stormed Chitor, iii. 431; founded Fatehpur Sikri to be his capital, iv. 433; took fort of Gwalior, v. 236; established Muhammadan colony at Gopámau, v. 323; founded Jalálábád, vii. 76; removed capital of his eastern provinces from Jaunpur to Allahábád, vii. 153; conquered Jodhpur, and married Jodhbái, sister of its Rájá, vii. 241; heard of his father's death, and ascended the throne at Kalánaur, vii. 323; conquered Kángra, vii. 414, 415; conquered Kashmir, viii. 6; conquered Gujaráť, viii. 91, ix. 267; overran Khándesh, viii. 152; repaired the fort of Lahore, viii. 415; much improved Lucknow, viii. 505; incorporated Málwá, ix. 267; said to have founded a city on site of Murshidábád, x. 32; occupied Nagaur, x. 158; annexed Nimár, x. 330; his victory over Hemu, the general of Sher Sháh, at Pánipat, xi. 45; took Páwagarh, xi. 122; his policy with the Rájput chiefs, xi. 405; besieged Sítána, xii. 274; his tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; united Sind to the empire, xii. 510, 511; built hill fort and laid out the Najib Bagh at Srinagar, xii. 77; took Surat, xiii. 120; conquered and converted the last Hindu Rájá of Laur, xiii. 146; destroyed Tatta, xiii. 219; defeated by the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 404; born at Umarkot, xiii. 421.  
 Akbar Khán, son of Dost Muhammad, murdered Sir W. Macnaghten, i. 50; made Wazír of Afghánistán, and died, i. 51.  
 Akbar Sanyid of Sítána, elected king of Hazára, but expelled by Ghuláb Singh, v. 362.  
 Akbarbandar, trading village in Bengal, i. 138.  
 Akbarnagar, old name of Rájmahál, Bengal.  
 Akbarpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 138, 139.  
 Akbarpur, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, i. 139.  
 Akbarpur, village in Bengal, i. 139.  
 Akbarpur-Singhauri, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 139.  
 Akdla, petty State in Bombay, i. 140.  
 Akheri. *See* Ikkeri.  
 Akhnúr. *See* Aknur.  
 Akkachillelu (The Sisters), isolated rocks near Kosigi in Madras, viii. 300.  
 Akkáyavaláśa, estate in Madras, i. 140.  
 Akla, town in Bombay, i. 140.  
 Aknúr, town and fort in Punjab, i. 140.  
 Akohri, town in Oudh, i. 140.  
 Akola, District in Berar, i. 140-146; physical aspects, 140, 141; history, 141, 142; population, 142, 143; agriculture, 143, 144; land tenures, 144; natural calamities, 144; manufactures and trade, 144, 145; roads and railways, 145; administration, 145; meteorological aspects, etc., 146.  
 Akola, *idluk* in Berár, i. 146.  
 Akola, town in Berár, i. 146, 147.  
 Akola, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 147.  
 Akoná. *See* Ikauna.  
 Akora, town in Punjab, i. 147.  
 Akot, town and *idluk* in Berár, i. 147, 148.  
 Akouk-taung, hill in Burma, i. 148.  
 Akrábis, Arab tribe, near Aden, i. 24.  
 Akráni, *pargana* in Bombay, i. 148.  
 Akras. *See* Vaishnav monasteries.  
 Akyab, District in Burma, i. 148-158; physical aspects, 149, 150; history, 150-154; population, 154, 155; agriculture, 155-157; manufactures, etc., 157; communications, trade, 157; revenue, etc., 157; administration, 157, 158; climate, etc.  
 Akyab, town, seaport, and head-quarters of a District in Burma, i. 158-160; history, 158, 159; public buildings, 159; commerce and trade, 159, 160; population, 160.  
 Akyaw, revenue circle in Burma, i. 160.  
 Al, a scarlet dye. *See* Dyes.  
 Alábakháhpur, town in Bengal, i. 161.  
 Alabaster, Mr., *The Wheel of Law*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 137 (footnote).

- Alaf Khán, General of Alá-ud-dín, destroyed the Rájput dynasty of Gujarát, iii. 36.
- Alágar, range of hills in Madras, i. 161.
- Aláhyár-jo-Tando, town and *táluk* in Bombay, i. 161.
- Aláiphur, trading village in Bengal, i. 161.
- Alaknanda, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 161, 162.
- Alambádaí, town in Madras, i. 162.
- Alamdángá, trading village in Bengal, i. 161.
- Alamgir II., the last real Mughal Emperor, iv. 193.
- Alamgir Hill, peak in Orissa, i. 162.
- Alamgirnagar, ancient fort in Bengal, i. 162.
- Alamnagar, village in Bengal, i. 162.
- Alamnagar, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 162, 163.
- Alamnagar-Thomsonganj, town in Oudh, i. 163.
- Alamparai, village in Madras, i. 163.
- Alampur, petty State in Bombay, i. 163.
- Alampur, *pargana* in Central India, i. 163.
- Alam Sháh, Emperor, visited Budkún, and after his deposition by Bahlol Lodi, retired and died there, iii. 117.
- Alandi, town in Bombay, i. 163, 164.
- Alapur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 164.
- Ala Singh, founder of the dynasty of Patála, his history, xi. 88; his struggles with the Bhatti chieftains, xii. 11.
- Alattúr, town in Madras, i. 164.
- Alá-ud-dín, the second King of the Khilji dynasty (1295-1315), article 'India,' vi. 281; his invasion and conquest of Southern India, 281, 282; massacre of Mughal settlers, 282; Hindu revolts, 282. *Local notices*—Murdered his uncle, Sultan Firoz Sháh, at Karra, i. 187, viii. 48; his invasions of the Deccan, iii. 143, iv. 165, v. 261; took Daulatabád, then known as Doogiri, iv. 159; twice repulsed Mughals from Delhi, iv. 192; visited Ellora, and reported to have carried off Hindu princess, iv. 349; twice took and sacked Jalsalmer, vii. 67; conquered Málwá, ix. 267; took Ranthambor, xi. 511; took Chittor, xlii. 403; took Ujjain, xlii. 417; invaded Telingana, xlii. 521.
- Alá-ud-dín Hasan Sháh Ganga Báhmání, founded the Báhmání dynasty at Kulbarga, viii. 332.
- Alá-ud-dín Husain Sháh, first successful Muhammadan invader of Kámrúp, vii. 357.
- Alá-ud-dín Ghorí, expelled the Bhars from Sultánpur, xlii. 97; story of its capture, xlii. 104.
- Alá-ud-dín Muhammad, Sultán of Khawrism, took Kandahár, vii. 392.
- Alaungpaya (Alompra), conquered the Talaings of Pegu, iii. 176; drove the Peguans out of Upper Burma, and founded a dynasty, iii. 221, 222; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313; founded Kan-aung, vii. 388; conquered Tenasserim, ix. 408; his conquest and destruction of Pegu, xi. 127; his history, xi. 229; rebuilt Dagon and called it Rangoon, xi. 428; coated the Shwe-san-daw pagoda with gold, xii. 439; murdered Mgr. G. M. Percoto, Bishop of Massulis, xlii. 158; conquered Tavoy, xlii. 229; took Tenasserim, xlii. 240; conquered and deported the Yun or Rwn Shans, xlii. 557.
- Alaut, *pargana* in Central India, i. 164.
- Alawakháwa, fair in Bengal, i. 164.
- Aláwalpur, town in Punjab, i. 164.
- Alay Khyoung, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Alay-Kywon, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Al Biruni, Arab geographer (*circa* 1000 A.D.), mentions Khandwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochin, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
- Aldeman, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 164, 165.
- Alderecom, Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xlii. 517.
- Alengad, *táluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhmís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chillianwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Níkra identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jaldápur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jaldápur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sānglawáa Tibá, vii. 20,

- xii. 214; supposed to have built Kandahar, vii. 391; knew the Kori as Lonibare, the chief mouth of the Indus, viii. 298; took Multán, then capital of the Malli, x. 3; campaign in the Punjab, xi. 259, 260; in Rawal Pindi, xii. 23; remains of his fort at Sehwan, xii. 306; took a fort of the Malli identified with Shorkot, xii. 424; the port at which his admiral stopped identified with Sonmiani, xiii. 61; took Talamba, a town of the Malli, xiii. 163.
- Alexandria, the modern Uchh in the Punjab, founded by Alexander, vi. 166, xiii. 400.
- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Alguada, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Alidábd, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- All Adil Shah, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chand Bibi, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldurg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Allágh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- All Bahádur, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Rao I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- All Bahádur, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand; participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- All Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Aliganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Aliganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
- Aliganj Sewán, town in Bengal, i. 167.
- Allgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 167-177; physical aspects, 167-169; history, 169-171; population, 171-173; agriculture, 173, 174; natural calamities, 174; commerce and trade, 174-176; administration, 176, 177; medical aspects, 177.
- Allgarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 178, 179; where Lord Lake defeated the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 398.
- Allgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 179.
- Allgarh, site of small fort near Calcutta, i. 179.
- Allgám, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- All Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- All Márdán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimar Gardens at Bághpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsáh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Sidlkot, xii. 441.
- All Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- All Murad Talpur, Mir, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alipur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
- Alipur, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, i. 179, 180.
- Alipur, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 180.
- Alipur, village in Central Provinces, i. 180, 181.
- Alipur. See Akalgarh.
- Alipura, town and Native State in N.-W. Provinces, i. 181.
- Ali-Rájpur, town and Native State in Bombay, i. 181, 182.
- All Vardi Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1740-56); construction of the Maráthá ditch around Calcutta as a protection against the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 381.
- Local notices*—Defeated Sarfaráz Khán at Gherid and Maráthás at Kátwá, viii. 102; first extracted money revenue from Laur, viii. 468, xiii. 146; his capital at Murshidábád, x. 23; trick played on him by Siráj-ud-daulá, x. 36; his tomb at Murshidábád, x. 38.
- Alwál, village in Punjab, i. 182; battle of, in the first Sikh war, article 'India,' vi. 411.
- Aliyar, river in Madras, i. 182.
- Allahábád, Division in N.-W. Provinces, i. 182, 183.
- Allahábád, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 183-194; physical aspects, 183-186; history, 186-188; population, 188-189; agriculture, 189-191; natural calamities, 191; commerce and trade, 192, 193; administration, 193, 194; sanitary aspects, 194.
- Allahábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 194.
- Allahábád, city in N.-W. Provinces, i. 195-199; population, 195; history, 195-199.
- Allahábád and Kora made over to the Mughal Emperor by Clive, article 'India,' vi. 387 and footnote; their resumption by Hastings and sale to the Wazir of Oudh, 389, 390.
- Allah Band, long bank of earth in Bombay, i. 199.



- Allahganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 199.
- Allan, Major, quoted on the Arakan Yoma Mountains, xiii. 277.
- Allan-myo, frontier town in Lower Burma, i. 199, 200.
- Alleppi, town and port in Madras, i. 200.
- Allúr, town in Madras, i. 200, 201.
- Allúr *cum* Kottapatnam, village in Madras, i. 201.
- Alluvion and diluvion, special instances of, including changes in the banks of rivers: Allgarrh, i. 169; Amwá, i. 267; Assam, i. 346; Baghár, i. 415; Bahraich, i. 425, 426; Bakarganj, i. 441; Balasor, ii. 3, 4, 5; the Baleswar, ii. 12; Ballia, ii. 18; Bannu, ii. 89; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; the Baranál, ii. 157; the Bará, ii. 272, 273; Bhágálpur, ii. 343, 344; the Bhágrathi, ii. 353; Bhagwángolá, ii. 355; Biliú-Gywon, ii. 460; Bográ, ii. 25; Bombay, iii. 44; Bráhmanábád, iii. 91; the Brahmaputra, iii. 95; Budáun, iii. 116; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Calcutta, iii. 246, 247; Cambay, iii. 274; Chaprá, iii. 370; the Chenáb, iii. 380; the Chilká Lake, iii. 415-417; Chittagong, iii. 433, 445; Churáman, iii. 460; Coconada, iii. 472; Colgong, iv. 23; Coringa, iv. 42; Cutch, iv. 59, 60; Cuttack, iv. 65-67; Dacca, iv. 79; Dakshin Sháhábápur, iv. 96; the Damodar, iv. 107-109; Dareh-bauk, iv. 128; Darehhyá, iv. 128; Delhi, iv. 178; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 219; Dera Nának, iv. 228; the Dhanauti, iv. 243; Dindápur, iv. 290, 291; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Faridpur, iv. 394, 395; Firozpur, iv. 438, 439; the Ganges, iv. 472; Gházápur, v. 62; the Gírwá, v. 87; Goa, v. 105; Goálpárá, v. 112; the Godávari, v. 123; the Gogra, v. 139; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Halátpur, v. 239; Hála, v. 294; the Húglí, v. 467-488; Húglí District, v. 490; the Indus, vii. 14; the Irawadí, vii. 21; Jalandhar, vii. 84; the Jamuná, vii. 135; Jessor, vii. 183, 184; the Kalang, vii. 323; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Káráchi, vii. 444; Karnál, vii. 191; Kásimbázár, vii. 81; Káyal, vii. 107; Kheri, vii. 189; Khulná, vii. 205, 206; Khusháb, vii. 213; Koliká, vii. 286; the Kusí, vii. 379, 380; Lahore, vii. 404; Ludhiána, vii. 519; the Mahánadí, ix. 163; the Mahánandá, ix. 164; Malmansingh, ix. 191; Maldah, ix. 240; the Mátábhánga, ix. 358, 359; Meerut, ix. 382; the Meghna, ix. 395; Mldpur, ix. 425; Mithankot, ix. 467; Montgomery, ix. 493; Murshidábád, x. 21; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66; Nadiyá, x. 128, 129; Noakháli, x. 339, 340; Orissa, x. 428; Ondh, x. 481; Pabná, x. 511; Plassey, xi. 194; Purniah, xi. 322, 331, 332; Purushottapur, x. 332; Rájmahál, xi. 390; the Western Rám-ganga, xi. 446; Rangpur, xi. 488, 489; the Rápti, xi. 522; the Rávi, xii. 15; Saháranpur, xii. 121; Salem, xii. 151; Sandwip Island, xii. 209, 210; Sáran, xii. 252; Sháhbandur, xii. 340; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 343; the Shwe-le, xii. 436; Sibaágar, xii. 460; Sind, xii. 504; Singraur, xii. 542; Sirárganj, xii. 547; Siráá, xii. 10; the Son, xii. 53, 54; Sríharikot, xii. 75; the Subarnarekha, xii. 85; Sultánpur (Ballia), xiii. 106; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Sylhet, xiii. 144, 145; Tambaur, xiii. 169; Tamruk, xiii. 171, 172; Tándán, xiii. 175; the Tápti, xiii. 203, 204; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277, 278; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Twante, xiii. 386; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 387, 388; Udhánálá, xiii. 415; the Wán, xiii. 517; the Za-zun, xiii. 560.
- Al Mas'údi, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Francisco de, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochín, iv. 12.
- Almo-ah, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 201.
- Almond trees in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bahúchistán, ii. 36; Mehar, ix. 396; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99.
- Almorá, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 201.
- Alompra. *See* Aloungpaya.
- Alum, found in Anantápur, i. 274; Bahú-chistán, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Bellary, ii. 341; Cutch, iv. 60; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Kálábágh, vii. 313; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Maidáni Hilla, ix. 188; Mehar, ix. 396; Rájpútána, xi. 401; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Travancore, xiii. 343.
- Alphabets of Ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 102, 103.
- Altamish, 3rd monarch of the Slave dynasty (1211-36), invasion by the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 279; enlarged mosque of Kutab-ud-din at Delhi, iv. 191; took Gwalior, v. 236.
- Alúr, village in Mysore, i. 201.
- Alúr, town and *iduk* in Madras, i. 202.



- Alva, Count de, killed in battle with the Marthás, v. 104.
- Alvárkurichchi, town in Madras, i. 202.
- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jalpur, vii. 57.
- Alwa, petty State in Bombay, i. 202.
- Alwar, State in Rájputána, i. 202-206; population, 202, 203; hills and streams, 203; history, 203-205; crops, 205; commerce, trade, manufactures, etc., 205, 206; revenue, 206.
- Alwar, capital of State in Rájputána, i. 206, 207.
- Alwaye, town in Madras, i. 207.
- Alwaye, river in Madras, i. 207.
- Amála, *Ding* State in Bombay, i. 207.
- Analápúram, town and *iduk* in Madras, i. 207, 208.
- Amalner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 208.
- Amalyára, petty State in Bombay, i. 208, 209.
- Amalyára, town in Bombay, i. 209.
- Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápur, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
- Amarápuram. *See* Amrapur.
- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
- Amarnáth, village in Bombay, i. 210, 211.
- Amarnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 211.
- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Moláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
- Amb, estate in Punjab, i. 211.
- Ambá, town and *iduk* in Nizám's Dominions, i. 212.
- Ambágarh Chauki, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 212.
- Ambahita, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 213.
- Ambáji-durga, hill in Mysore, i. 213.
- Ambáji-putta. *See* Machavaram.
- Ambála, Division in Punjab, i. 213.
- Ambála, District in Punjab, i. 213-224; physical aspects, 213-215; history, 215-217; population, 217-220; agriculture, 220-222; natural calamities, 222; commerce and trade, etc., 222, 223; administration, 223; sanitary aspects, 224.
- Ambála, *tahsil* in Punjab, 224.
- Ambála, city and cantonment in Punjab, 224-226; history, 224, 225; water-supply, 225; population, 226; grand *darbár* there, article 'India,' vi. 425.
- Ambálapúral, *iduk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambápeta, estate in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambarnath. *See* Amarnath.
- Ambásamúdrum, town and *iduk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambela, mountain pass in Punjab, i. 226-228.
- Amber, historic capital in Rájputána, i. 228, 229.
- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Amber mines in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Ambgáon, *pargana* in Central Provinces, i. 229.
- Ambika, river in Bombay, i. 229.
- Amboyna, massacre of, article 'India,' vi. 362, 368, 561.
- Ambúlapáli, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambúr, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambúrpét, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambr. *See* Amber.
- American Missions. *See* Missions.
- Amat, town in Rájputána, i. 230.
- Amethi, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 230, 231.
- Ameithi, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amethi Dungar, town in Oudh, i. 231.
- Ambgáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bharrápur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amir Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzágarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jalpur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúnci, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najina, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputána, xl. 406; made Nawab of Tonk, xl. 407, xlii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xl. 461; twice plundered Sagar, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xlii. 407.
- Amjad Ali Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 510.
- Amjhera, *pargana* in Central India, i. 244.
- Amliyára. *See* Amalyara.
- Ammapot, town in Madras, i. 244.
- Ammáyánayakanúr, estate and village in Madras, i. 244.
- Amner, town and fort in Berár, i. 244, 245.
- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
- Amráoti, District in Berár, i. 245-250; physical aspects, 246; history, 246, 247; population, 247; agriculture, 247, 248; land tenures, 248; natural calamities, 248; manufactures, 248; trade, 248, 249; roads and railways, 249; administration, 249; meteorological aspects, etc., 249, 250.
- Amráoti, *tahsil* in Berár, i. 250.
- Amráoti, town in Berár, i. 250, 251; history, 250, 251; population, 251.
- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávatí, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávatí, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávatí or Chatá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amrell, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bazar or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
- Amritsar, Division in Punjab, i. 253, 254.
- Amritsar, District in Punjab, i. 254-263; physical aspects, 254-256; history, 256, 257; population, 257-259; agriculture, 259-261; natural calamities, 261; commerce and trade, etc., 261, 262; administration, 262, 263; sanitary aspects, 263.
- Amritsar, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Ansain, town and *pargana* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauridri, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Aniwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xl. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
- An, or Aeng, river in Burma, i. 267.
- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimidi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalie, estate, town, and *tduk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by F. Anber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
- Anandapur, Christian village in Coorg, i. 272.
- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
- Anandpur, town in Punjab, i. 272, 273.
- Anandpur, village in Bengal, i. 273.
- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Báji Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájá (circa 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájá on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chaulukians of Ajmere (1154), iv. 190.
- Anantágrí, village in Madras, i. 273.

- Anantápur, ancient town in Mysore, i. 273.
- Anantápur, District in Madras, i. 273-279; physical aspects, 273, 374; history, 274, 275; population, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; natural calamities, 277, 278; commerce and trade, 278; administration, 278, 279; medical aspects, 279.
- Anantápur, *iduk* in Madras, i. 279, 280.
- Anantápur, town in Madras, i. 280.
- Anawraita, Emperor of Pagan, destroyed the Talaings in the 11th century, iii. 174; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313.
- Anchittai-durgam, hill fort in Madras, i. 281.
- Ancient capitals: Chaniravati, near Mount Abu, i. 8; Ahár, i. 81; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Amber, i. 228, 229; Anagundi, i. 268; Aror, i. 332; Asarir, i. 337; Bidar, ii. 419; Bījápúr, ii. 423-425; Bīrdānkariyapūram, iii. 13; Brāhmanābād, iii. 91; Champāner, iii. 333; Comhaconum, iv. 24; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dacca, iv. 89-92; Daulatābād, iv. 158-160; Dausa, iv. 161; Delhi, iv. 189; Deogarh, iv. 202; Deolis, iv. 204; Dimpapur, iv. 289, 290; Dīpālpur, iv. 303, 304; Dūnwon, iv. 325; Ellichpur, iv. 347, 348; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 433-435; Garhā, v. 12; Garhgāon, v. 14, 15; Gauhati, v. 34, 35; Gaur, v. 35-41; Golconda, v. 143, 144; Gorāghāt, v. 163; Halebid, v. 295; Hampi, v. 306-308; Hastinapur, v. 352; Humcha, v. 501, 502; Ikkeri, v. 508; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; Kalingāpatam, vii. 330; Kanauj, vii. 386, 387; Karār, viii. 51, 52; Kāsi, viii. 82; Khajurāhu, viii. 140, 141; Lahore, viii. 415; Madura, ix. 133-135; Māibang, ix. 187, 188; Mandāwar, ix. 292, 293; Māndogurh, ix. 308, 309; Mandor, ix. 309; Martaban, ix. 349, 350; Mro-haung, ix. 523, 524; Murahidābād, x. 31-39; Nadiyā, x. 141, 142; Nagar, x. 155; Nagar (Bedmūr), x. 155; Old Udaipur, x. 422; Paithan, x. 530, 531; Panduak (Hūgli), xi. 39; Panduak (Maldeh), xi. 39-42; Parendā, xi. 62; Anhilwārā Pātan, xi. 82; Pegu, xi. 125-128; Rājāgraha, xi. 380, 381; Rājāmahendri, xi. 382, 383; Rājmahāl, xi. 390; Rāmāgar, xi. 453; Rangpur, xi. 501, 502; Sābhār, xii. 88; Sahet Mahet, xii. 126; Saunkisa, xii. 223, 224; Seringapatam, xii. 318-320; Simrāon, xii. 501, 502; Sitpur, xiii. 39; Sonārgāon, xiii. 59; Sopāra, xiii. 65; Talkad, xiii. 167, 168; Tamhūk, xiii. 171-173; Tāndān, xiii. 175, 176; Tanjore, xiii. 194-196; Thāna, xiii. 258, 259; Thantun, xiii. 275; Udayagiri (Madras), xiii. 415; Ujjain, xiii. 417, 418; Umattūr, xiii. 421; Vijayanagar, xiii. 473; Wala, xiii. 514; Warangal, xiii. 521; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian*, by Mr. J. M'Crindle, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 168 (footnote 1), 356 (footnote).
- Ancient kingdoms: Andhra, i. 287; Chera, iii. 390, 391; Chola, iii. 455, 456; Kalingā, vii. 328-330; Kanauj, vii. 386, 387; Mahārāshtra, ix. 166-168; Pāndya, xl. 42; Tuluva, xiii. 375; Vijayanagar, xlii. 473; Walabhi, xlii. 514.
- Ancient land system of India, vi. 438.
- Ancient mingling of castes, vi. 195, 196.
- Ancient stone circles. *See* Stone monuments, Ancient.
- Andaman Islands, in Bay of Bengal, i. 281-287; physical aspects, 282, 283; history, 283, 284; population, 284, 285; agriculture, 285, 286; medical aspects, etc., 286, 287; assassination of Lord Mayo at Port Blair, vi. 425.
- Andaman Islanders, The, article 'India,' vi. 55.
- Andar, *ghāt* or pass in Madras, i. 287.
- Andaw, pagoda in Burma, i. 287.
- Anderson, Col., connected the Sutlej and Upper Sohid Canal, xlii. 46.
- Anderson, Dr., member of commission to open trade route through Burma, lii. 228.
- Anderson, Lieut., murdered at Mūltān, obelisk to, x. 12.
- Andhargāon, town in Central Provinces, i. 287.
- Andhra, ancient kingdom in S. India, i. 287.
- Andhra, estate in Madras, i. 287.
- Andhs, aboriginal tribe in Berār, xlii. 541.
- Andipatti, range of hills in Madras, i. 287, 288.
- Andipatti, town in Madras, i. 288.
- Andiyār, town in Madras, i. 288.
- Andra. *See* Andhra.
- Anecdota Oxoniensis*, Aryan series, vi. 102 and footnote.
- Anechankur, toll station in Coorg, i. 288.
- Anekāl, town and *iduk* in Mysore, i. 288.
- Angādipuram, town in Madras, i. 288, 289.
- Angarbāri, detached peak in Bengal, i. 289.
- Anghad, petty State in Bombay, i. 289.
- Angrezābād. *See* English Bazar.
- Angria, Marāthā pirate dynasty, strongholds stormed by Clive and Watson (1756), iii. 38; took Jaigarh (1713), vii. 46; in Kolāba, viii. 263, 264; ravages on the Malabar coast, ix. 221; held Rājāpur, xl. 385; their history in

- Ratnágiri, xii. 6; their capital Vizianágiri, xlii. 499.
- Angul, Government estate in Orissa, i. 289, 290.
- Angul, village in Orissa, i. 290.
- Anhilwára dynasty, Rájput (746-1300), Broach, a flourishing port under, iii. 113.
- Anicuts or Dams, on the Amrávatí, i. 252; at Bezváda, ii. 336; at Bukkicherla, iii. 129; on the Cauvery, iii. 277, 279; on the Coleroon, iv. 22; Cortelliar, iv. 43; Adniamáyapalli in Cuddapah, iv. 53, 54; Dowlaishvaram, iv. 316; on the Godávarí, v. 53; on the Honnuhole, v. 441; Kampli, vii. 354; at Sunkesala in Karnúl, viii. 34; on the Kistna at Bezváda, viii. 237; in the Madras Presidency, ix. 41, 42, 43; Nellore, x. 261, 267; on the Noyil, x. 416; on the Pálar, x. 541; on the Penner, xi. 133, 134; on the Poínal, xi. 194; Sangam (under construction), xii. 214, 215; at Dehri-on-Son in Sháhábád, xii. 325; across the Shamsha near Maddár, xii. 376; across the Shárádnadí, xii. 376; across the Sharavati, xii. 377; the Dehri, xiii. 54, 55; the Srivaikantham, xiii. 170, 171; in Tanjore, xiii. 189, 190; in Tenkási, xiii. 241; across the Tungabhadra, xiii. 383; across the Varada, xiii. 463; across the Varáhanadí, xiii. 464; Vellar, xiii. 467; across the Yagachi, xiii. 547; Yelándur, xiii. 552.
- Animals, wild and domestic, article 'India,' vi. 652-659. *Local notices*—See section Physical Aspects under each District article, and especially Afghánistán, i. 36, 37; Bhután, ii. 414; Bombay, iii. 45, 46; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Kashmír, viii. 68; Madras, ix. 88-91; Nepál, x. 277, 278; Oudh, x. 483; Punjab, xi. 259; Sind, xii. 507.—For special notices, see also Antelopes, Asses (wild), Bears, Bison, Buffaloes, Camels, Cattle, Cheetahs or Hunting Leopards, Deer, Dogs, Elephants, Foxes, Gazelles, Goats, Hogs (wild), Horses, Hyenas, Ibex, Leopards, Lions, *Mithun* or Wild Cows, *Nilgai* or Blue Cows, Otters, Ponies, Porcupines, Rats, Rhinoceros, Sheep, Tigers, Wolves, and Yaks.
- Animals, hospitals for—*Pantrápol*—a survival of the Buddhistic tenderness for animals, article 'India,' vi. 159. *Local notices*—Ahmedábád, i. 97; Broach, iii. 105; Surat, xiii. 134, 135.
- Anisced, found in Máler Kotla, ix. 255.
- Anjángón, town in Berár, i. 290.
- Anjángón Bári, town in Berár, i. 290.
- Anjanwel, seaport in Bombay, i. 290.
- Anjdr, town in Bombay, i. 290, 291.
- Anjengo, town in Madras, i. 291, 292.
- Anji, town in Central Provinces, i. 292.
- Anjindád, tract in Madras, i. 292.
- Anjnas, cultivating race in Málwá, ix. 269.
- Ankewallá, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 292.
- Ankleswar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 292.
- Ankola, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 293.
- Ankola, town and seaport in Bombay, i. 293.
- Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthan*. See Tod, Col.
- Annamarádpet, village in Madras, i. 293.
- Annigeri, town in Bombay, i. 293.
- Anta Dhúra, pass in N.-W. Provinces, i. 293.
- Antelope, or Black Buck, article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantápúr, i. 274; Balúchistán, ii. 361; Bánda, ii. 47; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 242; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Broach, iii. 102; Buddun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chengalpát, iii. 382; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Faizábád, iv. 381; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Firozpur, iv. 439; Gaya, v. 45; Godávarí, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hardol, v. 322; Hassan, v. 346; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshíarpur, v. 452; Jálándhar, vii. 85; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kairu, vii. 300; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnál, viii. 20; Karnúl, viii. 35, 36; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdaga, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91; Málnpuri, ix. 203; Malláni, ix. 261; Mirzapur, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Nallamálá Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Oudh, x. 483; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purnial, xi. 323; Rátpur, xi. 368; Rámpur, xi. 455; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Sháikot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 507; Sirá, xiii. 10; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Wardhá, xiii. 524.

- Anthracite coal, found in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 2.
- Antimony, found in Afghánistán, i. 36; 37; Anantápur, i. 274; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bellary, ii. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Hazáribágh, v. 379; Kángra, vii. 412; Kúlu, viii. 337; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Madras Presidency, ix. 6; Bajaur, xi. 146; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Shwe-gyin, xli. 430.
- Antimony, sulphide of, found in Bálaghat, i. 454.
- Antimony, sulphuret of, found in Bhágalpur, ii. 345.
- Antiquarian remains; in Mount Abú, i. 8; Achala Basanta, i. 12; in Afghánistán, i. 52, 53; in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; at Ahár, i. 81; Ahmadábád, i. 97; Ahmadgarh, i. 98; Ahobalam, i. 110; Ajaigarh, i. 112; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 196, 198; Amarnáth, i. 210, 211; Amber, i. 228, 229; Amrávati, i. 252; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Araráj, i. 306; Asáur, i. 337; Assia, i. 375; Atranji Kherá, i. 379, 380; Ava, i. 389; Azamgarh, i. 395; Báddami, i. 407; Badrihát, i. 410; Bagharhát, i. 417; Bahraich, i. 427; Baidyanáth, i. 436; Balihri, ii. 13; Balkh, ii. 14; Banda, ii. 55; Bannu, ii. 90; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barabár Hills, ii. 115; Bareilly, ii. 141; Barkur, ii. 156, 157; Basseln, ii. 191, 192; Belagávi, ii. 230; Benares, ii. 266; Bezváda, ii. 336; Bhacheswar, ii. 340; Bhágalpur, ii. 348; Bhainsror, ii. 356; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Bhuj, ii. 408; Bilgram, ii. 455, 456; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Borám, iii. 88; Bráhmánábád, iii. 91; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125-127; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Bundelkhand, iii. 154; Burhánpur, iii. 164; Champáner, iii. 333; Champáran, iii. 334, 335, 340, 341; Chándá, iii. 352; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Harchoka in Cháng Bhakar, iii. 367; Charsadda, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376, 377; Chitor, iii. 431; Coorg, iv. 35, 36; Dálmí, iv. 100; Udaínagar, near Dámpur, iv. 122; Darauti, iv. 122; Tespur, near Darang, iv. 143; Daulatábád, iv. 158; Debl Patán, iv. 164; Delhi, iv. 189; Dheri Shahán, iv. 269, 270; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Elephanta, iv. 341; Erán, iv. 354, 355; Farukhabád, iv. 410; Gaur, v. 38-40; Gayá, v. 47-49; Gházipur, v. 62, 63; Giliyák, v. 85; Girdár, v. 85, 86; Gobardhán, v. 121; Gujrát, v. 189; Gwallor, v. 234-236; Halebid, v. 295; Hampi, v. 307, 308; Harappa, v. 320; Hardvár, v. 331-333; Harrand, v. 342; Hasan Abddi, v. 342; Hassan, v. 346; Ikanua, v. 507; Jaintiapur, vii. 50; Jaldápur, vii. 81; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; in Jehlam, vii. 169; Jerruck, vii. 182; Kachola, vii. 278; Káfirkot, vii. 292; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kálinjar, vii. 333-337; Kándrak, vii. 384, 385; Kanau, vii. 387; Kárákal, vii. 463; Karanja, vii. 467; Kasia, viii. 79; Kattás, viii. 87; Kchájuráhu, viii. 140, 141; Kora, viii. 295; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Lahore, viii. 415; Mahábalipur, ix. 143-149; Mahim, ix. 181; Mahobá, ix. 183; Mandar Hill, ix. 292; Mándogarb, ix. 308, 309; Mánikálá, ix. 319, 320; Meerut, ix. 393; Mehkar, ix. 399; Mergul, ix. 408; Múnj, x. 15; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Nadol, x. 142, 143; Palmá, xi. 14; Panduah, (Húglí), xi. 39; Panduah (Maldah), xi. 39-42; Anhilwára Patán, xi. 82; Pataná, xi. 84; Pehoa, xi. 129; Penukonda, xi. 135; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájmahá, xi. 390; Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; Rángdmáti, xi. 469; Rání-núr, xi. 507, 508; Tsandavolu in Repullí, xii. 44; in Rohri, xii. 64, 65; Rohtásgarh, xii. 78; Rúpbas, xii. 83; Sahet Mahet or Sravasti, xii. 126-134; Sakráypatna, xii. 148; Salsetta, xii. 169; Sanchi, xii. 194-196; in Sandoway, xii. 201; Sangála, xii. 214; Sankla, xii. 223, 224; Sarál Aghat, xii. 249; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Sayyidpur (N.-W. P.), xli. 300; Sewán, xli. 322; in Sháhábád, xli. 328; in Sháhnpur, xli. 361; Shimoga, xli. 400; Shorkot, xli. 424; Siálkot, xli. 451; Simráon, xli. 501, 502; Sindkher, xli. 527; in Singhbhum, xli. 536; on the Singimárl River, xli. 541; Sivasamudram, xlii. 42; Somnáth, xlii. 50; Sónárgón, xlii. 59; Sonpat, xlii. 62; Soron, xlii. 67; Sumerpur, xlii. 107; Syriam, xlii. 158; Talamba, xlii. 163; Talkad, xlii. 167; Tamlúk, xlii. 172; Tezpur, xlii. 244; Thán, xlii. 248, 249; Tharand Párkar, xlii. 267; Tinnevellí, xlii. 305; Tirumáritukovil, xlii. 325; Toham, xlii. 340; Uchh, xlii. 400; Ujjain, xlii. 417, 418; Ventipur, xlii. 471; Waln, xlii. 514; Yusufzal, xlii. 558.
- Antivilli, village in Bombay, i. 293.
- Antora, seaport in Bombay, i. 293, 294.
- Antrávedi, shrine in Madras, i. 294.
- Antri, *pargana* in Central India, i. 294.
- Anúmkonda, historic capital in Deccan, i. 294. *See* Telingana.
- Anúpgarh, town in Rájputána, i. 294.
- Anúpsahar, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 294.

- Anwa, town in Nizám's Dominions, i. 295.
- Anwar-ud-din, Nawáb of Arcot, defeated by Muzaffar Jang at Ambúr, i. 230; granted the Northern Circars, iii. 468.
- Aonla, ancient town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 295, 296.
- Aornos, Mount, mentioned by Arrian, different identifications of, xl. 506.
- Apá Sáhib (Mahdúji Bhonsla), Rájá of Nágpur, sent his ladies and jewels to Bhandára, ii. 361; Sagar and Narbadá annexed on his deposition, iii. 302; his history, x. 167; his attack on the Resident at Nágpur, x. 167; his defeat and deposition, x. 168.
- Appcherlá, town in Madras, i. 296.
- Appekonda, village in Madras, i. 296.
- Apples; grown in Afghanistan, i. 38; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Ghazni, v. 72; Kalhatti, vii. 325; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kumáun, viii. 369; Manipur, ix. 331; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 103; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 520; Sukkur, xii. 91.
- Apricots, grown in Balkh, ii. 15; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Ghazni, v. 72; Gilghit, v. 80; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 312; Kashmir, viii. 71; Khásh, viii. 122; Khábul, viii. 122; Kohát, viii. 242; Kulu, viii. 336, 338; Pesháwar, xi. 156; Sind, xii. 520.
- Ar. *See* Ahar.
- Arab expeditions to Bombay and Sind (636-828), vi. 268.
- Arabs—in Aden, i. 18; their tribes near Aden, i. 24 (*see* Abdáls, Akrábis, Fadhils); in Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; City, iii. 81; plundered Diu, 1670, iv. 308; Haidarábád, v. 253; South Kanara, vii. 379; their defence of Málegadon, May 1818, ix. 254; their colony and power at Rander, xi. 468; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; their attack on Songir, xii. 61; Tinneveli, xiii. 304. *See* also Labbays.
- Aráchátúr, village in Madras, i. 296.
- Arágonda, village in Madras, i. 296, 297.
- Arali, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 297.
- Arains, market gardeners and cultivators in Jehlam, vii. 171.
- Arakan, Division in Lower Burma, i. 297, 298.
- Arakan. *See* Mro-haung.
- Arakanese. *See* Maghs.
- Arakan Hill Tracts, District in Lower Burma, i. 298-304; physical aspects, etc., 298, 299; history, 299; population, 299-301; agriculture, etc., 301, VOL. XIV.
- 302; manufactures, 302, 303; administration, 303, 304; climate, 304.
- Arakan Oil Company, vi. 626, 627.
- Arakan Yoma, or Roma, range of hills, with important passes running down Burma, i. 304, 305; article 'India,' vi. 3.
- Arakere, tract in Mysore, i. 305.
- Arakhs, aboriginal tribe in Gonda, v. 151.
- Aral River, channel in connection with the Indus, i. 305, 306.
- Arameri, village in Coorg, i. 306.
- Arán, river in Berár, i. 306.
- Arang, town in Central Provinces, i. 306.
- Aaráj, village in Bengal, i. 306.
- Arariyá, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 306.
- Arásalár, estuary in Madras, i. 307.
- Araun, *parganá* in Central India, i. 307.
- Aravá-Kúrichi, village in Madras, i. 307.
- Arávalli Hills, range of mountains in Rájputána, i. 307, 308.
- Arázi, village in Bombay, i. 308.
- Arbuthnot, Sir A. J., acting Governor of Madras (1872), ix. 67.
- Arbuthnot, Messrs. & Co., rented the estate of Pálakonda, ix. 534; their introduction of indigo, and attempt to introduce cotton, xiii. 492.
- Archæological Survey of Western India*, Mr. E. Thomas' Papers in, quoted, vi. 147 (footnotes); 172 (footnotes); 175 (footnote 3); 182 (footnotes 1 and 4); 185 (footnote 4).
- Archæology of India. *For Local notices see* Antiquarian Remains, Architecture, Buddhist Antiquities, Coins, Mosques, and Temples.
- Architecture, ancient Indian, article 'India,' vi. 112, 170; under the Mughal Emperors, 294, 304. *Local notices*:—
- (1) Buddhist architecture—Ajanta, i. 114-116; Amrávatí, i. 252; Bágh, i. 414; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barkúr, ii. 157; Benares, ii. 268; Berwáda, ii. 336; Bhánder, ii. 338; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Buddh Gayá, iii. 126, 127; Champáran, iii. 340, 341; Ellora, iv. 349; Erán, iv. 354, 355; Junágárh, vii. 263; Kánur, vii. 438; Kasla, vii. 79; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Mahabálipur, ix. 143-149; Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Ráni-núr, xi. 507, 508; Sanchi, xii. 194-196; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Udayagiri, xiii. 414, 415.
- (2) Burmese architecture—Amard-púra, i. 210; Amherst, i. 236; Ayn, i. 389; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Kyauk-kauk, viii. 382; Kyauk-ti-yo, viii. 383; Mahámuni, ix. 156; Mandalay, ix. 289; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 426, 427;

- Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 436; Shwe-nat-tung, xii. 437; Shwe-san-daw, xii. 438; Shwe-theik-lut, xii. 439.
- (3) Dutch architecture—Cochin, iv. 11, 12; Coringa, iv. 42; Sadras, xii. 94.
- (4) English and modern architecture—Agra, i. 70, 75; Alipur, i. 179, 180; Allahabad, i. 198; Ambala, i. 225; Bangalore, ii. 67; Baroda, ii. 171; Benares, ii. 266; Bombay, iii. 78, 79; Calcutta, iii. 250-253; Cawnpur, iii. 290; Darjiling, iv. 140, 141; Delhi, iv. 196; Ganjam, v. 9; Haidarabad, v. 253, 254; Karachi, vii. 454; Lahore, viii. 417, 418; Madras, ix. 105, 106; Meerut, ix. 393; Patna, xi. 109; Poona, xi. 213, 214; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Rawal Pindl, xii. 37, 38; Simla, xii. 147; Surat, xiii. 134, 135.
- (5) Hindu architecture—Ahmadabad, i. 97, 98; Ajodhya, i. 135; Allahabad, i. 196, 198; Amarnath, i. 210, 211; Amber, i. 228; Arakere, i. 355; Bardwan, ii. 157; Baroda, ii. 170; Belagavi, ii. 230; Benares, ii. 266, 268; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bikaner, ii. 443; Brindaban, iii. 100; Chilaharam, iii. 413, 414; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dig, iv. 286; Elephanta, iv. 341-343; Ellora, iv. 349-351; Gangalkandapur, iv. 465; Gingi, v. 82, 83; Gwalior, v. 235; Halebid, v. 295; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120, 121; Kanarak, vii. 384, 385; Kairi, viii. 13-16; Keri, viii. 116; Khajuraho, viii. 140; Kotde, viii. 302, 303; Madura, ix. 133, 134; Mandhata, ix. 295, 296; Matan, ix. 360, 361; Muttra, x. 54; Nanjangad, x. 196; Puri, x. 447, 448; xi. 316, 317; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Patan, xi. 82, 83; Rameswaram, xi. 443-445; Ramtek, xi. 466, 467; Sandur, xii. 208, 209; Srirangam, xiii. 80, 81; Tanjore, xiii. 195, 196; Tinnevelil, xiii. 311; Tirupati, xiii. 326; Udaipur, xiii. 410, 411.
- (6) Jain architecture—Mount Abu, i. 8-12; Ahmadabad, i. 97, 98; Ajodhya, i. 134; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Bikaner, ii. 442; Boram, iii. 88; Budhpur, iii. 128; Charra, iii. 372; Dattia, iv. 157; Ellora, iv. 349; Girnar, v. 86; Gwalior, v. 235; Kalinjari, vii. 337; Kapadwanji, vii. 440; Karakal, vii. 463; Khurja, viii. 212; Mandhata, ix. 296; Mandidiri, ix. 525; Nadol, x. 142, 143; Satrunjaya hill, Palitana, xi. 4-10; Palmd, xi. 14; Rakabdeo, xi. 439; Rampur, xi. 461, 462; Sanganer, xii. 217; Shravan-belgola, xii. 425; Sirpur, xiii. 8; Yenur, xiii. 554.
- (7) Muhammadan architecture, including Mughal and Pathan—Agra, i. 71-75; Ahmadabad, i. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Ajmere, i. 132, 133; Allahabad, i. 198; Aurungabad, i. 387; Bahraich, i. 435; Balkh, ii. 14; Baroda, ii. 170; Benares, ii. 268; Bijapur, ii. 424; Burhanpur, iii. 164; Dabhol, iv. 77; Delhi, iv. 186-188, 191, 192; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 464; Gaur, v. 40; Jaunpur, vii. 159, 160; Lahore, viii. 415, 416; Lucknow, viii. 506-510; Mandogorh, ix. 308; Meerut, ix. 393; Murshiddabad, x. 33, 34; Narnala, x. 213; Panduah, xi. 41, 42; Patna, xi. 110; Rajmahal, xi. 390; Seringapatam, xii. 320; Sikandra, xii. 481; Surat, xiii. 135.
- (8) Nepalese architecture—Benares, ii. 265; Khatmandu, viii. 183.
- (9) Portuguese architecture—Basseln, ii. 191; Cochin, iv. 12, 13; Diu, iv. 307; Goa, v. 107, 108; Saleette, xii. 169.
- (10) Sikh architecture—Amritsar, i. 335; Lahore, viii. 417, 418; Ramdela, xi. 441; Sialkot, xii. 451, 452; Tarn Taran, xiii. 215.
- Arcot, *iduk* in Madras, i. 308.
- Arcot, town in Madras, i. 308-311; history, 308-311; defence of, by Clive (1751), i. 309, 310, vi. 379; rival French and English nominees for the throne of, vi. 379.
- Arcot, North, District in Madras, i. 311-319; physical aspects, 311, 312; history, 312-314; population, 314, 315; agriculture, 315-317; natural calamities, 317; commerce and trade, 317, 318; administration, 318, 319; medical aspects, 319.
- Arcot, South, District in Madras, i. 319-328; physical aspects, 320, 321; history, 321, 322; population, 322, 323; agriculture, 323-325; natural calamities, 325, 326; commerce and trade, 326, 327; administration, 327, 328; medical aspects, 328.
- Ardabak, village in Bengal, i. 329.
- Area, towns, villages, houses, population, etc., of British India, article 'India,' vol. vi., appendix I. p. 689.
- Areca nut or betel nut palms, in Akyah, i. 155, 156; Amalapuram, i. 207; Amherat, i. 239; Arkalgud, i. 330; Assam, i. 362; Atur, i. 383; Bakarganj, i. 441, 445; Bangalore, ii. 63; on the Bellapatam, ii. 239; at Bellary, ii. 245; Bombay, iii. 45; Cherra, iii. 392; Chiknayakanhalli, iii. 411; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Cochin, iv. 5; Dacca, iv. 85; Eastern Dwars, iv. 328, 333; Faridpur, iv. 394; Gon, v.



- 92, 93; Goldvari, v. 122; Hájiganj, v. 290; Hassan, v. 349; Howrah, v. 463; Jalpaiguri, vii. 108; Kaddur, vii. 286; Kalasa, vii. 324; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Karnul, viii. 38; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolába, viii. 260; the Konkan, viii. 291; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Madras, ix. 30, 87; Malabar, ix. 230; Mertigudda, ix. 415; Mysore State, x. 100, 101, District, x. 119; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Noakhál, x. 339, 345, 347; Ságur (Mysore), xii. 111; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sávantwári, xii. 296; Shellá, xii. 378; Shmoga, xii. 400, 403; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sibságur, xii. 466; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Tipperah, xiii. 317, 318; Travancore, xii. 342, 349; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tunkúr, xiii. 378, 381; Vengurla, xiii. 469; Vedator, xiii. 550; Yellápur, xiii. 553.
- Argdum, town in Berár, i. 329; battle of (1803), vi. 323, 398.
- Arghún dynasty, The, in Sind (16th century), xii. 510.
- Arhar. *See* Pulses.
- Arhar Nawargón, town in Central Provinces, i. 329.
- Arláda, village in Bengal, i. 329.
- Arlákúpam, fort in Madras, i. 329.
- Arlál Khán, river in Bengal, i. 329.
- Arlankón, village, pass, and shrine in Madras, i. 329.
- Arlapad, shrine in Madras, i. 329, 330.
- Arlikkod, town in Madras, i. 330.
- Arlisllár. *See* Arasalar.
- Arjun, Sikh Guru, son of Rám Dás, founded Kartárpur, where his descendants have an estate, viii. 50; died in prison at Lahore, where his shrine is, viii. 415; founded Srígovindpur, xiii. 75; built town, temple, and tank of Turu Tárán, xiii. 214, 215.
- Arjún, estate in Central Provinces, i. 330.
- Arjunpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 330.
- Arkalgad, town and *tálik* in Mysore, i. 330.
- Arkavati, river in Mysore, i. 330.
- Arkonam, town in Madras, i. 330, 331.
- Armagon, shoal and lighthouse in Madras, i. 331; East India Company's factory established at (1625-26), vi. 368.
- Armenians in Bengal, ii. 295; Bombay, iii. 52; Calcutta, iii. 256; Dacca, iv. 90, 91; Surat, xiii. 134.
- Armori, town in Central Provinces, i. 331.
- Army of India, its constitution, article 'India,' vi. 470, 471; the armies of the three Presidencies, 471; strength, 471; health and vital statistics, 675-684. *Local notices*—in Bengal, ii. 319; Bombay, iii. 67; Haidarábád Contingent, v. 252, xii. 302; Madras, ix. 74, 75; Punjab, xi. 290; the Haidarábád reformed troops, xii. 302. *See* also *Arsenals*, *Cantonments*, and *Military Forces of Native States*.
- Arna, river in Berár, i. 331.
- Arnála, island in Bombay, i. 331.
- Arni, town and estate in Madras, i. 331.
- Aror, historic town in Bombay, i. 332.
- Aroras. *See* Trading Castes.
- Arpallí, *parganá* in Central Provinces, i. 332.
- Arrah, town in Bengal, i. 333, 334; population, 333; history, 333, 334.
- Arrah Canal, branch of the Son Canal, Bengal, i. 334, 335.
- Arrian, Greek historian, quoted or referred to—on Alexander's march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; on the defence of a chief of Pushkalavati against Hephais-tion, iii. 373; on Taxila, iv. 270; on Astes, identified with Háshtnagar, v. 344; on Multra, x. 43; preserved Megasthenes' account of Palibothra (Patná), xi. 107; on Penkela or Pushkalavati, xi. 147; the different identifications of his Mount Aornos, xi. 506; calls the Rávi, the Hydraotes, xii. 14, and the Samburg a tributary of the Jumna, xii. 139; on Súngala, xii. 214; the Erranobons, identified with the Son, xiii. 51; the Port of Alexandria, identified with Sonmlán, xiii. 61.
- Arrowsmith's old map of India referred to, on the River Sai, xii. 139.
- Arsenals—Ahmadábád, i. 97; Allahábád, i. 198; Bangalore, ii. 66; Bellary, ii. 261; Firózpúr, iv. 448; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 287; Madras, ix. 107; Merkára, ix. 414; Alhow, ix. 420; Nágpúr, x. 174, 175; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 35, 37; Secunderábád, xii. 301; Thayet-myo, xiii. 287; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498.
- Arshed Beg, revenue officer of Tipú Sultán, made *ráyatwári* settlement in Malabar, ix. 46.
- Arsikere, village in Mysore, i. 335.
- Art and architecture in ancient India, vi. 112; 170, 171. *See* also *Architecture*.
- Arts and manufactures, article 'India,' vi. 112, 113, also chap. xx. pp. 598-617. English competition with native art-work, 598; native rural industries, 599; fortified weaving settlements of the East India Company, 599; cotton-weaving an indigenous industry in India, 599; its decline, but still a domestic industry supplying three-fifths



- of the Indian consumption, 600; cotton-weaving in different Provinces, 600, 601; special Indian cotton fabrics, 601-603; Indian silk-weaving in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, 602; cloths of silk fabrics, 602, 603; steam silk factories, 603; embroidery, 603; Kashmir shawls, 603; leather work, 603; velvet work, 603; jewelled embroidery, 604; carpets and rugs, 604, 605; goldsmith's work and jewellery, 605, 606; precious stones, 606; iron work and cutlery, 606; chain armour and damascene work, 606, 607; brass, copper, and bell-metal work, 607, 608; pottery and tile work, 608; sculpture, 608, 609; wood carving, 609; inlaying and ivory carving, 609; European industries, cotton mills, 610-615; jute mills, 614-616; breweries, 616, 617; paper mills, 617; leather factories, 617.
- Arundangi, tract and fortress in Madras, i. 335.
- Arūnūthmangalam, village in Madras, i. 335.
- Arūppakotai, town in Madras, i. 335.
- Arvi, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, i. 335, 336.
- Arwal, produce ~~at~~ in Bengal, i. 336.
- Arwal, village in Oudh, i. 336.
- Aryalūr, town in Madras, i. 336.
- Aryan and Turanian migrations from Central Asia, vi. 174, 175; 130, 131.
- Aryan races of India, number in 1881, vi. 51. Also chap. iv. pp. 75-131.
- The Aryan stock, its European and Eastern branches, 75; the Aryans in their primitive home, 75, 76; European and Indian languages merely varieties of Aryan speech, 76; Indo-European words, 76; common origin of European and Indian religions, 76; the Indo-Aryans on the march, and in their new settlements, 76, 77; the Rīg-Veda, its supposed dates, 77; Vedic hymns, 78; caste and widow burning unknown to the Rīg-Veda, 78; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79; eastern spread of the Aryans, 79; the gods of the Veda, 79; Indra, the Cloud Compeller or rain-bringer, and Agni, the God of Fire, 80, 81; other Vedic gods, 81; the Brāhmanical triad, 81; blood-loving deities of Hinduism scarcely known in the Veda, 82; the Horse Sacrifice a substitution for Human Sacrifice, 82; Vedic conceptions of the Deity, 82; a Vedic hymn, 82, 83; primitive Aryan burial, 84; burning of the dead, 84, 85; Vedic legend of Yama, the King of Death, 85; Vedic farewell to the dead, 85; Vedic conception of immortality, 86; Aryan advance towards the Jumna and Upper Ganges, 86; Aryan tribes organized into kingdoms, 87; origin of priestly families, 87; growth of the priesthood, 87, 88; the four Vedas, 88; the Brāhmanas, 88, 89; the Sūtras or sacred traditions, 89; formation of the Brāhman caste, 89; growth of the warrior or Kshatriya caste, 89, 90; the cultivating caste (Vaiśya), 90; the four Hindu castes, 90, 91; increase of Brāhman, Kshatriya, and Sūdra castes, 91; decrease of Vaiśyas, 91, 92; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, 92; rising pretension of the Brāhmanas, 92; well-known prehistoric legends of Kshatriyas attaining Brāhmanhood, 92, 93; the Middleland, the focus of Brāhmanism, 93; Aryan tribes outside the Brāhmanical pale, 93; establishment of Brāhman supremacy, 94; four stages of a Brāhman's life, 95; the Brāhman rule of life and its hereditary results on the caste, 96; work done by Brāhmanas for India, 97; Brāhman theology, 97; the post-Vedic gods, 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98; Brāhman philosophy, its six *darsanas* or schools, 98, 99; summary of Brāhman religion, 100; Brāhman science, 100; Sanskrit grammar, 100, 101; Sanskrit and Prakrit speech, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts, 102; the Indian alphabets, 102, 103; Sanskrit writings almost entirely in verse, 103; prose, a forgotten art, 103, 104; Sanskrit dictionaries, 104; Brāhman astronomy, 104-106; Brāhman mathematics, 106; Brāhman medicine, 106-110; Indian surgery, 107, 108; Buddhist public hospitals, 108, 109; decline of Hindu medicine, 109; English Medical Colleges, 108, 109; vernacular medical publications, 110; Hindu art of war, 110; Indian music, 110-112; Indian architecture, 112; Indian decorative art and painting, 112, 113; Brāhman law, 113-118; code of Manu, 113, 114; code of Yajñavalkya, 114, 115; scope of Indian law, its rigid caste system, 115, 116; growth of Hindu law, 116; its incorporation of local customs, 117; perils of modern codification, 117, 118; secular literature of the Hindus, 118-129; the Mahābhārata, 118-122; the Rāmāyana, 122-125; age of the Sanskrit drama, 125, 126; Sakuntala and other Hindu dramas, 126, 127; the Hindu novel, 127; Beast stories, 127; Sanskrit lyric poetry, 128; the Purānas, 128, 129; Indian modern vernacular litera-

- ture, 129; intellectual and religious development of the early Aryans, 129, 130; the Brāhman in Indian history, and attacks on Brāhmanism from the 6th to the 19th century, 130, 131.
- Aryan influences on the Dravidian races, vi. 329, 330; the modern Aryan vernaculars of India, 334-355.
- Asa, the Ahir, story of, as told by Firishta, iii. 301.
- Asaf Jāh, Nizām-ul-Mūlk (Chin Kilich Khān), Governor of the Deccan (1720-48), defeated and killed Mubārīz Khān, the Imperial General at Fatehkheda, iii. 144, iv. 422; lived at Burhānpur, where he died, iii. 164; took Chitacole, iii. 406; granted the Northern Circars to Anwār-ud-dīn and Rustām Khān, iii. 468; obtained Daulatabād at death of Aurangzeb, iv. 160; his history, v. 248, 249, 257, 258; appointed Nizām-ul-Mūlk by Faruk-siyar, v. 257; founded reigning dynasty of Haidarābād, v. 258.
- Asaf Khān, brother of Nūr Jahān, Viceroy of Kara Mānikpur, conquered Garhā, vii. 31; tomb at Shāhdara, viii. 416, xli. 341; defeated Ranī Durgavati of Garhā-Mandlā at Mandlā, ix. 301, 302, xli. 259; stormed Chau-rāgarh, x. 218.
- Asanpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 336, 337.
- Asaf-ud-daulā, Nawāb of Oudh (1775-98), ceded Benares to the East India Company, ii. 255, and Ghāzīpur, v. 64, and Jaunpur, vii. 153; took the materials for his buildings at Lucknow from Karra, viii. 48; built the Imāmbāra and other edifices at Lucknow, viii. 506-508; his subsidiary treaty with the English, x. 367; his reign and transactions with the East India Company, x. 490, 491.
- Asaish, village in Oudh, i. 337.
- Asansol, village in Bengal, i. 337.
- Asarūr, village in Punjab, i. 337.
- Asasuni, village in Bengal, i. 337.
- Asbestos, found in Chitaldrūg, iii. 423; Kumāun, viii. 394; Mysore District, x. 114.
- Ashrītas, a sect of the Kumbhipāthīs, in the Central Provinces, iii. 315.
- Ashtn, town in Central India, i. 337.
- Ashta, town in Bombay, i. 337, 338.
- Ashtagrām, Division in Mysore, i. 338.
- Ashtagrām, *taluk* in Mysore, i. 338.
- Ashti, historic town in Central Provinces, i. 338.
- Asiatic non-Indian population of British India, article 'India,' vi., appendix, vi. p. 694.
- Asin, town in Rājputāna, i. 338.
- Asirgarh, fortress in Central Provinces, i. 338, 339.
- Asivān, town and *pargand* in Oudh, i. 339, 340.
- Askā, town and *santidderi* in Madras, i. 340.
- Aslānā, village in Central Provinces, i. 340.
- Asoha Parsandan, *pargand* in Oudh, i. 340.
- Asoha, village in Oudh, i. 340, 341.
- Asoka, Buddhist King of Magadha or Behar (257 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 144-147; his Great Council (244 B.C.), 144; his Rock and Cave Edicts, 145 and footnote; his Department of Public Worship, 145; his missionary efforts and doctrinal code, 145; character of the Rock Edicts, 146, 147 and footnote. *Local notices*—Built temple at Buddh Gayā, iii. 125; ruled over Kāthiāwār, viii. 90; his reign, x. 362, 363; ruled over the Punjab, xi. 260; put down rebellion at Taxila, xii. 23; built tower at Surnāth, xii. 270; sent relics to Taung-ngu, xii. 221; had his capital at Ujjain when Viceroy, xiii. 417; built *stupas* at Asarūr, i. 337; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Taxila, iv. 270; Ghāzīpur, v. 63; Sākala, vii. 207; Kaala, viii. 79; Sāngala, xli. 214; Sankisa, xii. 224; Edicts and Inscriptions, copies of, on rocks, caves, and pillars at—Shāhbāzgarhi in Afghānistān, i. 53; Allahābād, i. 86; Arandj, i. 306; Benares, ii. 266; near Lauriyā in Champāran, iii. 334-341; Kālai near Haripur in Dehra Dūn, iv. 170, vii. 344; Delhi, iv. 192; Girdār, v. 85; between Junāgarh and Girdār, viii. 90; Purushottapur, xi. 333.
- Aspari, town in Madras, i. 341.
- Assam, Province in N.-E. India, i. 341-374; history, 342-346; physical aspects, 346, 347; soil, 347; minerals, 347, 348; forests, 348, 349; wild animals, 349; population, 350, 351; population, regarded ethnically, 351-353; religion—Hindus, 353; Bhuiyās, 354; Kalitās, 354, 355; Kaibartās, 355, 356; Kātamis, 356; Chandālās, 356; Borias, 356, 357; Nāpits, 357; Bhumijs, 357; Muhammadans, 357; Christians, 358, 359; Buddhists, 359; Jains, 359, 360; Brāhmos, 360; distribution of the population into town and country, 360; occupations of the people, 360, 361; material condition of the people, 361; agriculture, 361-364; natural calamities, 364; tea cultivation, 364-366; importation of coolies, 366; manufactures, etc., 367; commerce,

- 367, 368; communications, 368, 369; administration, 369; police force, 369-371; military force, 371; education, 371, 372; medical aspects, 372-374.
- Assam, unsuccessful invasion of, by Aurangzeb's general, Mir Jumla, article 'India,' vi. 309; expulsion of the Burmese from, and annexation of Assam to British territories (1826), 404; yearly settlement of the land revenue, 445; frontier trade of, 588-590.
- Assaye, village and battle-field in Nizam's Dominions, i. 374, 375; battle of (1803), vi. 323, 398.
- Asses, Wild, found in Baluchistan, ii. 36; Bombay, iii. 45; Cutch, iv. 59; Dera Ghazi Khan, iv. 210; Jhang, vii. 207; Ladakh, viii. 397; Sind, xii. 507; the Parkar, xiii. 264.
- Assia, range of hills in Bengal, i. 375.
- Assisted railways in India, vi. 548.
- Astronomy, Brahmanical system of, vi. 104-106; astronomy of the Vedas, 104; Greek influences on Indian astronomy, 105; decay of astronomical science under Muhammadan rule, 105; Raja Jai Singh's observatories in the 18th century, 105, 106. See also Observatories.
- Asurgarh, historic fort in Bengal, i. 375.
- Aswamedha or Great Horse Sacrifice of ancient India, vi. 82; connection of the Horse Sacrifice with the Man Sacrifice of pre-Buddhist times, 175, 176.
- Asylums. See Leper, Lunatic.
- Atak. See Attock.
- Atari, village in Punjab, i. 375.
- Atasardi, trading village in Bengal, i. 375.
- Atchavaram, village in Madras, i. 375.
- Atcheepore. See Achilpur.
- Ateha, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 376.
- Athaide, Dom Lula de, successfully defended Goa against Ali Adil Shah, v. 101.
- Atharabanki, river in Bengal, i. 376.
- Athara-nuri, range of hills in Bengal, i. 376.
- Atharva-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.
- Athgarh, tributary State in Orissa, i. 376, 377.
- Athgarh, village in Orissa, i. 377.
- Athrala, shrine in Madras, i. 377.
- Athmallik, tributary State in Orissa, i. 377, 378.
- Athni, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 378.
- Athpadi, town in Bombay, i. 378.
- A-thut, tidal river in Burma, i. 378.
- Atia, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 378.
- Atmakur, town and *iduk* in Madras, i. 378, 379.
- Atmospheric conditions. See Medical Aspects section under each District, and Meteorological Statistics.
- Atner, town in Central Provinces, i. 379.
- Alpadi, town in Bombay, i. 379.
- Atrai, river in Bengal, i. 379; its changes of course, vi. 30.
- Atranji Khera, prehistoric mound in N.-W. Provinces, i. 379, 380.
- Atrauli, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 380.
- Atrauli, town in Oudh, i. 380.
- Atri, village in Bengal, i. 380.
- Atsanta. See Achanta.
- Attaran, river in Burma, i. 380, 381.
- Attari, village in Punjab, i. 381.
- Attigada, estate in Madras, i. 381. See Kallikot.
- Attikuppa, village in Mysore, i. 381.
- Attili, town in Madras, i. 381.
- Attock, town, fortress, and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 381, 382.
- Atur, *iduk* in Madras, i. 382, 383.
- Atur, town in Madras, i. 383, 384.
- Atwa Piparia, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 384.
- Auber's *Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (footnotes).
- Auckland, Lord, Governor-General of India (1836-42), article 'India,' vi. 406-409; Afghan affairs and our early dealings with Kabul, 406, 407; Dost Muhammad, Afghan dynastic wars, 407; Russian influence in Afghanistan and the installation of Shah Shujah and occupation of Kabul by a British force, 407, 408; rising of the Afghan people, and massacre of the British army on its retreat to India, 408. *Local notices*—Encouraged tea-planting in Assam, i. 365; sanctioned relief works during famine of 1838 in N.-W. Provinces, x. 391; declared it necessary to break agreement with Mirra of Sind about the Indus, xii. 514.
- Auckland Bay, in Burma, i. 384.
- Augasi, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 384.
- Augusto, Dom, brother of King of Portugal, sent to put down revolt at Goa (1871), and disbanded the native army there, v. 106.
- Aundh, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 384, 385.
- Aundhi, estate in Central Provinces, i. 385.
- Aurahiya, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 385.
- Auranga, river in Bombay, i. 385, 386.
- Aurangabad, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 386.
- Aurangabad, town and *pargana* in Oudh, i. 386.

- Aurangábád, town in the Nizám's Dominions, i. 387, 388.
- Aurangábád Sayyid, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 388.
- Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthas, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dará at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehábád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Abdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidí of Janjira, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jamá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivaji, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Ráigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Sátána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from All Adil Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Sinharh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Meccan, xiii. 122; defeated Dará at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Aurás, village in Oudh, i. 388.
- Aus, autumn ricecrop. *See* Ricecultivation.
- Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.
- Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Hilmálaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Australia, India's trade with, vi. 578, 579.
- Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.
- Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.
- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avatars or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).
- Avati, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchar, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
- Avitabile, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.
- Avulapali, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.
- Awah, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391.
- Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Sialkot, xii. 444.
- Awar, *pargana* in Central India, i. 391.
- Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayakúdi, town and *samluddri* in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.
- Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.
- Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archeology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.
- Azamgarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 401.
- Azimábád. *See* Patná.
- Azimganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.
- Azim, son of Aurangzeb, Nawáb of Bengal (1697-1704), ii. 278; sold three villages on site of Calcutta to the East India Company, iii. 240; defeated and slain by his brother Muazim in Dholpur, iv. 276.
- Azim Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjit Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Azim Khán, brother of Amír Sher Ali Khán, defeated him at Kheilat-i-Ghiltai, vii. 395.
- Azim Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

nt Sonargón, and invited the poet  
Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.  
Azmeriganj, village in Assam, i. 402.

## B

Bába Búdan, range of mountains in  
Mysore, i. 402, 403.  
Bába Jagjiwán Dás, founder of the Sat-  
námis, born at Daryábád, iv. 151.  
Bába Sáháb. *See* Bhákrar Rao.  
Babá, town in Central Provinces, i. 403.  
Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi,  
(1526-30), early life, defeat and over-  
throw of Ibráhm Lodi at Pánpát;  
conquest of Northern India, article  
'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His  
description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made  
Agra his capital, and died there,  
i. 69; took Alláhábád, i. 196; took  
Bíána, and defeated Ráná of Udaipur  
there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after  
victory of Pánpát, entered Delhi, iv.  
192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his  
mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; con-  
quered Etáwnh, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv.  
424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort  
of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236;  
mentions Hanga, v. 310; his tomb at  
Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce  
of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfir, vii.  
292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated  
the Rájput princes at Khánna, viii.  
164; on the Bangash tribe, viii. 243;  
defeated Ibráhm Lodi near Lahore,  
viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150;  
occupied Rápi in Mánpuri, ix. 203;  
his victory over Ibráhm Lodi at Pánpát,  
xi. 44, 45; subdued the Pathána  
in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of  
the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Ráj-  
puts at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; de-  
feated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála,  
xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur,  
xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii.  
457; invaded Mewár and defeated  
Ráná Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.  
Babbála, village in N.-W. Provinces, i.  
403.  
Baber, H., introduced coffee planting into  
the Wáknád, ix. 231.  
Baberu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, i. 403.  
Babhans or Military Bráhmans, especially  
numerous in Behar, ii. 225; Cham-  
páran, iii. 338; Darbhanga, iv. 124;  
Gayá, v. 46, where many of them are  
*acklits*, v. 52; Lohárdágá, viii. 481;  
Mooghyl, ix. 484; Muzaffarpur, x.  
79; Patná, xi. 99; Purniah, xi. 325;  
Santal Parganá, xii. 229; Sárán, xii.  
253; Sháhábád, xii. 327.

Bábnhar, town and petty State in Bom-  
bay, i. 403, 404.  
Babhnlpátr, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404.  
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscrip-  
tions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.  
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.  
Babrá, petty State in Bombay, i. 405.  
Bábrías, tribe in Káthlúwár, now princi-  
pally to be found in Bábríáwár, i. 405.  
Bábríáwár, tract of country in Káthlú-  
wár, i. 405.  
Bábuábera, trading village in Bengal, i.  
405.  
Bábul trees and reserves, Akola, i. 141;  
Alláhábád, i. 190; Anantpur, i. 274;  
Azamgarh, i. 392; Bara Banki, ii.  
106; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii.  
44, 45; Broach, iii. 102; Buldana, iii.  
143; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Damán, iv.  
102; Etáwnh, iv. 369; Fatehpur, iv.  
423; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád  
(Sind), v. 275; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpur,  
vii. 51; Jámner, vii. 130; Jerruck,  
vii. 180; Kárdchi, vii. 444; Káthlú-  
wár, viii. 89; Lárkhána, viii. 462,  
463; on the Lonár lake, viii. 489;  
Madras, ix. 30; Mánpuri, ix. 202;  
Mohar, ix. 396; Mughalbhán, ix. 529;  
N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Pan-  
hán, xi. 43; Ráí Bareilly, xi. 353;  
Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Sholápur, xii.  
412; Sibi, xii. 454; Sind, xii. 505,  
506; Sirohi, xii. 1; Sitápur, xiii. 30;  
Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120;  
Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177;  
Tásgón, xiii. 276; Tinneveli, xiii.  
306; Utrás, xiii. 431; Upper Sind  
Frontier, xiii. 439.  
Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied  
in 1858, executed at Chándá, iii. 351.  
Babúlgón, village in Berár, i. 405.  
Bachhráon, rural town in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, i. 405.  
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh,  
i. 405, 406.  
Bachreddipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.  
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.  
Badágam, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.  
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on  
the Nilgiri Hills, x. 310, 311.  
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán-  
Túrkistán, i. 407.  
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and  
grouped with them as Galchas, in Bad-  
akshán, i. 407.  
Bádámi, town and Sub-division in Bom-  
bay, i. 407.  
Badan Singh, father of Suráj Mall of  
Bhartpur, formally declared leader of  
the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his  
palace at Sahár, xii. 113.  
Badarganj, trading village in Bengal, i.  
407, 408.

- Badāri, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badāriyā, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badarpur. *See* Badrpur.
- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rājputāna, i. 408.
- Badgūjars, landowning clan of wealthy Rājputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgaon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bādīn, town and *taluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
- Badipādi, historic *taluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
- Badnara, town in Berār, i. 409.
- Badnūr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarāi, town and *pargana* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badrāchalām. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badrīhat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrināth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
- Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
- Badshāhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bādshāhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bādūria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
- Badvel, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 412.
- Balla, town in Punjab, i. 412.
- Bāgalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
- Bāgaspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
- Bagāsa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, i. 413.
- Bagāsa, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagnud, *pargana* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdā, semi-Hindustized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bānkurā, ii. 81; Bardwān, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Ilūgīl, v. 491; coolies in Jalpālguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyā, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
- Bagepallī, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
- Bāgewādi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
- Bāgh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bāgh, town and *pargana* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bāghal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghrī, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Baghāt, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
- Bāghbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
- Bāghdāngā, village in Bengal, i. 416.
- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rājputs, which once ruled in Gujarāt, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bāgherhāt, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bāghjālā, town in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bāghmatī, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bāghmatī, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bāghmūndī, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bagirhāt. *See* Bāgherhāt.
- Bagirjī, village in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bāgīl, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rājputāna, i. 419.
- Bāgpat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bāgrāsi, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bāgru, town in Rājputāna, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahādrān, town and district in Rājputāna, i. 420.
- Bahādurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahādurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahādur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahādurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahādur Shāh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azīm in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarābād with Khān Jahān, v. 256; defeated his brother Kām Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahādur Shāh, King of Gujarāt (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humāyun, vii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Mālwa, ix. 267; invaded Mewār, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahādur Shāh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadābād, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahādur Shāh, Regent of Nepāl (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahārāgarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Bahāwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Bahāwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Bahāwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherā, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baherī, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwāra, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Bāhīl, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.  
 Bahlolpur. *See* Bhillolpur.  
 Bāhmani, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sāṭara, xii. 277.  
 Bahraich, District in Oudh, i. 425-433; physical aspects, 425, 426; history, 426-429; population, 429, 430; agriculture, 430-432; commerce and trade, 432; administration, 432, 433; medical aspects, 433.  
 Bahraich, *cahill* in Oudh, i. 433, 434.  
 Bahraich, *pargana* in Oudh, i. 434.  
 Bahraich, town in Oudh, i. 434, 435.  
 Bahranighāt, town in Oudh, i. 435.  
 Bahrampur. *See* Berhanpur.  
 Bahrampur, town in Punjab, i. 435, 436.  
 Bahsūma. *See* Bisambhar.  
 Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.  
 Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Falzābād (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.  
 Bahuleshwar, village in Bombay, i. 436.  
 Bai, estate in Central India, i. 436.  
 Baidgi, town in Bombay, i. 436.  
 Baideswar, village in Orissa, i. 436.  
 Baidur, town in Madras, i. 436.  
 Baidyabāt, market town in Bengal, i. 436.  
 Baidyanāth, village in Bengal, i. 436.  
 Baidyās, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.  
 Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bālgāhāt, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Manuā, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.  
 Baikāl. *See* Bekal.  
 Baikānthpur, town in Bengal, i. 436, 437.  
 Baila Bhela, town in Oudh, i. 437.  
 Bailgāon, village in Oudh, i. 437.  
 Bailhongal. *See* Hongal.  
 Baillie, Col., defeat of, by Haider Ali, at Pullātur or Perambākam (1780), iv. 27, 43, ix. 13, xi. 136.  
 Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.  
 Bainchi, village in Bengal, i. 437.  
 Bairāgis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dvāra, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.  
 Bairāgna. *See* Bhairāgna.  
 Bairām Ghāt, place of sanctity in Berār, i. 437.  
 Bairām Khān, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.  
 Bairath, town in Rājputāna, i. 437.  
 Baird, Sir David, prison of, at Bangalore, ii. 67.  
 Bairia. *See* Biria.  
 Baitarani, river in Orissa, i. 437, 438.  
 Baiza Bāi, widow of Daulat Rāo Sind'a, removed from Gwalior for creating disturbances, v. 230, 231.  
 Bajāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, i. 438.  
 Bajāna, town in Bombay, i. 438.  
 Baj-baj, village in Bengal, i. 438.  
 Bājī Rāo, second Peshwā (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Mālwa, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Marāṭhā authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sāl, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Rāver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Rānā of Mewār, xiii. 405, 406.  
 Bājī Rāo II., seventh and last Peshwā (1795-1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; second and third Marāṭhā wars, and annexation of the Peshwā's territories, 323, 324. *Local notices*—Banished to Bithūr, iii. 20; attack on the Resident, defeat and deposition, iii. 39; defeated at Kīrki, viii. 221; and at Korigāum, viii. 298, 299; placed on the throne by the treaty of Mahād, ix. 154; surrendered to Malcolm at Nimār, x. 331; defeated at Pandarkanna, xi. 35, xiii. 540; his three defeats, xi. 212, 213.  
 Bājītpur, town in Bengal, i. 438, 439.  
 Bajrangarh, district in Central India, i. 439.  
 Bajwāra, village in Punjab, i. 439.  
 Bakner, *pargana* in Central India, i. 439.  
 Bākarganj, District in Bengal, i. 439-449; physical aspects, 439-442; administrative history, 442; population, 442-444; agriculture, 444-446; land tenures, 446; natural calamities, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 449; medical aspects, 449.  
 Bākarganj, ancient town in Bengal, i. 449.  
 Baker, Aaron, first Governor of Madras (1653-59), ix. 66.  
 Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kābul to disperse Afghāns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishān (1880), xi. 189.  
 Bākeswar, river in Bengal, i. 449.  
 Bakhar. *See* Bukkur.  
 Bakhrā, village in Bengal, i. 449, 450.  
 Baksh, Sir Hardeo, sheltered English officers at Dharmpur (1857), iv. 255.  
 Bakhshī Khāl, water channel in Bengal, i. 450.

- Bakht Ball, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bándá, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, lii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seonl, xii. 309; ravaged Wán, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
- Bakhtgarh, petty State in Central India, i. 450.
- Bakhtárpur, village in Bengal, i. 450.
- Bakkaráynasamúdrám, village in Maláms, i. 450.
- Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
- Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
- Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
- Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadi, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
- Báláganj, village in Assam, i. 452.
- Bálágarh, town in Bengal, i. 452.
- Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
- Bálághát, District in Central Provinces, i. 452-457; physical aspects, 452-454; history, 454; population, 454, 455; division into town and country, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Báláhera, village in Rájputána, i. 457.
- Balahi, hill range in Central Provinces, i. 457.
- Bálaji Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Duráni at the third battle of Pánipat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshangábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálaji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgón (1804), vii. 293.
- Bálaji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghás Dás as high priest of Satnáms, murdered (1860), lii. 313.
- Bálakot, town in Punjab, i. 458.
- Bálakot, fortified village in Central Provinces, i. 458.
- Bálan, town and *pargana* in Oudh, i. 458.
- Balance sheet of British India, vi. 465, 466.
- Balance of trade (India's), vi. 558, 559; Sir R. Temple's Minute on, vi. 581-583.
- Bálápur, *taluk* in Berár, i. 458, 459.
- Bálarámpur, town in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálasán, river in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálasinor, Native State in Bombay, i. 459, 460.
- Bálasinor, town in Bombay, i. 460.
- Balasor, District in Orissa, li. 1-10; physical aspects, 1, 2; rivers, 2, 3; ports and harbours, 3, 4; history, 4-6; population, 6, 7; agriculture, 7; natural calamities, 7, 8; manufactures, 8, 9; trade, 9; administration, 9, 10; medical aspects, 10.
- Balasor, Sub-division in Orissa, li. 10, 11.
- Balasor, town and port in Orissa, li. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
- Balesor, peak in Madras, li. 11.
- Balhan, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájput revolts and Mughal invasions; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
- Balbi, Gaspar, on Dagon, now Rangoon, in 1580, quoted, xi. 482.
- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, li. 11.
- Balchrí, island in Bengal, li. 11.
- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, li. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldábari, village in Bengal, li. 11, 12.
- Baleswar River, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges, li. 12.
- Bálí, town in Bengal, li. 12.
- Bálí, market village in Bengal, li. 12.
- Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawakhawa.
- Báliághátá, trading village in Bengal, li. 12.
- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, li. 12.
- Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Ballygunge.
- Balighatiam, village in Madras, li. 13.
- Balíhrí, town in Central Provinces, li. 13.
- Bálpárá, forest reserve in Assam, li. 13.
- Bálirangan, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Billírl-Rangan.
- Balisna, town in Bombay, li. 14.
- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Türkistán.
- Balkh, city of Afghán-Türkistán, li. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
- Ball, Vincent, on the geology of the Rájmahál Hills, xi. 390, 391; on the cave tunnel in Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447.



- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Balkhā, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorāsamūdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnūr, xiii. 338.
- Ballālpur, village in Central Provinces, ii. 17.
- Ballal-ayan-durgā, village in Mysore, ii. 17.
- Ballantyne, Dr., *The Sāṅkhya Aphorisms of Kapila*, quoted, vi. 154 (footnote 1).
- Ballāpāl, forest reserve in Madras, ii. 17, 18.
- Ballia, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 18-23; physical aspects, 18, 19; history, 19; archaeology, 19; population, 19, 20; agriculture, 20-22; commerce and trade, 22; administration, 22; sanitary aspects, 22, 23.
- Ballia, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 23.
- Ballia, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 22.
- Ballygunge, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 23, 24.
- Baloda, town in Central Provinces, ii. 24.
- Bālotra, town in Rājputāna, ii. 24.
- Balrāmpur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
- Bālsamand, village in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsāne, village in Bombay, ii. 26.
- Balsār. See Bulsar.
- Baltia, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himalayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Baltistan, administrative division of Kashmir. See also Iskardoh.
- Balua, trading village in Bengal, ii. 27.
- Baluchis, in Afghanistan, i. 44; in Baluchistan, ii. 29; their manners and customs, ii. 38; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; Dera Ghazi Khan, iv. 213; Gurgāon, v. 218; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 276; plundered Kamber (1844), vii. 352; in Karachi, vii. 447; Khairpur, viii. 135; in Kohistan, their blood-feuds, viii. 251, 252; in Lahore, viii. 407; Larkhāna, viii. 467; Mallāni, ix. 260; Multān, x. 6; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Punjab, xi. 273; Rohak, xii. 78; Shāhpur, xii. 364; Shikarpur, xii. 392; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sind, xii. 517, 518; Thar and Parkar, xiii. 266; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 441; tribes of, xiii. 440-445.
- Baluchistan, tract of country south of Afghanistan, ii. 27-40; boundaries, 27, 28; history, 28-33; physical aspects, 33-35; climate, productions, etc., 35, 36; towns, 36, 37; population, 37-39; revenue and military resources, 39, 40.
- Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares, defeated at Baxar with Shuja-ul-daulā, ii. 255; took Chanār, iii. 347; seized Ghazipur, v. 64.
- Baliwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
- Bāmanhor, petty State in Bombay, ii. 40.
- Bāmanghatī, tributary State in Bengal, ii. 40, 41.
- Bāmāni, mountain peak in Madras, ii. 41.
- Bamanri, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamboos, special mention of, on Mount Abū, i. 6; in Akyah, i. 150; Amherst, i. 234; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andaman Islands, i. 282; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299, 302; Athara-Murā, i. 376; Athgarh, i. 377; Bākarganj, i. 441; Bālaghat, i. 453; Banda, ii. 51; Bārda Hills, ii. 124; Bardwān, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; Belgaum, ii. 238; Bengal, ii. 271; Bijlī, ii. 427; Bilāspur, ii. 445; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay, iii. 45; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Cachar, iii. 233; Cherra, iii. 392; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chittagong, iii. 434; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dallī, iv. 99; Darbhāngah, iv. 122; Dharampur, iv. 249; Eastern Dwarā, iv. 328; Faizabad, iv. 381; Faridpur, iv. 394; Gauhati, v. 33; Western Ghāt, v. 59; Godāvari, v. 122; Goona, v. 159; Gyaing-than-lwin, v. 238; Berdr, v. 260; Haliyāl, v. 296; Haung-tharaw, v. 357; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Hoshiarpur, v. 452; Jalpāiguri, vii. 108; Kāmru, vii. 355; North Kānara, vii. 370; South Kānara, vii. 376; Kāngra, vii. 411; Kuch Behar, viii. 318; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Lālitpur, viii. 447; Langtārā Hills, viii. 460; Lann, viii. 467; Lohardāgā, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 84, 87; Malabar, ix. 219, 229; Western Mālwā, ix. 268; Manipur, ix. 325; Melagiri Mountains, ix. 401; the Melghāt, ix. 403; Merkara, ix. 413; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Murshidabad, x. 36; Nepal, x. 276; Oel, x. 421; Oudh, x. 482; Pabnd, x. 511; Pachamālā Hills, x. 521; Puri, xi. 401; Rampā, xi. 454; Ratnāgiri, xii. 3; Sagar, xii. 101; on the Sālandi, xii. 149; Sāletekri, xii. 167; Sātāra, xii. 277; Seoni, xii. 309; Shāhabād, xii. 323; Shāhpur, xii. 360; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 283; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibsagar, xii. 460, 466; Sitklim, xii. 484; Sinehal Pahar Mountain, xii. 502; Sirohi, xii. 2; Sīrai, xiii. 21; Sitāpur, xiii. 30; Siwālīk Hills, xiii.

- 44; Sylhet, xiii. 144, 145; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Vizagapatam, xiii. 482; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Bamboo-work made in Assam, i. 367; Chándá, iii. 355; Cherra, iii. 392; Damán, iv. 103; Mani Mája, ix. 322; Nádaun, x. 128; Shellá, xii. 378; Sylhet, xiii. 157.
- Bamhangáon, *samluddi* in Central Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamni, town in Central Provinces, ii. 41.
- Bamniáwás, town in Rájputána, ii. 41.
- Bamoni, town in Bengal, ii. 41.
- Bámri, State in Central Provinces, ii. 41, 42; physical aspects, 41; history, 41, 42; population, 42; division into town and country, 42.
- Bamsáru, pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 42.
- Banaganapalli, estate in Madras, ii. 43, 44.
- Banaganapalli, town in Madras, ii. 44.
- Banarji, Bábu Tarádas, on the Kabirpanthis, iii. 313-315.
- Banáś, river of Rájputána, ii. 44.
- Banáś, river in Bengal, ii. 44, 45.
- Banáś, river in Bengal, ii. 45.
- Banáśa, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 45.
- Banávar, village and *iduk* in Mysore, ii. 45.
- Banaváś, town in Bombay, ii. 45.
- Bancoora. *See* Bankura.
- Bánda, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 45-55; physical aspects, 46, 47; history, 47-49; population, 49, 50; agriculture, 50-52; natural calamities, 52, 53; commerce and trade, 53; administration, 53, 54; medical aspects, 54, 55.
- Bánda, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 55.
- Bánda, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 55, 56.
- Banda, leader of Sikh rebellion (1712), first preached Sikh religious war, i. 256; besieged in Gurdáspur, v. 214; his rebellion and death, xl. 263.
- Bandaján, pass in Punjab, ii. 56.
- Bandamúrlanka, hamlet in Madras. *See* Bandámulanka.
- Bandar, *iduk* in Madras, ii. 56.
- Bandar. *See* Masulipatam.
- Bandárbán, village in Bengal, ii. 56, 57.
- Bandámulanka, village in Madras, ii. 57.
- Bandel, village in Bengal, ii. 57.
- Bandhaigotis, clan of Kahattriyas, worshipping the *dhaka*, and inhabiting Amethi *pargana*, Oudh, i. 231.
- Bandipallam, hill and stream in Madras, ii. 57.
- Bandra, town in Bombay, ii. 57, 58.
- Bandulld Khán, Bijápur general, took Gingi (1638), v. 83.
- Banga, town in Punjab, ii. 58.
- Bangáhal, valley in Punjab, ii. 58.
- Bangáli, river in Bengal, ii. 58, 59.
- Bangalore, District in Mysore, ii. 59-66; physical aspects, 59, 60; history, 60, 61; population, 62, 63; agriculture, 63, 64; manufactures, etc., 64; administration, 64, 65; medical aspects, 65, 66.
- Bangalore, city in Mysore, ii. 66-72; general appearance, 66-68; history, 68, 69; population, 69, 70; manufactures and trade, 70, 71; administration, 71, 72; medical aspects, 72.
- Bangánapalli. *See* Banaganapalli.
- Bángangá, river of Rájputána, ii. 72.
- Bángangá, hill stream in Oudh, ii. 72.
- Bangáon, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 72, 73.
- Bangar, *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 73.
- Bángarman, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 73.
- Bangash, Afghán clan in the Kohát, Káram, and Miranzái valleys, i. 42; viii. 246, 368.
- Baniáchang, village in Assam, ii. 74.
- Banián trees, sacred, at Allahábád, i. 196; Bhím-láth, ii. 357; Broach, iii. 102.
- Banihal, pass in Punjab, ii. 74.
- Banihargá, class of day-labourers in Sháhábád, xii. 330.
- Baniyás. *See* Trading Castes.
- Banjáras, pack bullock drivers, often thieves, in North Arcot, i. 315; Biláspur, ii. 452; Dorsámbar, iii. 89; Chhatísagarh, iii. 397; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Ghes, v. 73; Khándesh, viii. 155; Kistna, viii. 230; Koldha, viii. 265; Lohára, viii. 474; Madras Presidency, ix. 21; Nallamálá Hills, x. 186; their manners and customs, Wán, xiii. 541, 542.
- Banká, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 74, 75.
- Banká Canal. *See* Rápnárdyan.
- Bankaner, town in Central Provinces, ii. 75.
- Bankápur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 75.
- Bankherl, town in Central Provinces, ii. 75.
- Banki, estate in Orissa, ii. 75, 76.
- Bankipur, civil station of Patná District, Bengal, ii. 76.
- Bankipur, village in Bengal, ii. 77; old settlement of the Ostend East India Company on the Hugli between Calcutta and Chinsurah; its destruction by the Muhammdans (1753), vi. 374.
- Bankomundi, peak in Orissa, ii. 77.
- Bankot, seaport in Bombay, ii. 77, 78.

- Banks and Bankers (native), special mention of, at Ahmadābād, i. 92; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Ajmere, i. 133; Allahābād, i. 192; Bakarganj, i. 447; Barot, ii. 173; Benares, ii. 259, 266; Beri, ii. 325; Bhlwāpur, ii. 401; Bīdesir, ii. 419; Cawnpur, iii. 288; Chaprá, iii. 370; Farīdpur, iv. 405; Farukhābād, iv. 414; Gujrat, v. 197; Hariāna, v. 338; Jaipur, vii. 53, 60; JhalraPātān, vii. 201, 205; Kishangarh, viii. 224; Murshidābād, x. 39; Paintepur, x. 530; Rājputāna, xi. 420, 421; Rāmgarh, xi. 448; Rānchi, xi. 468; Rāwal Pindī, xii. 38; Rewārī, xii. 56; Shāhāpur, xii. 338; Sīdalkot, xii. 452; Umrer, xiii. 423.
- Banks of Rivers, changes in the. *See* Alluvion and Diluvion.
- Banks, Major, succeeded Sir H. Lawrence in civil command at Lucknow (4th July), killed (21st July 1857), viii. 513.
- Bānkurā, District in Bengal, ii. 78-87; physical aspects, 78-80; history, 80, 81; population, 81-83; agriculture, 83, 84; natural calamities, 84, 85; commerce and trade, etc., 85; administration, 85, 86; medical aspects, 86, 87.
- Bānkurā, town in Bengal, ii. 87.
- Bannawāsi. *See* Banavāsi.
- Bannu, District in Punjab, ii. 87-97; physical aspects, 87-90; history, 90-92; population, 92, 93; agriculture, 93-95; land tenures, wages, prices, etc., 95; commerce and trade, etc., 95, 96; administration, 96, 97; medical aspects, 97.
- Bannu, *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 97.
- Bannu. *See* Edwardesābād.
- Bannuchis, most numerous tribe in Bannu, their appearance and manners, ii. 93.
- Bāmpās, village in Bengal, ii. 97.
- Bāmpur. *See* Bhanpur.
- Bānsa, town in Oudh, ii. 97, 98.
- Bānsa, village in Central Provinces, ii. 98.
- Bānsabāri, town in Bengal, ii. 98.
- Bānsdā, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 98, 99.
- Bānsdih, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 99.
- Bānsdāon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100.
- Bānsdāon, agricultural village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100.
- Bānsdāon, town in Bengal, ii. 100.
- Bānsi, village in Rājputāna, ii. 100.
- Bānsi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 100, 101.
- Bānskhālī, village in Bengal, ii. 101.
- Bānsloi, river in Bengal, ii. 101.
- Bānsror. *See* Bhainsror.
- Bānsura, town in Oudh, ii. 101.
- Bānswāra, State in Rājputāna, ii. 101-103.
- Bānswāra, capital of State in Rājputāna, ii. 103.
- Bantam, Presidency of the East India Company in Java, vi. 368, 369.
- Banthar, town in Oudh, ii. 103.
- Banthly. *See* Wanthli.
- Bāntwa, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 103, 104.
- Bāntwāl, town in Madras, ii. 104.
- Banūr, town in Punjab, ii. 104.
- Bāoli, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 104.
- Baoni, State in Bundelkhand, ii. 104, 105.
- Bāori. *See* Kali Bāori.
- Baoris. *See* Moghās.
- Baoris. *See* Bauris.
- Bapatha, town and *tahsil* in Madras, ii. 105.
- Bappa Rāwal, took Chitor and made it his capital (728), iii. 431; founded the dynasty of Udaipur, xiii. 403.
- Bappu Gokla, Marāthā general, defeated at Kirki (1817), viii. 221.
- Baptist Mission of Carey, Marshman, and Ward at Serampur, vi. 260.
- Baptist Missions. *See* Missions.
- Baptiste, Col. Jean, officer in Sindia's service, defeated Rājā of Garhākota at Nāgpur, v. 13; his campaigns in Chanderi (1811-14, 1829), viii. 448, 449; surprised by Jai Singh in Scopur (1816), xii. 316.
- Bārā, river in Punjab, ii. 105.
- Bārā, village in Oudh, ii. 105.
- Bārā Bankī, District in Oudh, ii. 105-114; physical aspects, 106, 107; history, 107-109; population, 109, 110; agriculture, 110-112; natural calamities, 112; commerce and trade, 113; administration, 113, 114; medical aspects, 114.
- Bārā Bankī, *tahsil* in Oudh, ii. 114, 115.
- Bārā Bankī, town in Oudh, ii. 115.
- Bārābār, hills in Bengal, ii. 115, 116.
- Bārābatī, fort in Bengal, ii. 116.
- Bārāchatī, village in Bengal, ii. 116.
- Bārā Dehlī, peak in Bengal, ii. 116, 117.
- Bārāgādi, hill in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Bārāgāon, town in Oudh, ii. 117.
- Bārāgāri, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Bārā Haldibari, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Bārāh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 117.
- Bārāhtiya, town in Bengal, ii. 117.
- Bārāil. *See* Baril.
- Bārāk, river of N.-E. India, ii. 118, 119; steam navigation on, vi. 552.
- Bārākhār, river in Bengal, ii. 119.
- Bārākhār coal seams, vi. 637.

- Barákhnti, town in Bengal, ii. 119.  
 Baráklá and Táhbunda, peaks in Madras, ii. 119, 120.  
 Barákdú. *See* Godairi.  
 Barákuliá Khál, river in Bengal, ii. 120.  
 Bárakzals, numerous in Kandahár city, vii. 390; Sibi, xii. 455, 456.  
 Baral, river in Bengal, ii. 120.  
 Bára Láchá, mountain pass in Punjab, ii. 120.  
 Bar Ali, raised road in Assam, ii. 120.  
 Bárámahal, historical division of Madras, ii. 120, 121.  
 Bárámatl, town in Bombay, ii. 121.  
 Barambá, tributary State in Orissa, ii. 121, 122.  
 Baramula, mountain gorge in Punjab, ii. 122.  
 Baran, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 122.  
 Baran. *See* Bulandshahr.  
 Baran, town in Rájputána, ii. 122.  
 Baránagar, town in Bengal, ii. 122, 123.  
 Bárá-pole, river in Madras, ii. 123.  
 Bárásat, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 123.  
 Baráshá, river in Bengal, ii. 123.  
*Bard-singha*, or swamp deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Cochar, lii. 234; Chamba, lii. 329; Dindjpur, iv. 291; Kashmir, viii. 68; Monghyr, ix. 481; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.  
 Baraunda, village and petty State in Bundelkhand, ii. 123, 124.  
 Baraut. *See* Barot.  
 Barbaspur, chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 124.  
 Bárbighá, town in Bengal, ii. 124.  
 Barbosa, mentions Bombay as Mayambu (*circa* 1516), lii. 74; his description of Hampi, quoted, v. 307; quoted on Quilon, xi. 339, 340; Ránder, xi. 468; Surat, xlii. 120.  
 Barclay, Col., expelled Khorás from Gujardt (1819), xi. 343.  
 Bárda, division of Káthiáwár, Bombay, ii. 124.  
 Bárda Hille, in Káthiáwár, ii. 124.  
 Bárchá, village in Central Provinces, ii. 124.  
 Bardin, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 124.  
 Bardoli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 124, 125.  
 Bardwán, Division in Bengal, ii. 512.  
 Bardwán, District in Bengal, ii. 125-136; physical aspects, 126, 127; history, 127, 128; population, 128-130; agriculture, 130-132; natural calamities, 132; commerce and trade, 132, 133; coal, 133, 134; administration, 134, 135; medical aspects, 135, 136.  
 Baríwán, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 136.  
 Bardwán, town in Bengal, ii. 136, 137.  
 Bardwán fever, described, ii. 135, 136.  
*See also* Bírbum, lii. 3, 11; Húgli, v. 498; Midnapur, ix. 426, 427, 430.  
 Bardwár, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 137.  
 Bareilly, District in N.-W. Provinces, 137-145; physical aspects, 137, 138; history, 138-140; population, 140-142; agriculture, 142, 143; natural calamities, 143; commerce and trade, etc., 143, 144; administration, 144, 145; medical aspects, 145.  
 Bareilly, city in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 145-147.  
 Bárel or Barail, hill range in Assam, ii. 147.  
 Barelá, forest in Central Provinces, ii. 147.  
 Barela, town in Central Provinces, ii. 147, 148.  
 Bareli. *See* Bardilly.  
 Barendá, mountain pass in Punjab, ii. 148.  
 Bareng. *See* Bhareng.  
 Barengi. *See* Bharengi.  
 Baretha, town in Oudh, ii. 148.  
 Barga, hill pass in Punjab, ii. 148.  
 Bargarh, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 148, 149.  
 Bárh, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 149.  
 Bárhá, agricultural village in Central Provinces, ii. 149, 150.  
 Barháj, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 150.  
 Barhálganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 150.  
 Barhampur. *See* Berhampore.  
 Barhi, village in Bengal, ii. 150.  
 Barhi, town in Central Provinces, ii. 150.  
 Bárh, Sub-division (formerly) in Oudh, ii. 150.  
 Bárh, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 150, 151.  
 Bárh, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 151.  
 Bárh, town in Rájputána, ii. 151.  
 Bárla, town and petty State in Bombay, ii. 151, 152.  
 Bárh Doab, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 152, 153.  
 Bárh Doab Canal, in Punjab, ii. 153-155; article 'India,' vi. 29, 532, 533. *Local notices*—Amritsar, i. 259; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; head-works at Mádhupur, viii. 543.  
 Barid Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty of India (1492-1657), article 'India,' vi. 288.  
 Bárigara, town in Central Provinces, ii. 155.  
 Barisál, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 155.  
 Báriya. *See* Baria.

- Barkal Hills, in Bengal, ii. 155.  
 Barkal Rapids, in Bengal, ii. 155, 156.  
 Barkalūr, town in Madras, ii. 156.  
 Barkhera, petty State, in Central Provinces, ii. 156.  
 Barking deer, *kakar*, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Bhutan, ii. 414; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chamba, iii. 329; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Kashmir, viii. 68; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Manipur, ix. 325; Rawal Pindi, xii. 23; Thayer-myo, xiii. 279; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.  
 Burkop, village in Bengal, ii. 156.  
 Barkūr, former Sub-division in Madras, ii. 156.  
 Barkur, village and port in Madras, ii. 156, 157.  
 Barlaam and Josaphat, legend of, and its analogies with that of Buddha, vi. 151, 152.  
 Barley, cultivation of, special mention of, in Mount Abū, i. 7; Afghanistan, i. 58; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwāra, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143; Aligarh, i. 173; Amritsar, i. 259; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bahraich, i. 430; Ballia, ii. 21; Bannu, ii. 94; Bardwān, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Belgaum, ii. 235; Benares, ii. 258; Bhutan, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budaun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Būndi, iii. 159; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Chamba, iii. 329; Champāran, iii. 341; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dehra Dūn, iv. 174; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 214; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 224; Dholpur, iv. 274; Durgapur, iv. 323; Eastern Dvārs, iv. 333; Etah, iv. 362; Etawah, iv. 374; Faizābād, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhābād, iv. 416; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Fatehpur Chaurasi, iv. 432; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gayā, v. 49; Ghāziपुर, v. 67; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujranwāla, v. 184; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdāspur, v. 211; Gurgāon, v. 220; Hazāra, v. 365; Hazāribāgh, v. 375; Herāt, v. 391; Hissār, v. 430; Hoshiarpur, v. 455; Hūglī, v. 494; Jalpur, vii. 52; Jalālabād, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jalpāigari, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhang, vii. 210; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 238; Kābul, vii. 266; Kātil, vii. 310; Kāngra, vii. 424; Karāchi, vii. 448; Karnali, vii. 472; Karnāl, viii. 24; Kheri, viii. 193; Kohāt, viii. 247; Koreā, viii. 297; Kūlu, viii. 342; Kumāun, viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Lāhul, viii. 422; Lalitpur, viii. 452, 453; Lārkhāna, viii. 463; Lohardāgā, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhiāna, viii. 522; Mainpuri, ix. 208; Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Mānbhūm, ix. 283; Meerut, ix. 387; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirzāpur, ix. 458; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradābād, ix. 509; Muttra, x. 48; Muzafargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Nadiyā, x. 135; Nepāl, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Pabnd, x. 515; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pārābgarh, xi. 71; Patnā, xi. 101; Peshāwar, xi. 153; Pilibhāt, xi. 175; Pishin, xi. 190; Punjab, xi. 278; Rājputāna, xi. 418; Rājshāhi, xi. 433; Rawal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saffpur, xii. 99; Sahāranpur, xii. 120; Santāl Parganā, xii. 232; Sāran, xii. 251, 255; Shāhābād, xii. 329; Shāh-jahānpur, xii. 349; Sikkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsā, xiii. 16; Sitāpur, xiii. 34; Sphī, xiii. 703; Tardī, xiii. 209; Udaipur, xiii. 424; Yusufzai, xiii. 558.  
 Barlow, Sir G. H., Governor of Madras (1807-13), ix. 67, *ad interim* Governor-General (1805-07); mutiny of Vellore, vi. 399.  
 Barmuāra, State in Bombay, ii. 157.  
 Barmūl Pass, mountain in Orissa, ii. 157.  
 Barnadi, river in Assam, ii. 157.  
 Bārnagar, town in Central India, ii. 157.  
 Barnes, G. C., on *begār* or forced labour in Kāngra, vii. 422.  
 Baroda, Native State in Gujrat, ii. 157-170; physical aspects, 158; population, 158-160; history, 160-164; military force, 164; agriculture, 164; land tenures, 164-166; means of communication, 166; administration; 166-169; climate, 169, 170; article 'India,' vi. 322, 323; deposition of the late Gaekwar for an attempt to poison the British Resident, 323, 426.  
 Baroda, division of State, ii. 170.  
 Baroda, capital of State in Gujrat, ii. 170-173.  
 Baroda, agricultural village in Punjab, ii. 173.  
 Barodsair, town in Central India, ii. 173.  
 Baronda. *See* Baraunda.  
 Barot, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 173.  
 Barots. *See* Bhāts.  
 Barpāl, town and estate in Central Provinces, ii. 174.  
 Barpetā, town and Sub-division in Assam, ii. 174.  
 Barrackpur, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 174.

- Burrackpur, town in Bengal, ii. 174-176.  
 Barros, De, quoted on Sâlgâon, xii. 286 ; his map (1540) on the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 390.  
 Barsâna, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 176.  
 Barsi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 176.  
 Bârsi-Takli, town in Berâr, ii. 176.  
 Barsinghpur, town in Oudh, ii. 176, 177.  
 Barsol, village in Bengal, ii. 177.  
 Bartholomew the Apostle, his preachings in India certified by Pansenus the Alexandrian (2nd century), vi. 235 ; conversion of India proper ascribed to St. Bartholomew, and of Persia and Central Asia to St. Thomas, according to Hippolytus, vi. 235.  
 Barth's *Religions of India*, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 2), and his *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 2).  
 Bartolomeo, Fra Paolo, mentions canal at Alleppi, i. 200 ; protests against compulsory attendance of Christians at Hindu festivals, i. 230 ; his mention of Kanjarapalli, vii. 432 ; Kolâchel, viii. 272 ; Nârakal, x. 203.  
 Bârûdpura. See Bharudpura.  
 Bârulpur, Sub-division (formerly) in Bengal, ii. 177.  
 Bârulpur, town in Bengal, ii. 177.  
 Bârul, iron-ore field in Bengal, ii. 177, 178.  
 Bârûnbuntâ, hills in Bengal, ii. 178.  
 Barur, town in Berâr, ii. 178.  
 Bârwa, estate in Madras, ii. 178.  
 Bârwa, town and port in Madras, ii. 178.  
 Bârwal, *pargana* in Central India, ii. 178.  
 Barwâla, town in Bombay, ii. 178, 179.  
 Barwâla, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 179.  
 Barwân, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 179, 180.  
 Bârwanî, town and petty State in Central India, ii. 180, 181.  
 Barwar, town in Oudh, ii. 181.  
 Barwâra, thieving tribe in Gonda, v. 151, 155, 156.  
 Barwa Sâgar, town and lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 181, 182.  
 Basâhari, town in Central Provinces, ii. 182.  
 Basâlat Jang, brother of Nizâm Ali, made Adoni his capital (1757-82), i. 27 ; in Bellary, ii. 242 ; retained possession of Guntur, guaranteed to him until his death, iii. 469, v. 205 ; assisted French intrigues, viii. 228.  
*Basantha* or cattle small-pox, See Cattle disease.  
 Basantar, stream in Punjab, ii. 182.  
 Basantiâ, village in Bengal, ii. 182.  
 Basantpur, trading village in Bengal, ii. 182.  
 Basera, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 182.  
 Bashahr, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 182, 183.  
 Bâsi, town in Punjab, ii. 183.  
 Bâsim, District of Berâr, ii. 183-188 ; physical aspects, 183, 184 ; history, 184, 185 ; population, 185, 186 ; agriculture, 186, 187 ; manufactures and trade, 187 ; administration, 187, 188 ; meteorological aspects, 188.  
 Bâsim, *tahsil* in Berâr, ii. 188.  
 Bâsim, town in Berâr, ii. 188, 189.  
 Basinnakonda, rock in Madras, ii. 189.  
 Basi Tang, mountain range in Bengal, ii. 189.  
 Basket-making, special mention of, in Amritsar, i. 261 ; Anjengdon, i. 290 ; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302 ; Bengal, ii. 308 ; Damân, iv. 103 ; Dharampur, iv. 249 ; Faridpur, iv. 297 ; Gôalparâ, v. 117 ; Ilûgli, v. 496 ; Khâsi Hills, viii. 178 ; Kuch Behar, viii. 324 ; Lakhimpur, viii. 434 ; Lohârdâgâ, viii. 485 ; Monghyr, ix. 487 ; Nowgong, x. 412 ; Pabna, x. 517 ; Poona, xi. 209 ; Rangpur, xi. 498 ; Sawantwâri, xii. 297 ; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112 ; Tipperah, xiii. 319 ; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447.  
 Baskhâri, town in Oudh, ii. 189.  
 Bâsoda, petty State in Central India, ii. 189.  
 Basohli, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 189.  
 Basorhi, *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 189.  
 Bâsrâ, village in Bengal, ii. 190.  
 Basrûr. See Barkalur.  
 Bassein, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 190, 191, 192.  
 Bassein, town in Bombay, ii. 191, 192 ; capture of, from the Portuguese by the Marâthâs, article 'Indla,' vi. 320 ; treaty of, at the conclusion of the second Marâthâ war, vi. 323.  
 Bassein, District in Lower Burma, ii. 192-201 ; physical aspects, 192-194 ; history, 194, 195 ; population, etc., 195-197 ; agriculture, 197, 198 ; manufactures, etc., 198 ; commerce, 198, 199 ; revenue, etc., 199, 200 ; administration, 200, 201 ; climate, etc., 201.  
 Bassein, township in Lower Burma, ii. 201.  
 Bassein, town and port in Lower Burma, ii. 201-203 ; trade, 202, 203.  
 Bassein, river in Lower Burma, ii. 203, 204.  
 Bastar, Native State in Central Provinces, ii. 204, 208.  
 Basti, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 208-214 ; physical aspects, 208, 209 ;

- history, 209; population, 209, 210; agriculture, 210, 211; land tenures, 211, 212; natural calamities, 212; commerce and trade, 212, 213; administration, 213; medical aspects, 213, 214.
- Basti, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 214.
- Basti Shekh, town in Punjab, ii. 214.
- Basurhat, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 214, 215.
- Basva Patná, village in Mysore, ii. 215.
- Baswa, town in Rajputana, ii. 215.
- Batla, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 215.
- Batala. *See* Merangli.
- Bates, Captain, quoted, on the view from the Matsya Temple, ix. 360.
- Batesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 216.
- Bathing festivals, special mention of, at Allahabad, i. 199; Antravell, i. 294; Anupshahr, i. 295; Badrpur, i. 411; Baksar, i. 450; Ballabhpur, ii. 17; Ballia, ii. 23; Batesar, ii. 216; Bausi, ii. 217; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Bitbur, iii. 20; Chagdah, iii. 324; Cape Comorin, iv. 34; Machkund, near Dholpur, iv. 278; Dohari-ghat, iv. 312; Soron in Etah, iv. 364; Shunrampur in Fatehpur, iv. 429; Fatwa, iv. 435; Chochakpur in Ghazipur, v. 69; Giryak, v. 85; Gobardhan, v. 121; in the Godavari, v. 132; Hardwar, v. 333, 334; Jajpur, vii. 73; Kapilmani, vii. 441; in the Lakshmanirtha, viii. 443; Manikpur, ix. 321; Parhar, xi. 63; Pehoa, xi. 129; Puri, xi. 318; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rupar, xii. 83; Sadullapur, xii. 97; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Soron, xiii. 67; Sitakund, xiii. 99; Tale-kaveri, xiii. 166; Thanessar, xiii. 260; Tirthahalli, xiii. 323; Tribeni, xiii. 354; Trimohini, xiii. 366; Sagar Island, xiii. 390.
- Bathulis, semi-Hinduized tribe in Keunjhar, viii. 120.
- Batkagarh, Chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 216.
- Batten, J. H., Commissioner of Kumdun (1848-56), viii. 351; his reforms there, viii. 352; on the apparent prosperity of the Tarai, xiii. 208.
- Battle-fields, sites of battles in which Europeans were engaged—Aligarh (1803), i. 170; Aliwal (1846), i. 182; Ambur (1750), i. 230; Argam (1803), i. 329; Arni (1782), i. 332; Assaye (1803), i. 374, 375; Badrpur (1826), i. 411; Darmul Pass (1803), ii. 157; Basar (1764), ii. 220; near Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 283, 292; Chaltpet (1782), iii. 325; Pandarkankra, near Chanda (1818), iii. 350; Chatra (1857), iii. 374, 375; Chengama Pass (1767), iii. 390; Chhota Udalpur (1858), iii. 405; Chhambaram (1749), iii. 412; Chilianwala (1849), iii. 414, 415; Pul-lalur, near Conjevaram (1780), iv. 27; Dausa (1858), iv. 161; Badli-ka-Sarai, near Delhi (1857), iv. 194; Deonthal (1815), iv. 204; Dig (1804), iv. 286; Donabyu (1825, 1853), iv. 313, xiii. 289; East Fatehganj (1774), iv. 418; West Fatehganj (1795), iv. 419, 420; Firozshah (1845), iv. 449; Gheria (1765), v. 73; Condore, in Godavari (1758), v. 124; Gujrat (1849), v. 190, 196; Kakrila (1858), vii. 312; Kalpi (1858), vii. 342; Kandahar (1842), vii. 394, (1880), vii. 397; Kaveripat (1752), viii. 105; Kiri (1817), viii. 221; Korigum (1818), viii. 298, 299; Laswari (1803), viii. 466; near Lucknow (1857, 1858), viii. 513-515; Maharrampur (1843), ix. 166; Malagarh, ix. 235; Malvalli (1799), ix. 266; Mangor (1843), ix. 316; Mangrol (1821), ix. 317; Mehldpur (1817), ix. 398; Midanganj (1857), ix. 421; Midni (1843), ix. 422; Miranpur Katra (1774), ix. 441; Mudki (1845), ix. 528; Nagina (1858), x. 160; Nagpur (1817, 1818), x. 167, 168; Najalgarh Jhil (1857), x. 179; Nandarthan (1817), x. 189; Nargund (1857), x. 211; Nawabganj (1857), x. 248; Nichlaval, x. 294; Padmanabham (1794), x. 525, xiii. 486; Pandarkaura (1818), xi. 35, xiii. 540; Pandharpur (1817), xi. 37; Pannlar (1843), xi. 51; Patlali (1857), xi. 90; Pegu (1852, 1853), xi. 128; Perambalkam (1780, 1781), xi. 136; Plassey (1757), xi. 193, 194; Ponani (1782), xi. 197; Porto Novo (1781), xi. 222; Ramghat (1763), xi. 449; Ramnagar (1848), xi. 452; Sadullapur (1849), xii. 97; St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144; Sandila (1857), xii. 198; Satyaman-galam (1790), xii. 291; Sholinghar (1781), xii. 422, 423; Shwe-maw-daw (1852), xii. 437; Shikhalid (1818), xiii. 24; Sobradon (1846), xiii. 45; Suti (1763), xiii. 140; Syriam (1824), xiii. 159; Tisud (1774), xiii. 334; Trichinopoly (1753), xiii. 357; Udhumala (1763), xiii. 415; Umarcher (1819), xiii. 420; Unao (1857), xiii. 437; Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518. *See also* Sieges.
- Battle-fields, sites of battles in which Asiatics only were engaged—Akola (1790), i. 146; Ajmere (1659), i. 121, 122; Ammadyndynkanur (1741), i. 244; Amner, i. 244, 245; Balapur (1721), i. 459; Balidabari (1756), ii. 11, 12;

- Bellápatam, li. 240; Bellary, li. 251; Bidna (1527), li. 418; Bihár, li. 421; Chausá (1539), lii. 378; Chilahamm (1750), lii. 412; Damalcherri Pass (1740), iv. 101; Delhi (1398), iv. 192; Derband (1827), iv. 229; Dhámpur (1750), iv. 241; Dubliná (1744), iv. 317; Fatehkheda (1724), iv. 422; Gheria (1740), v. 73; Ghugus (1700), v. 75; Gopáman (1033), v. 162; Hálánl (1781), v. 294; Jamrid (1837), vii. 133; Kálpí (1477), vii. 342; Kannaúj (1540), vii. 386; Kandahár (1881), vii. 398; Kasmandi Kaláú (1030), viii. 83; Kátwá, viii. 102; Khánua (1526), viii. 164; Kharda (1795), viii. 166; Mandlá (1564), ix. 302; Mataundh, ix. 362; Máyakonda (1748), ix. 376, 377; Meria (1754), ix. 415; Muktsar (1705), ix. 534; Pálu-páre, xi. 20; Pandharpur (1774), xi. 37; Panduah (1340), xi. 39; Pánipat (1526, 1556, 1761), xi. 44-47; Rásan, xi. 513; Ratnapur (1705), xi. 516; Rattihall (1764), xii. 14; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 36; Selu, xii. 307; Shlmoga (1791), xii. 406; Sihonda (1630), xii. 475; Sikandarábád (1736), xii. 478; Singaungarh, xii. 529; Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94; Súsuman, xiii. 139; Tálkót (1565), xiii. 167; Tántán (1660), xiii. 176; Ujjáin (1658), xiii. 417; Vattila-gunda (1768), xiii. 464; Vypin Island (1503), xiii. 504. *See also* Sieges.
- Baulhárí, seaport in Bombay, li. 216.
- Bauphal, town in Bengal, li. 216.
- Baupur. *See* Berhampore.
- Baurgarh, hill in Central Provinces, li. 217.
- Bauris (Bauris), semi-Hinduized tribe in Bánkura, li. 78, 81; Bardwán, li. 127, 129; coal miners, li. 133; Bengal, li. 296; Karharbári coal-fields; viii. 9; Rániganj coal-fields, xi. 505; included with the Santáls in the Santál Parganá, xii. 230.
- Bausl, village in Bengal, li. 217.
- Bávanapádu, town and port in Madras, li. 217.
- Báyrá, petty Chieftainship in Bombay, li. 217, 218.
- Bávra, town in Bombay, li. 218.
- Baw, river in Burma, li. 218.
- Báwal, town in Punjab, li. 218.
- Báwan, town and *pargana* in Oudh, li. 218, 219.
- Bawan Buzurg, town in Oudh, li. 219.
- Bawigirí, village in Assam, li. 219.
- Bawist, tributary State in Bombay, li. li. 219.
- Baxa, Sub-division in Bengal, li. 219.
- Baxa, cantonment in Bengal, li. 219, 220.
- Baxár, Sub-division in Bengal, li. 220.
- Baxár, town in Bengal, li. 220; defeat of the Mughal and Oudh armies at, by Major Munro, vi. 386.
- Baxár Canal, on the Son system, li. 220, 221.
- Baxar. *See* Baksar.
- Bays, Agonda, i. 58, 59; Auckland, i. 384; Karáchi, vii. 452; Palk's, xi. 11, 12.
- Baynes' Hill. *See* Nundikrug.
- Bayrá, grain depót in Bengal, li. 221.
- Bayrá Hill, marsh in Bengal, li. 221.
- Bázargón, village in Central Provinces, li. 221.
- Bazitpur. *See* Bajitpur.
- Beacons. *See* Lighthouses.
- Bendon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1862-67), li. 279.
- Beal, Samuel, *Su-yu-ki, or Buddhist Record of the Western World*, translated from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsiang, quoted, vi. 2 (footnote); 137 (footnote 2); 154, 155 (footnote 3); 155 (footnote 2); 175 (footnote 1); *Cutena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese*, 142 (footnote); 147 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 1); 157 (footnote 2); (footnote 2); 204 (footnote 2).
- Beames, Mr. John, *Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, vi. 67 (footnote); 103 (footnote); 335 and footnote; 337 (footnote 2); 339 and footnote.
- Bears, special mention of, article 'India,' vi. 655, *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Akola, i. 141; Anantápur, i. 274; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bánkura, li. 78, 79; Bannu, li. 90; Bardwán, li. 127; Basim, li. 184; Bellary, li. 241; Bhután, li. 414; Bombay Presidency, lii. 46; Buldána, lii. 143; Upper Burma, lii. 212; Cachar, lii. 234; Chamba, lii. 329; Cháng Bhakár, lii. 366; Chhindwára, lii. 399; Chitaldrág, lii. 423; Chittagong Hill Tracts, lii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárrjiling, iv. 130; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwar, iv. 259; Eastern Dvárs, iv. 329; Gayá, v. 45; Godávari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Gwallor, v. 229; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himalaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jalpá-guri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kám-rúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karauli, vii. 471; Kashmir, viii. 68; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kolába, viii.



- 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kote-betta, viii. 311; Kúlu, viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdngá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Málwá, ix. 268; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalai Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Rájágrhá Hills, xi. 94; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pishín, xi. 188; Polár, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Rájpur, xi. 368; Rampá, xi. 454; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Sandúr, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáranganth, xii. 260; Sátára, xii. 277; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibsdágar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwálik Hills, xiii. 43; Surat, xiii. 120; Tará, xiii. 208; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Tunkúr, xiii. 376; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Beas, river in Punjab, ii. 221, 222.  
 Beast stories and fables, vi. 127.  
 Beast hospitals. *See* Animals, hospitals for.
- Beauleah. *See* Rámpur Beauleah.  
 Beáwar, town in Rájputána, ii. 222.  
 Bechráji, temple in Bombay, ii. 222.  
 Belám, estate in Madras, ii. 222.  
 Bedanga, town in Bengal, ii. 222.  
 Bedars or Bagas, hunting caste to which *palegars* of Chitaldrug belonged, iii. 423; numerous in that District, iii. 425; Sandúr, xii. 208; Shorápur, xii. 423, 424.  
 Beddadanol, village in Madras, ii. 223.  
 Beddome, Col., his works on Indian botany, ix. 81.  
 Bedi Khem Singh, founded girls' schools in Ráwal Pindi and Jehlam, xii. 34.  
 Bedingfield, Lt., murdered by the Khásis (1829), viii. 171.  
 Bedis, descendants of Bába Gúri Nának at Hujra, v. 501.  
 Bediyás, semi-Hinduized gipsy clan in Lower Bengal, vi. 71.  
 Bedla, town in Rájputána, ii. 223.  
 Bednor, town in Rájputána, ii. 223.  
 Beehea. *See* Bihiya.  
 Beerbhoom. *See* Bírbrhím.  
 Beeswax and honey, jungle produce. *See* Honey.  
 Beeswax-refining, in Hariána, v. 338.
- Begamábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 223.  
 Beglar, J. D., quoted on temple at Buddh Gayá, iii. 126; on the identification of the Erannobos, xiii. 51.  
 Begu Sarái, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 223.  
 Behar, Province in Bengal, ii. 223-227; physical aspects, 224; population, 225-227; history, 227.  
 Behar, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 227, 228.  
 Behar, town in Bengal, ii. 228.  
 Behir, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 228, 229.  
 Behri. *See* Beri.  
 Behror, town in Rájputána, ii. 229.  
 Behri, village in Oudh, ii. 229.  
 Behti Kalan, town in Oudh, ii. 229.  
 Beja. *See* Bijsa.  
 Belá, town in Madras, ii. 229.  
 Belá, town in Oudh, ii. 230.  
 Belá, agricultural town in Central Provinces, ii. 230.  
 Belágávi, village in Mysore, ii. 230.  
 Belámárapalavalássa, estate in Madras, ii. 230.  
 Belápur, seaport in Bombay, ii. 230.  
 Beldángá. *See* Bedanga.  
 Belgaum, District in Bombay, ii. 230-238; physical aspects, 231, 232; history, 232; population, 232, 233; agriculture, 233-235; trade, etc., 235, 236; administration, 236, 237; medical aspects, 237, 238.  
 Belgaum, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 238.  
 Belgaum, town in Bombay, ii. 238, 239.  
 Belgharia, village in Bengal, ii. 239.  
 Belia Náráyanpur, village in Bengal, ii. 239.  
 Belápatam, river in Madras, ii. 239.  
 Belápatam, town in Madras, ii. 239, 240.  
 Belikeri, seaport in Bombay, ii. 240.  
 Belká, trading village in Bengal, ii. 240.  
 Belkhera, village in Central Provinces, ii. 240.  
 Bellágupá, village in Madras, ii. 240.  
 Bellamkondá, hill in Madras, ii. 240.  
 Bellary, District in Madras, ii. 240-250; physical aspects, 241; history, 241-243; population, 243, 244; agriculture, 245, 246; natural calamities, 246, 247; commerce and trade, 247; administration, 247-249; medical aspects, 249, 250.  
 Bellary, *tahsil* in Madras, ii. 250.  
 Bellary, town in Madras, ii. 250, 251.  
 Bellavi, village in Mysore, ii. 251.  
 Bellew, Dr., on the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; of Kheldi, viii. 188; of Laddakh, viii. 397; on the Mula Pass, ix. 336; on the Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 97.  
 Bell-founding, article 'India,' vi. 607.

- Local notices*—Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Mandalay, ix. 290; Nepál, x. 284.
- Bell-metal ware, manufactured at Bhagwantnagar, ii. 355; Bhaigáon, ii. 377; Dignagar, iv. 287; Jalor, vii. 107; Kora, viii. 295; Mandla, ix. 307; Chichli, x. 222; Nellore, x. 269; Nepál, x. 284; Nowgong, x. 412; Raigarh, xi. 362; Rájsháhi, xi. 436; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sib-ságar, xii. 468, 469; Bandhuá In Sultánpur, xiii. 101.
- Belo, village in Bombay, ii. 251.
- Belona, town in Central Provinces, ii. 252.
- Belsand Kalan, village in Bengal, ii. 252.
- Beluchi, town in Bengal, ii. 240.
- Belúr, village and *taluk* in Mysore, ii. 252.
- Ben, stream in Punjab, ii. 252, 253.
- Benares, Division in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 253, 254.
- Benares, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 254-262; physical aspects, 254, 255; history, 255-257; population, 257, 258; agriculture, 258, 259; natural calamities, 259, 260; commerce and trade, etc., 260; administration, 260, 261; medical aspects, 261, 262.
- Benares, city in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 262-267; history, 263, 264; general appearance, architecture, etc., 264-266; manufactures, trade, etc., 266, 267.
- Benares, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 267.
- Benares, estate in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 267, 268.
- Bendamúrlanka. *See* Bandamurlanka.
- Bennett, W. C., *Introduction to the Outh Gazetteer*, used, x. 484-496; on Sahet Mahet, xii. 129-134.
- Benfey, Prof., article 'India' (published in Ersch and Gruber's *Encyclopædie*), quoted, vi. 110 (footnote 2); believes Sopara to be Solomon's Ophir, xiii. 65.
- Bengal, Presidency in British India, ii. 268.
- Bengal, Province of British India, ii. 269-323; physical aspects, 270, 271; rivers, 271-273; mineral products—coal, 273, 274; salt manufacture, 274; iron, 274, 275; history, 275, 276; early Muhammadan governors of, 276; independent Muhammadan kings, 277; under the Afghán or Pathán dynasty, 277; governors of, under the Mughal dynasty, 278; governors of and governors-general of India under the East India Company (1765-1854), 279; under lieutenant-governors, 279; English connection with, 279-281; population—administrative divisions, 281-284; general survey of the population, 284-288; popular religions, 288-290; theistic movements, 290, 291; aboriginal creeds, 291, 292; early estimates of population, 292; density, 292, 293; nationalities, 293; Muhammadans, 293, 294; Europeans and Eurasians, 294, 295; Asiatics, other than natives of India, 295; Christians, 295; aboriginal tribes, 295-297; recognised Hindus, 296, 297; classification according to sex and age, 297, 298; urban and rural population, 298-300; condition of the people, 300-302; agriculture, 302-308; rice, 302, 303; oil-seeds, 303; jute, 303; indigo, 303, 304; tea, 304; opium, 304, 305; cinchona, 305; forests, 305, 306; system of land tenures, 306; rates of rent, 306, 307; Government estates, 307; wards' estates, 307; surveys, 307, 308; settlements, 308; manufactures, 308, 309; silk, 309; sugar, 309; saltpetre, 309; steam-mills, 309, 310; internal trade, 310, 311; foreign trade, 311, 312; roads, 312, 313; railways, 313-315; canals, 315; administration, 315, 316; revenue and expenditure, 317-319; military force, 319; police and criminal and civil justice, 319, 320; education, 320, 321; newspapers, 321; climate, 321, 322; medical aspects, vital statistics, 322; conclusion, 322, 323.
- Bengal, early English settlements in, vi. 368-385; first permission to trade (1634), 368; factories at Hugli, Balasor, and Kasimbázár, 369, 370; Bengal separated from Madras, 370; English in Bengal and their early factories, 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), Murshid Káfi Khán, Ali Vardi Khán, and Siráj-ud-daulá, 380, 381; capture of Calcutta, the 'Black Hole,' and battle of Plassey, 381, 382; Mir Jafar (1757-60), 383, 385; Permanent Settlement of (1793), 441-445.
- Bengali literature and authors, vi. 340-354; geographical area and linguistic features of the Bengali language, 347; Sanskritizing tendency of Bengali, 347; the three periods of Bengali literature, 347, 348; court poets of Bengal in the 14th and 15th centuries, 348; Vishnuite and Shaivite religious poetry, 349, 350; Makunda Rám and the stories of Káiketu, and the Srimanta Sadágar, 350, 351; Káfi Rám Das, the translator of the *Mahabharata*, 351; Rám Prasád, court poet of Nadia in the 18th century, 352; Bengali prose in the 19th century, and modern Bengali poets and authors, 353, 354.
- Benl, town in Central Provinces, ii. 323.

- Beniganj, town in Oudh, ii. 323.  
 Beni-Israel, tribe of Jewish descent, chiefly oil-pressers in Janjira, vii. 138; described in Kolaba, viii. 265, 266.  
 Beni Rasulpur, village in Bengal, ii. 323.  
 Bentinck, Lord William, Governor-General of India (1828-35), article 'India,' vi. 404-406; his financial reforms, abolition of *Sati*, suppression of *Thagi*, 405; the renewal of the Company's Charter, 405, 406; Mysore taken under British administration, and Coorg annexed, 406. *Local notices*—Encouraged tea-planting in Assam, i. 365; his statue at Calcutta, iii. 250; intervened in Coorg, iv. 30; purchased Darjiling, iv. 131; Governor of Madras (1803-07), ix. 67; demanded reforms in Oudh, x. 491.  
 Benugrah, fort in Bengal, ii. 323.  
 Benyon, Richard, Governor of Madras (1735-43), ix. 66.  
 Berars, The, handed over to the British by the Nizam, as a territorial guarantee for arrears of subsidy and for the pay of the Hyderabad contingent, v. 415. *See* Hyderabad Assigned Districts.  
 Berdi, town in Central Provinces, ii. 323.  
 Berhampur, *thikā* in Madras, ii. 324.  
 Berhampur, town and cantonment in Madras, ii. 324.  
 Berhampur, town in Bengal, ii. 324, 325.  
 Beri, petty State in Central India, ii. 325.  
 Beri, town in Punjab, ii. 325, 326.  
*Beri-beri*, a rheumatic affection prevalent in Godavari, v. 130; Maldives Islands, ix. 252; Vizagapatnam, xiii. 497.  
 Beria, town in Central Provinces, ii. 326.  
 Beridi, estate in Madras, ii. 326.  
 Bernard, Sir C., Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1880), iii. 176.  
 Berni, agricultural town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 326.  
 Bernier, M., describes retreat of Dara's troops after their defeat by Aurangzeb (1659), i. 122; his account of the conquest of Sandwip Island (1665), xii. 210.  
 Beronda, State. *See* Baraunda.  
 Beril, village in Central Provinces, ii. 326.  
 Beryl, found in Mysore, x. 92.  
 Beshil, Father, Jesuit missionary and Tamil scholar, article 'India,' vi. 245, 253, 333. *Local notices*—In Madras, ix. 25; the last of the Madura Jesuits, ix. 126; lived some time at Kayatār in Tinneveli, xiii. 303.  
 Betagāon, village in Oudh, ii. 326. *See* Bhetargāon.  
 Betangā, trading village in Bengal, ii. 326.  
 Betāwad, town in Bombay, ii. 326.  
 Betel-leaf or *phu*, cultivation of, at Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Akola, i. 143; Akyah, i. 156; Anantipur, i. 277; Anjengāon, i. 290; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Badnera, i. 409; Bākarganj, i. 445; Balihiri, ii. 13; Bānkura, ii. 83; Bardwān, ii. 130; Bāruipur, ii. 177; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Bogra, iii. 29; Būndi, iii. 159; Chāndā, iii. 352; Chittagong, iii. 439, 440; Cochin, iv. 5; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Dindipur, iv. 294; Eastern Dvāra, iv. 333; Faridpur, iv. 403; Garhihor, v. 14; Gāro Hills, v. 31; Gayā, v. 49; Gōālpāra, v. 116; Hasilpur, v. 344; Hazaribagh, v. 375; Howrah, v. 463; Hūgli, v. 494; Jalgaon, vii. 105; Jalgaon-Jambod, vii. 106; Jessor, vii. 187; North Kānarn, vii. 372; Karakamb, viii. 13; Khāsī Hills, viii. 177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolār, viii. 276; Lāltipur, viii. 453; Lohardāgā, viii. 483; Madras, viii. 28, 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Rāitām in Western Malwa, ix. 269; Mānbhūm, ix. 283; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirāpur, ix. 458; Nadiyā, x. 135; Neotini, x. 274; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Pabna, x. 516; Pārseoni, xi. 67; Partabgarh, xi. 71; Puri, xi. 306; Rāmtak, xi. 465; Rangpur, xi. 496; Sāran, xii. 255; Savanūr, xii. 293; Shāhābād, xii. 329; Silhāgar, xii. 466; Sīnnar, xii. 545; Sitāpur, xiii. 35; the Sandarbans, xiii. 112; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Tūmkūr, xiii. 381.  
 Betel nut. *See* Areca palma.  
 Betgāri, trading village in Bengal, ii. 326.  
 Bethlen, Count, his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213.  
 Beti, village in Oudh. *See* Behti.  
 Betigeri, town in Bombay, ii. 326, 327.  
 Betmangala, village and *ādūk* in Mysore, ii. 327.  
 Bettāpur, mountain in Mysore, ii. 327.  
 Bettā, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 327.  
 Bettā, town in Bengal, ii. 327, 328.  
 Bettur, village in Mysore, ii. 328.  
 Betūl, District in Central Provinces, ii. 329-333; physical aspects, 328, 329; history, 329, 330; population, 330, 331; division into town and country, 331; agriculture, 331, 332; commerce and trade, 332; administration, 332, 333; medical aspects, 333.  
 Betūl, *sahtā* in Central Provinces, ii. 333, 334.  
 Betūl, town in Central Provinces, ii. 334.  
 Betūlpindangādī, town in Madras, ii. 334.

- Betwá, river in Bundelkhand, ii. 334.  
 Betwá Canal, famine insurance work in Bundelkhand, vi. 533.  
 Bevan, Major, first grew coffee in the Wainád, as a curiosity, ix. 31.  
 Beypur, town and port in Madras, ii. 335.  
 Beypur, river in Madras, ii. 335, 336.  
 Beyt, island in Bombay, ii. 336.  
 Bezwáda, town and *taluk* in Madras, ii. 336.  
 Bgal, principal tribe of the Karens, viii. 3.  
 Bhábhhar, State and town. *See* Bábhhar.  
 Bhabuá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 337.  
 Bháchav, town in Bombay, ii. 337.  
 Bhádársa, town in Oudh, ii. 337.  
 Bhádárwá, petty State in Bombay, ii. 337.  
 Bhádaur, town in Patná State, ii. 337.  
 Bhádaurá, petty State in Central India, ii. 337, 338.  
 Bhádbhút, village and place of pilgrimage in Bombay, ii. 338.  
 Bhádgáon, town in Bombay, ii. 338.  
 Bhodli, petty State in Bombay, ii. 338.  
 Bhádorá. *See* Bhádaurá.  
 Bhádrá, river in Mysore, ii. 338, 339.  
 Bhádra, Chiefship in Central Provinces, ii. 339.  
 Bhádra Báhu, Jain leader, died at Shravan-belgola when taking colony from Ujjain, vii. 425.  
 Bhádráchalam, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras, ii. 339, 340.  
 Bhádrákh, village and Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 340.  
 Bhádraswar, village in Bombay, ii. 340.  
 Bhádraswar, town in Bengal, ii. 340, 341.  
 Bhádri, town in Oudh, ii. 341.  
 Bhádrón, town in Bombay, ii. 341.  
 Bhádwa, petty State in Bombay, ii. 341.  
 Bhádwaná, petty State in Bombay, ii. 341.  
*Bhag*. *See* Land tenures.  
 Bhága, mountain river in Punjab.  
 Bhágabatipur, village in Bengal, ii. 341.  
 Bhágalpur, Division in Bengal, ii. 341-343.  
 Bhágalpur, District in Bengal, ii. 343-352; physical aspects, 343-345; history, 345, 346; population, 346, 347; division of the people into town and country, 347; demon-worship, 347; antiquities, 348; agriculture, 348, 349; natural calamities, 349, 350; commerce and trade, etc., 350; administration, 350, 351; medical aspects, 351, 352.  
 Bhágalpur, Sub-division in Bengal, ii. 352.  
 Bhágalpur, town in Bengal, ii. 352, 353.  
 Bhágalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 353.  
 Bhágamandal, village in Madras, ii. 353.  
 Bhagats, Bhil ascetics in Mahi Kántha, ix. 178.  
 Bhágrathi, offshoot of Ganges, in Lower Bengal, ii. 353, 354.  
 Bhágrathi, river in Garhwál State, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 354; the source and headwaters of the Ganges, vi. 16.  
 Bhágtia Thapa, Gurkhá general, killed in the attack on Deonthál (1815), iv. 204.  
 Bhágwa, seaport in Bombay, ii. 354.  
 Bhágwángolá, river mart in Bengal, ii. 354, 355.  
 Bhagwantnagar, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 355.  
 Bhagwant Singh, Oudh bandit, had his fort at Átwa, i. 384; operations against (1841), x. 492-494.  
 Bhai, town in Oudh, ii. 355.  
 Bhaímias. *See* Baigra.  
 Bhainsror, town and fort in Rájputána, ii. 355, 356.  
 Bhaínswál, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 356.  
 Bhaírabi, river in Assam, ii. 356.  
 Bhaíragrá, village in Bengal, ii. 356.  
 Bhaírogháti, temple and pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 356, 357.  
 Bhálsaunda, Chiefship in Central India, ii. 357.  
 Bháji, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 375.  
 Bhakkar, *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 357.  
 Bhakkar, town in Punjab, ii. 357, 358.  
 Bhakta-Mala, the Hindu *Acta Sanctorum*, vi. 208.  
 Bhalalá, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.  
 Bhalgám Buldhol, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.  
 Bhalgamra, petty State in Bombay, ii. 358.  
 Bháls, a Rájput clan, part Hindu, part Muhammadan, in Baládashahr, iii. 135.  
 Bhálsaná, chiefship and town in Bombay, ii. 358.  
 Bhám, town (deserted) in Berár, ii. 358, 359.  
 Bhámboore, ruined city in Bombay, ii. 359.  
 Bhámgarh, town in Central Provinces, ii. 359.  
 Bhámraguri. *See* Bhomonguri.  
 Bhán, village in Bombay, ii. 359.  
 Bhándak, *pargana* in Central Provinces, ii. 359.  
 Bhándak, town in Central Provinces, ii. 359, 360.  
 Bhándará, District in Central Provinces, ii. 360-367; physical aspects, 360, 361; history, 361, 362; population, 362-364; agriculture, 364, 365; commerce and trade, 365, 366; administration, 366, 367; medical aspects, 367.

- Bhandara, town in Central Provinces, ii. 367, 368.  
 Bhandaria, petty State in Bombay, ii. 368.  
 Bhandar, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 368.  
 Bhandeswar, hill in Bengal, ii. 368.  
 Bhandup, seaport in Bombay, ii. 168.  
 Bhāngā, trading village in Bengal, ii. 168.  
 Bhangarhat, village in Bengal, ii. 368, 369.  
 Bhangha, town in Oudh, ii. 369.  
 Bhangoda, estate in Madras, ii. 369. *See* Bismekatak.  
 Bhāngrya, celebrated *dakait* leader, captured at Pandharpur (1849), xi. 37, 38.  
 Bhānpura, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 369.  
 Bhānpura, town and *pargana* in Central India, ii. 369.  
 Bhānser, hill range in Central Provinces, ii. 369.  
 Bhanias, Hindu robber tribe, wandering in gangs in Budāun, iii. 120.  
 Bhanwad, town in Kāthiāwār, ii. 369.  
 Bhaoli, land tenure in Monghyr, ix. 485.  
 Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet of the 18th century, vi. 352.  
 Bhārwān, town in Oudh, ii. 369.  
 Bhārdagarh, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 369, 370.  
 Bhārdajda, petty State in Bombay, ii. 370.  
 Bhāreng, valley and *pargana* in Kashmir, ii. 370.  
 Bhārengi, river of Kashmir, ii. 370.  
 Bhārgavi, river of Bengal, ii. 370.  
 Bhars, aboriginal and formerly dominant race in Oudh, now a crushed tribe, article 'India,' vi. 71, 187; present descendants of, 187. *Local notices*—Specially numerous or noteworthy in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Bara Banki, ii. 107; Benares, ii. 253; Bīrhapāra, iii. 165; Farukhābād, iv. 410; Ghāzipur, v. 66; Gonda, v. 151; Gorakhpur, v. 168, 169; their history in Lucknow, vii. 495; Mānkhūm, ix. 280; Mirzāpur, ix. 456; their history in Oudh, x. 485, 486; numbers there, x. 498.  
 Barthna, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 370.  
 Bhārtpur, State in Rājputāna, ii. 371-375; history, 372-375; administration, 375.  
 Bhārtpur, town and fortress in Rājputāna, ii. 375, 376; repulse of Lord Lake before, vi. 398; capture of, by Lord Combermere, 404.  
 Bhārdūpurn, petty State in Central India, ii. 376.  
 Bhāskar Rao (Bābā Sahib), chief of Nargūnd, rebelled (1857) and murdered Mr. Masson, x. 211.  
 Bhāsmangi, hill in Mysore, ii. 376.  
 Bhatāla, village in Central Provinces, ii. 376.  
 Bhātgaon, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 376.  
 Bhātgaon, village in Central Provinces, ii. 376.  
 Bhātgaon, town in Bengal, ii. 376, 377.  
 Bhātgaon, town in Nepāl, ii. 377.  
 Bhāthan, petty State in Bombay, ii. 377.  
 Bhātl, coast-strip of the Sundarbans, ii. 377.  
 Bhatkal, town in Bombay, ii. 377, 378.  
 Bhatkuli, town in Berār, ii. 378.  
 Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna, ii. 378.  
 Bhatpur, village in Oudh, ii. 378.  
 Bhāts or Barots, genealogists of the Rājputs. *See* Jodhpur, vii. 237; Kaira, vii. 302, 303; Kānpur, xi. 372; Rājputāna, xi. 408.  
 Bhatti Rājputs, especially numerous in Firozpur, iv. 440, 442; Gujratwāla, v. 183; Hissar, v. 428, 429; Jalsalmer, vii. 67; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jhang, vii. 209; Sirsa, xlii. 11, 12, 14.  
 Bhattiāna, tract of country in Punjab, ii. 378, 379.  
 Bhattūs, wandering tribe, generally thieves, in N. Arcot, i. 315.  
 Bhāturiā, village in Bengal, ii. 379.  
 Bhaun, town in Punjab, ii. 379.  
 Bhaunagar, Native State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, ii. 379-381.  
 Bhaunagar, town and port in Bombay, ii. 381, 382.  
 Bhausingh, market village in Bengal, ii. 382.  
 Bhavāni, river in Madras, ii. 382.  
 Bhavāni, town and *idist* in Madras, 382, 383.  
 Bhavsars or Chhipras, name given to calico printers in Kaira, vii. 306.  
 Bhaw, river in Lower Burma, ii. 383. *See* Baw.  
 Bhāwāl, village in Bengal, ii. 383.  
 Bhāwan, town in Oudh, ii. 383.  
 Bhawānpur, village in Bengal, ii. 383, 384.  
 Bhawāni, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 384. *See* Bhiwani.  
 Bhawānīpatnā, village in Central Provinces, ii. 384.  
 Bhawānīpur, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 384.  
 Bhāyāwadar, town in Bombay, ii. 384.  
 Bhedan, chieftainship in Central Provinces, ii. 384, 385.  
 Bheel Agency. *See* Bhillwara.  
 Bheeleng, river and town in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Billa.

- Bheeleng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bheeloo-Gywon, island in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Bilu-Gywon.
- Bheela. *See* Bhils.
- Bhelani, town in Bombay, ii. 385.
- Bhenglaling, river in Lower Burma, ii. 385. *See* Binlaing.
- Bhensdell, village in Central Provinces, ii. 385.
- Bhera, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 385, 386.
- Bherghat, village in Central Provinces, ii. 368.
- Bheren, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 386.
- Bheri, petty State. *See* Beri.
- Bhetargao, town in Oudh, ii. 387.
- Bhian, village in Bombay, ii. 387.
- Bhidanwala, village in Punjab, ii. 387.
- Bhikori, village in Rájputána, ii. 387.
- Bhilálas, cross between Bhils and Rájputs, their marriage ceremonies, ii. 391. *See* Bhils.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe of Khándesh and Rájputána, formerly a predatory clan, now largely converted into peaceable cultivators and loyal soldiers, article 'Indla,' vi. 72, 73. *Local notices*—Formerly dominant in Mewár, Málwá, Khándesh, and Gujarát, ii. 387-392; their manners, customs, and ceremonies, ii. 388-391; their numbers, ii. 392; found in Al-Rájput, i. 181; Bānawára, ii. 102; Baroda, ii. 159; Barwáni, ii. 180; Broach, iii. 103; Bándi, iii. 159; Central India, iii. 295; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Chikhli, iii. 409; the Dangs, iv. 114-116; Dhár, iv. 247; Dhi-Dharamrai, iv. 270; Dholin-Baisola, iv. 278; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eder, iv. 336; Garh, v. 12; Hoshangábád, v. 445; Indore, vii. 3; Jhabua, vii. 194; Jhalod, vii. 203; Jobat, vii. 233; Káthiwára, viii. 97; Khándesh, viii. 150, 154, 155; massacre of, at Kopárgon (1803), viii. 293; Mahi Kántha Agency, ix. 178, 179; Makáú-dangurh, ix. 215; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánpur, ix. 339; Máthwár, ix. 365; Mehwar, ix. 400; Merwára, ix. 416; Narsinghpur, x. 215; Násik, x. 229, 231; Nimar, x. 332; Panch Maháls, xi. 30, 31; Pimpalner, xi. 181; Poona, xi. 205; Rájgarh, ix. 386; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rájputána, xi. 408, 409; Ratlam, xii. 1; Rewár Kántha, xii. 51, 52; Sanjell, xii. 221; Sháhupura, xii. 369; Sirohi, xii. 5; Thar and Párkar, xii. 266; Tonk, xiii. 337; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wán, xiii. 541. *See also* Bhilwára and Dang States.
- Bhiláuri, town in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilseng, river and town in Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin.
- Bhileng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bhilgarh, town in Central India, ii. 392.
- Bhillang, feeder of the Bhágrathi river, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 392.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab, ii. 392.
- Bhiloría, petty State in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
- Bhilú-Gywon, island near Salwin river, Lower Burma, ii. 394.
- Bhilwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhilwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhimá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
- Bhimáganni, pass in Madras, ii. 395.
- Bhimar, village in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhimávaran, *iduk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
- Bhimávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
- Bhimbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhimdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhim-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhim-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *lúth* or club, monolith near Saryo, xii. 272.
- Bhimora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhim Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhimabadi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhinal, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhind, town in Central India, ii. 397.
- Bhinder, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhinga, *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 397, 398.
- Bhingár, town in Bombay, ii. 398, 399.
- Bhirí, village in Central Provinces, ii. 399.
- Bhiria, town in Bombay, ii. 399.
- Bhisí, town in Central Provinces, ii. 399.
- Bhit Sháh, town in Bombay, ii. 399.
- Bhita Sarkhandí, village in Bengal, ii. 399.
- Bhitani, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 399.
- Bhiwandi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 399, 400.
- Bhiwául, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 400.
- Bhiwáni, town in Rájputána, ii. 401.
- Bhiwápur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
- Bhocan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
- Bhogál, river in Assam, ii. 401.
- Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhogrdi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtā, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
- Bhojawaddar, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhombadi, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumawadi.
- Bhomordguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánaji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahdaji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábaji Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xlii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandára (*circa* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanaji Bhonsla, xlii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákoti, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argnum (1803), i. 329.
- Bhoomnawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumaw.
- Bhopál, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmári, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Branch, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágy Bráhmans, still live, lii. 113.
- Bhuhán, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhútiá, tribe of Báluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Bahhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Bahhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bárn Bhuíyds (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
- Bhulyás, aboriginal tribe, in Bámrá, ii. 42; Bhágalpur, ii. 346; dominant tribe in Bonál, iii. 85, 86; in the Chutlá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; Cuttack, iv. 69; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karharhári coal-fields, viii. 9; Keunjar, viii. 120; Lohárdágá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganá (called *ghátwáde*), xii. 229, 230; Singhbhúm, xii. 536.
- Bhú, capital of Cutch, Bombay, ii. 408.
- Bhukar. *See* Chang Bhukar.
- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúkas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tardi, xlii. 208, 209.
- Bhulloah, District in Bengal. *See* Noakhál.
- Bhum. *See* Chamardi.
- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
- Bhumawadi. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhumis, aboriginal tribe in Rájpur, xi. 371.
- Bhumis, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bámkúrd, ii. 81; Bhágalpur, ii. 346; in the Chutlá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dindápur, iv. 292; Farádpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

- Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Par-ganás, xii. 230; Sibságar, xii. 464; Singhbhám, xii. 535.
- Bhúng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
- Bhunjiyas, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Bhún-maw. *See* Bun-maw.
- Bhupálpátnam, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 409.
- Bhúpál Singh Ráo, set up by the Chauhans as Rájá at Khair (1857), but taken and hanged, vii. 127, 128.
- Bhur, *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 409, 410.
- Bhurtpore. *See* Bhartpur.
- Bhusáwal, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 410.
- Bhután, Independent State in the Eastern Himalayas, ii. 411-417; physical aspects, 411, 412; people, 412-414; natural products, 414; manufactures, etc., 414, 415; meteorology, 415; history, 415-417.
- Bhutánn. *See* Bhathan.
- Bhután war (1864-65), article 'India,' vi. 424, 425. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 417; annexation of Dhálingkot, iv. 131; check of British troops at Diwángiri, iv. 308; annexation of the Eastern Dvárá, iv. 330; Jalpálguri, vii. 110; British head-quarters during the war at Rángia, xi. 471.
- Bhutás, The, in Bhután, ii. 412-414; Bláns Pass, ii. 419; Dárljilling, iv. 130, 133; Darang, iv. 132, 133; Diwángiri, iv. 308; the Eastern Dvárá, iv. 329, 330; Garhwál, v. 20, 22; Himalaya Mountains, v. 413; the Juhar valley, vii. 253; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khagra-pará fair, viii. 123; Kherkheria fair, viii. 199; driven out of Kuch Behar by Warren Hastings, viii. 320; in Láhul, viii. 421; Milam, ix. 438; Nepál, x. 279; Sikkim, xii. 485.
- Bhuvaneswar, temple city in Orissa, ii. 417, 418.
- Bhwot-lay. *See* Pa-de.
- Blána, town in Rájputána, ii. 418.
- Bláns, Himalayan pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 418, 419.
- Blás. *See* Beas.
- Blás, river in Central Provinces, ii. 419.
- Blchrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
- Bickaneer. *See* Bikaner.
- Bidár, town in Hindarábád, ii. 419.
- Bidar, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1492-1657), vi. 288.
- Bidarí work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419; Purniah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in Káfiristán, vii. 291.
- Bideslr, town in Rájputána, ii. 419.
- Bidhúna, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 419, 420.
- Bidl, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 420.
- Bidle, Dr., his official papers on the Fauna and Flora of S. India, used, ix. 80-102.
- Bidyádhatti, river in Bengal, ii. 420.
- Bidyápati Thákur, court poet of Tírút in the 14th century, vi. 348.
- Bigandet, Bishop, *Life or Legend of Gautama*, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote); 160 (footnote 3).
- Bihár, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 420, 421.
- Bihár, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 421.
- Bihár, river in Central India, ii. 421.
- Bihárl Lál, Hindi poet of the 17th century, and composer of the Satsal, vi. 345.
- Bihat, petty State in Bundelkhand, ii. 421.
- Bihát, town in Oudh, ii. 421, 422.
- Bihiyá, village in Bengal, ii. 422.
- Bihiyá, canal on the Son system, Bengal, ii. 422.
- Bihora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 422.
- Bihta Gosáin, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 422.
- Bija, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 422.
- Bijágarh, ruined hill fort in Central India, ii. 422.
- Bijálgarh, ruined fort in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 422, 423.
- Bijálgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 423.
- Bijapur, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 423.
- Bijapur, town and historic capital in Bombay, ii. 423-425.
- Bijapur, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1489-1688), vi. 288.
- Bijapur, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 425.
- Bijar, Mir, Talpur chief, rebelled against Ghulám Nabl Khán Kalhora (1777), then minister, his career, xii. 512, 513.
- Bijawar, Native State in Central India, ii. 425.
- Bijaya, pass in Madras, ii. 425.
- Bijayanagar. *See* Vijayanagar and Hampi.
- Bijbahár. *See* Bijbharu.
- Bijbani, town in Bengal, ii. 426.
- Bijbharu, town in Kashmír, ii. 426.
- Bijegarh. *See* Bijalgarh.
- Bijepur, town in Rájputána, ii. 426.
- Bijerághogarh, tract of country in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
- Bijerághogarh, village in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
- Bijlpur, estate in Madras, ii. 426.
- Bijl, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 426, 427.
- Bijl, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 427.



- Bijn, *jdgr* in Bundelkhand, ii. 427.  
 Bijn, town in Central India, ii. 427.  
 Bijnaur, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 427-435; physical aspects, 428, 429; history, 429, 430; population, 430, 431; agriculture, 431-433; natural calamities, 433; commerce and trade, etc., 433, 434; administration, 434; medical aspects, 435.  
 Bijnaur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 435.  
 Bijnaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 435.  
 Bijnaur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 436.  
 Bijni, *dwir* in Assam, ii. 436, 437.  
 Bijni, village in Assam, ii. 437.  
 Bijnor. *See* Bijnaur.  
 Bijoli, village in Rājputāna, ii. 437.  
 Bikaner, State in Rājputāna, ii. 437-440.  
 Bikaner, capital of State in Rājputāna, ii. 440-443.  
 Bikapur, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, ii. 443.  
 Bikkavolu, village in Madras, ii. 443, 444.  
 Biktampur, village in Bengal, ii. 444.  
 Bildigarh, chieftainship in Central Provinces, ii. 444.  
 Bilāri, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 444.  
 Bilāspur, District in Central Provinces, ii. 444-453; physical aspects, 445, 446; history, 446-449; population, 449, 450; agriculture, 450, 451; natural calamities, 451; commerce and trade, 451, 452; administration, 452, 453; medical aspects, 453.  
 Bilāspur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ii. 453.  
 Bilāspur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 453, 454.  
 Bilāspur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 454.  
 Bilāspur. *See* Kahlur.  
 Bilāspur, capital of Kahlur State, Punjab, ii. 454.  
 Bilandā, estate in Central India, ii. 454.  
 Bilehri, village in Central Provinces, ii. 454.  
 Bilga, town in Punjab, ii. 454.  
 Bilgram, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, ii. 454-456.  
 Bihār, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 456.  
 Bilapattam, East India Company's factory, started at (1661), vi. 370.  
 Biligiri-Rangan, range of hills in Mysore, ii. 457.  
 Bilihra, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 457.  
 Billimora, town in Bombay, ii. 457, 458.  
 Billin, river in Burma, ii. 458.  
 Billin, town in Lower Burma, ii. 458.  
 Billin-kyalk-to, township in Lower Burma, ii. 458, 459.  
 Bilram, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.  
 Billri, petty State in Kāthiāwār, ii. 459.  
 Bilsi, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.  
 Bituchis, criminal clan in Karnal, viii. 26.  
 Blū-Gywon, island in Lower Burma, ii. 459, 460.  
 Bimlipatam, estate in Madras, ii. 460.  
 Bimlipatam, town in Madras, ii. 460, 461.  
 Bindki, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 461.  
 Bindrāban, sacred city of the Hindus. *See* Brindaban.  
 Bindrānawāgarh, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 461.  
 Blinds, aboriginal tribe, in Maldah, ix. 243; Mirzapur, ix. 456; included with the Santāls in the Santal Parganā, xii. 230.  
 Bnginapalli, village in Madras, ii. 461.  
 Binjwārs, aboriginal tribe, in Borsāmbār, iii. 89; Deori, iv. 205; Kharsal, viii. 168; Patnā State, xi. 116; Rāipur, xi. 371.  
 Binlaing, river in Burma, 461, 462.  
 Bir, village in Punjab, ii. 462.  
 Bir Bandh, embankment in Bengal, ii. 462.  
 Birangante, town in Madras, ii. 462.  
 Birbhūm, District in Bengal, iii. 1-11; physical aspects, 1, 2; history, 2, 3; population, 3, 4; material condition of the people, 4, 5; agriculture, 5, 6; natural calamities, 6; commerce and trade, 6; manufactures, silk, 6-10; administration, 10, 11; medical aspects, 11.  
 Birchigāon, mountain pass in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 11, 12.  
 Birds Hills. *See* Barda Hills.  
 Bird, *Mias, Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, quoted, vi. 152 (footnote 3); 202 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 3).  
 Birds, birds of prey, and game birds, article 'India', vi. 659. *Local notices*—Bākarganj, i. 442; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Dārjiling, iv. 131; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 220; Firozpur, iv. 439; Hardoi, v. 322; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Jalpāguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; North Kānara, vii. 370; Kāngra, vii. 414; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnal, viii. 35, 36; Kashmir, viii. 69; Kānna, viii. 226; Kotah (parrots), viii. 304; Kālu, viii. 338; Lahore, viii. 405; Lohārlāgi,

- viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91-94; Māinpurī, ix. 203; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradābād, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nepāl, x. 278; Nimār, x. 328; Pabnā, x. 512; Palni Mountains, xl. 17; Patnā, xl. 94; Peshāwar, xi. 147; Pilibhīt, xi. 172; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xl. 323; Rājshāhi, xl. 429; Rangpur, xl. 489; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4; Rewā Kāntha, xli. 49, 50; Shāhābād, xii. 325; Shāhjahānpur, xii. 344; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383, 384; Sind, xii. 507; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 390; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264; Twenty-four Parganās, xiii. 389.
- Birds' nests, Edible, found in, and exported from the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Madras, ix. 92; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Pigeon Island, xl. 169.
- Birdwood, Sir G., *Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 163 (footnote 2); *Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records in the India Office*, quoted, 359 (footnote 2); 360; 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (footnote); 370 (footnote); discovered origin of the name of James and Mary Sanda, vii. 123.
- Birganj, village in Bengal, iii. 12.
- Birhar, *pargana* in Oudh, iii. 12.
- Birhors, aboriginal tribe, in Hazāribāgh, v. 373.
- Biria, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 12.
- Birkul, village in Bengal, iii. 12, 13.
- Birkul, embankment in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birnagar, town in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Bitpur, village in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birsilpur, town in Rājputāna, iii. 13.
- Bir Singh Deo, ruler of Orchha, submitted to the Mughal Emperor, iii. 155; built fort of Jhānsi, and murdered Abul Fazl, Akbar's minister, vii. 217; defeated (1602), but again rebelled (1627), vii. 228.
- Birūdankarāyapūram, ancient city in Madras, iii. 13.
- Birupa, river in Bengal, iii. 13.
- Birūr, town and mart in Mysore, iii. 13, 14.
- Bisaldeo or Visaldeva, Chauhan ruler of Ajmere, took Delhi (1154), and left both thrones to Prithwī Rājā, iv. 190.
- Bisālī, pass in Madras, iii. 14.
- Bisalnagar, town and Sub-division of Baroda, iii. 14.
- Bisalpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 14.
- Bisambha, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15.
- Bisanli, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15, 16.
- Bisauli. See Basohli.
- Bisāwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.
- Bishangarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.
- Bishanpur Narhan Khās, village in Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishenpur. See Bishnupur.
- Bishkhālī, river of Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishnois, curious sect in Hissār, v. 429.
- Bishnupur, Sub-division of Bengal, iii. 16.
- Bishnupur, ancient capital of Bānkurā, Bengal, iii. 16, 17.
- Bismuth, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Bison, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 656. *Local notices*—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Anamāl Hills, i. 270; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; Bālaghat, i. 453; Bilgiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Bonāl, iii. 85; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chhindwārā, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15-21; Coorg, iv. 32; Darrang, iv. 142; Gāngpur, iv. 478; Western Ghāta, v. 59; Godāvri, v. 123; Hassan, v. 346; Hazāribāgh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himālaya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Kadūr, vii. 283; North Kānara, vii. 370; South Kānara, vii. 377; Karnāl, vii. 35; Khāndesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Lohardāgā, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 8-91; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Mānbhūm, ix. 279; Mysore, x. 115; Nellore, x. 262; Nimār, x. 328; Palasgāon, x. 542; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Polūr, xi. 197; Rālpur, xi. 368; Rampā, xi. 454; Rewā Kāntha, xii. 49; Sāgar (Mysore), xii. 111; Salem, xii. 152; Sātara, xii. 277; Sāvāntwārī, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tharawālī, xiii. 272; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wān, xiii. 539.
- Bison Range, hills in Madras, iii. 17.
- Bisrāmpur, village in Chutā Nāgpur, iii. 17.
- Bisrāmpur, coal-field in Chutā Nāgpur, iii. 17, 18.
- Bisan, town in Rājputāna, iii. 18.
- Bissemkatak, town in Madras, iii. 18.
- Bissemkatak, estate in Madras, iii. 18.
- Biswān, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, iii. 18, 19.
- Bithar, town in Oudh, iii. 19.
- Bithūr, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 19, 20.
- Bitraganta, village in Madras, iii. 20.
- Blacker's, Col., *Account of the Marāthā Wars*, quoted on Asirgarh, i. 339.
- Black Hole, The tragedy of the, at Calcutta (1756), article 'India,' vi. 381.

- 'Black Mountain Expedition,' The, (1868). See Hazdra, v. 362, 363.
- Black Pagoda. See Kanarak.
- Black-Skins or Non-Aryans, described by the Aryans, article 'India,' vi. 53, 54.
- Blackwood trees, found in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Belgám, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Western Gháts, v. 59; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Haliyál, v. 296; Hassan, v. 346; Jhabua, vii. 194; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karjat, viii. 11; Kolába, viii. 261; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Madras, ix. 7; Malabar, ix. 229; Monghyr, ix. 480; Mysore, x. 114; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323; Pachamalai Hills, x. 521; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Rajpipla, xi. 391; Rewá Kántha, xi. 49; Sawantwári, xii. 296; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Surmt, xiii. 120; Surgána, xiii. 136; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Wainád, xiii. 510.
- Blair, Lieut. Archibald, made first survey of the Andaman Islands (1789-90), i. 281.
- Blair, Port, harbour in the Andaman Islands, described, i. 281, 282.
- Blake, Martin, Assistant to the Agent in Rajputána, murdered in a riot at Jaipur (1835), vii. 57.
- Blanford, Mr., on the Rániganj coal-fields, quoted, xi. 504.
- Blane, Capt., commenced the new works of the Western Jumna Canal, vii. 261.
- Blankets and rugs, manufacture of, at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Anúpsahr, i. 295; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; Athni, i. 378; Charda in Bahmúch, i. 432; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Bangalore, ii. 64; Basm, ii. 187; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhánder, ii. 368; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bikaner, ii. 439, 442; Cachar, iii. 237; Champáran, iii. 343; Chitaldrug, iii. 426, 428; Dáudnagar, iv. 158; Devangere, iv. 161; Dindigal, iv. 301; Dodderi, iv. 311; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 435; Firozpur, iv. 445; Gayá, v. 51; Godáviri, v. 129; Gulbi, v. 176; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Harlána, v. 338; Hassan, v. 349; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Ilánúr, v. 502; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kalágl, vii. 319; Kángra, vii. 426; Kánuni, vii. 438; Karjat, viii. 13; Karnál, viii. 29; Karm, viii. 49; Kashmir, viii. 73; Khemkarn, viii. 188; Kodumúr, viii. 240; Kolar, viii. 277-279; Kongnoli, viii. 288; Kúlu, viii. 344; Lohárdaga, viii. 485; Madgiri, viii. 540; Mandya, ix. 311; Mysore, x. 120; Najibábád, x. 179; Yeola, x. 233; Náte-puta, x. 240; Pánipat, xi. 47; Párner, xi. 66; Partábgarh, xi. 73; Poona, xi. 209; Púddikattál, xi. 238; Purniah, xi. 328; Fatehjang and Pindi Gheb, xii. 32; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Rojhan, xii. 79; Sadalgi, xii. 91; Sáligan, xii. 141; Sangamner, xii. 216; Sankeswar, xii. 222; Sátán, xii. 282; Schwán, xii. 305; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sháhpur, xii. 366; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sirá, xii. 546; Songir, xiii. 61; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178, 179; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 270; Tímukúr, xiii. 379; Turavanúr, xiii. 384; Wardhá, xiii. 527; Wán, xiii. 544.
- Blindness, prevalent in Ambála, i. 224.
- Blochmann, H., translation of the *Arin-i-Akbari*, article 'India,' vi. 272 (footnote); 291 (footnote 1); 295 (footnote); on the tomb of Zafar Khán at Trilbeni, xiii. 353.
- Block, Mr. A., murdered at Sultanpur (1857), xiii. 98.
- Blyth, Mr., murdered by Nágas (1880), x. 146.
- Blue Mountain, peak in Lower Burma, iii. 20.
- Bon Constrictors, grow to great size in Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Manipur, xi. 326.
- Bodlmárl, trading village in Bengal, iii. 20.
- Boats, Bridges of, article 'India,' vi. 551. See Bridges.
- Boat-building, carried on at Barháj, ii. 150; in Lower Burma, iii. 198; the Eastern Dwárs, iv. 334; Jehlam, vii. 175, 178; Narsápur, x. 215; Nellore, x. 269; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; the Sundarbans, xiii. 397; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.
- Bobbili, estate in Madras, iii. 20-22.
- Bobbili, town in Madras, iii. 22.
- Bod, Tributary State in Orissa, iii. 22, 23.
- Bodá, estate in Bengal, iii. 23.
- Bodánoness, petty State in Káthiáwár, iii. 23.
- Bodlaw Payá, succeeded Alaung-payá (1781) as King of Burma, put down Talaing Insurrection in Pegu, iii. 176; changed capital from Rangoon to Pegu, xi. 127.
- Bodhan, village in Bombay, iii. 23.
- Bodh Gayá. See Buddh Gayá.
- Bodináyanakúr, estate in Madras, iii. 23, 24.
- Bodináyanakúr, town in Madras, iii. 24.
- Bodo, race in Assam, to which belong Hájungs, Kácháris, Lalungs, Mechs, and Rábbas, i. 351.

- Bodwad, town in Bombay, iii. 24.  
 Boerresen, Rev. H. P., report on the Santal Settlements in Assam, xii. 230, 231.  
 Boggerá, river in Madras, iii. 24.  
 Bogle, crossed the Hímalayas, east of the Mariamla Pass, v. 406; calls Sikkim, Demojong, xii. 484.  
 Bogoola. *See* Bagula.  
 Bográ, District in Bengal, iii. 24-32; physical aspects, 25, 26; history, 26, 27; population, 27-29; agriculture, etc., 29-31; administration, 31, 32.  
 Bográ, town in Bengal, iii. 32, 33.  
 Boigne, M. de, French general in Sindia's service, raised siege of Agra (1788), i. 70; took Ajmere, i. 122; organized Sindia's troops at Aligarh, i. 170; bombarded Baláhera fort, i. 457.  
 Boileau, Col., Deputy Commissioner of Gondia, killed by a bandit named Fazl Ali, v. 149.  
 Boisragon, Li., defeated Fathná Rájá at Gangoh (1857), iv. 477.  
*Boja*, a beer made from *agá*, in the Palni Mountains, xi. 18.  
 Bokáro, coal-field in Bengal, iii. 32, 33.  
 Bolán, pass leading to Balúchistán, article 'India,' vi. 6; iii. 33, 34.  
 Boláram, cantonment in Haidarábád, iii. 34.  
 Bolpur, village in Bengal, iii. 34.  
 Bolúndra, petty State in Bombay, iii. 34.  
 Romanahilli, village in Madras, iii. 34.  
 Bombadi. *See* Bumawadi.  
 Bombay Presidency, iii. 34-73; boundaries, 35; history, 35-40; physical aspects, 40, 41; districts of the Presidency—Sind Districts, Gujarát Districts, Konkan Districts, Deccan Districts, Western Kármát or South Maráthá Districts, 41; mountains, 41, 42; rivers, 42, 43; bays and lakes, 43, 44; minerals, 44; forests, 44, 45; fauna, 45, 46; population, 46-49; ethnology and language, 49-51; religions, 52; houses, etc., 52, 53; agriculture, 53, 54; cotton, 54, 55; irrigation, 55-57; famine, 57, 58; manufactures, 58-60; cotton mills, 60, 61; roads and railways, 61, 64; foreign trade, 62, 63; commerce and trade, 64, 65; administration, 65, 66; political relations, 66, 67; army, 67; marine, 67, 68; police, 68; jails, 68; revenue and expenditure, 69, 70; education, 70-72; medical aspects, 72; diseases, 72, 73.  
 Bombay, city and seaport in Western India, iii. 73-84; history, 74-77; general aspect, 77-79; population, 79-81; administration, 82, 83; newspapers, 83; medical aspects, 83, 84.  
 Bombay, ceded to the East India Company (1661), 370; made a Presidency (1684-87), 370; the main centre of Indian foreign trade, 560.  
 Bomorí, town in Central India, iii. 84.  
 Bomráj, estate in Madras, iii. 84.  
 Bonáí, Tributary State in Chutia Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 84-87; physical aspects, 84, 85; history, etc., 85; population, 85, 86; agriculture, 86, 87; trade, etc., 87.  
 Bonáí Garh, town in Chutia Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 87.  
 Bonáí Hills, range in Chutia Nágpur, Bengal, iii. 87, 88.  
 Bondáda, village in Madras, iii. 88.  
 Bongong. *See* Bangaon.  
*Bonito* fishery, in the Maldivé Islands, ix. 251.  
 Boura, marsh in Bengal, iii. 88.  
 Book, First, printed in India, by the Jesuits at Ambalkota, viii. 241; and published at Cochin (1577), iv. 12.  
 Bookbinding and illumination, article 'India,' vi. 112, 113.  
 Boondec. *See* Bundi.  
 Borágári, trading village in Bengal, iii. 88.  
 Borahs, Muhammadan class. *See* especially Ahmadábád, i. 85; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Bombay City, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 103; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Berdr, v. 267; Ránder, xi. 469; Surat, xiii. 133.  
 Borám, village in Bengal, iii. 88.  
 Borásambar, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 88, 89.  
 Borax, found in the Hímalaya Mountains, v. 412; refined at Jagádhrí, vii. 40.  
 Border tribes. *See* Hill and border tribes.  
 Bore, The, or tidal wave, in the Hugli and Meghná, article 'India,' vi. 30, 31. *Local notices*—Bakarganj, i. 441; Bánkura, ii. 78; the Bísín, ii. 458; Bítín-kyalk-to, ii. 458; Cambay, iii. 274; Coringa, iv. 43; Dakshin Sháhápur, iv. 96; the Hugli, v. 488; the Mahi, ix. 174; the Meghná, ix. 394, 395; Noákháí, x. 340; the Pegu, xi. 129; the Phent, xi. 166; the Rápnáyáyan, xii. 84; the Sit-taung, xii. 430; xiii. 40; Sudhárán, xii. 87; the To, xiii. 335.  
 Bori, town in Central Provinces, iii. 89.  
 Boria, seaport in Bombay, iii. 89.  
 Borías, agricultural caste in Assam, offspring of Bráhman widow by man of any other caste, i. 356.  
*Bora*. *See* Rice.  
 Boronga Oil-Refining Company in Akyal, vi. 627.  
 Borsad, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 89, 90.  
 Borthwick, Mr., laid out town of Jáora and built bridge there, vii. 143.

- Boscawen, Admiral, his ineffectual siege of Pondicherry (1748), vi. 379; xi. 198.
- Boswell, Mr., his description of the fort at Kondavir, in the *Indian Antiquary*, referred to, viii. 288.
- Botád, fortified town in Káthiáwár, iii. 90.
- Botanical Gardens. *See* Gardens.
- Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. 662-664; of the Madras Presidency, ix. 81-88.
- Botáwad, town in Bombay. *See* Botwad.
- Botwas, aboriginal tribe in Pádinálnád, x. 525.
- Boulton, C. E., his revision of the revenue settlement of the Tardí, xiii. 208.
- Boulnois, Lt., murdered by the Mohmands, while constructing Fort Michni (1852), ix. 423.
- Boundaries of India, article 'India,' vi. 3, 4.
- Bourchier, Charles, Governor of Madras (1767-70), ix. 67.
- Bourchier, Sir George, led column against Lusháis from Cachar (1870-71), iii. 448; viii. 531.
- Bourquien, French general in Sindia's service, expelled George Thomas from Haridra, v. 337; defeated by Lord Lake at Delhi (1803), x. 368.
- Bowring, Lewin, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, founded Bowring-pet (1864), iii. 90.
- Bowring-pet, village in Mysore, iii. 90, 91.
- Bows and arrows, made at Kot Adu, viii. 302.
- Bowyear, Mr., placed in charge of the Syrian factory on its re-establishment (1698), xiii. 158.
- Boyrání, town in Madras, iii. 91.
- Boyas. *See* Bedars.
- Boyd, Maj., killed by Cacharis at Máibang (1882), ix. 188.
- Boyle, Vicars, superintended defence of Arrah (1857), i. 333; xii. 328, 329.
- Braganza, Dom Constantino de, conquered Damán (1559), iv. 101.
- Brahma, The Creator, the first person in the Hindu triad, vi. 98.
- Bráhmagiri, range of hills in Madras, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanábád, historic city in Sind, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanakraka, village in Madras, iii. 91.
- Bráhmanbárid, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 91, 92.
- Bráhman founders of Hinduism, vi. 207.
- Bráhmanas, sacred Sanskrit writings explanatory of the sacrifices and duties of the priests, etc., vi. 88, 89.
- Bráhmaní, river of Bengal, iii. 92.
- Bráhmanical castes, north and south of the Vindhya, vi. 193, 194 and footnote.
- Bráhmans, the priestly caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 87-100; origin of priestly families, 87; growth of the priesthood, 87, 88; the Bráhman caste fully formed, 89, 90; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, and ultimate supremacy of the Bráhmans, 92-94; Viswamitra the Kshatriya, and Vasishtha the Bráhman, 92, 93; the four stages of a Bráhman's life, 95; Bráhman rule of life and its hereditary results on caste, 95, 96; Bráhman theology, the post-Vedic gods, 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98; the six *darsanas* or Bráhman schools of philosophy, 98, 99; Sanskrit grammar and speech, 100, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts and dictionaries, 101-104; Bráhman astronomy, 104-106; mathematics, 106; medicine, 106-110; war, 110; music, 110-112; architecture and decorative art, 112, 113; painting, 113; law, 113-118; secular literature, the epics, 118-124; poetry and the drama, 125, 126; novels, Beast stories and fables, 127, 128; post-Vedic theological literature, the Puránas, 128, 129; modern Indian literature, 129; attacks on Bráhmanism from the 6th century B.C. to the 19th century A.D., 130, 131; the Bráhman caste analyzed, 193, 194.
- Local notices*—For their distribution, *see* the Population section under each District; especially numerous or otherwise remarkable in Ajmere, i. 123, 124; Aligarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189, 199; South Arcot, i. 322; Assam, i. 353, 354; Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Banda, ii. 50; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Basti, ii. 209; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 296; Bettádpur (Sanketi), ii. 327; Balaonagar (Nágar), iii. 14; Bithúr, iii. 20; Bombay, iii. 51; Broach (Bhrágav), iii. 113; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Cháinpur, iii. 325; Chamba, iii. 328; Champáran, iii. 338; Chitambaram (Dikshatar), iii. 413; Chitárkot, iii. 430; Combaconum, iv. 24; Cuddapah (Sivaite), iv. 50; Cuttack (Sivaite), iv. 69; Dacca, iv. 83; Darbhanga, iv. 124; Dehra Dún, iv. 173; Delhi, iv. 182; Deoprayag, iv. 205; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwah, iv. 371, 373; Faizábád, iv. 383; Fatehpur, iv. 425; Gayá (Gayáwáls), v. 46; Gházipur, v. 66; Gonda, v. 150; Gorakhpur, v. 167; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277, 278; Hamirpur, v. 301; Hardoi, v. 325; Hoshárpur, v. 454; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Jájpur (Sivaite),

- vii. 73; Jaunpur, vii. 154; Jawálápur, vii. 163; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jessor (Kulin), vii. 186; Jhánsi, vii. 221; Kalladákúrichi, vii. 338; Kampil, vii. 353; Kámrúp, vii. 359; North Kánara (Havik), vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 379; Kángra, vii. 418; Kankhal, vii. 434; Karnál, viii. 23; Kashmír, viii. 69, 70; Khándesh, viii. 154; Koláha, viii. 265; Konnagar, viii. 292; Kumáun, viii. 353; Lalitpur, viii. 450; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Ludhiána, viii. 521; Madras, ix. 19; Mánpuri, ix. 205; Meerut, ix. 386; Melukote (Sri Vashnav), ix. 404; Merwán, ix. 417; Midnapur, ix. 427; Mirzápur, ix. 456; Murahidábád, x. 25; Muttra, x. 47; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Mysore, x. 97, 98; Nadiyá, x. 132; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nigohán, x. 300; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372; Orissa, x. 434, 435; Oudh, x. 498; Pachhegám (Nágar), x. 521; Partábgarh, xi. 70; Punjab, xi. 274; Purl, xi. 303; Purniah, xi. 325; Kál Bareli, xi. 354; Raipur, xi. 372; Rájputána, xi. 408; Rájsháhí, xi. 432; Rangpur, xi. 493, 494; Ratanpur, xi. 517; Rawal Pindi, xii. 26; Rohtak, xii. 71; Sambalpur, xii. 181, 182; Santál Parganás, xii. 229; Saráhn (their northern limit), xii. 249; Sárán, xii. 253; Sátára, xii. 278, 279; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Sháhjáhpur, xii. 347; Shimoga (Smarta), xii. 401; Sholápur, xii. 413; Sibápur, xii. 464; Sind, xii. 518, 519; Siróhi, xiii. 4; Sítápur, xiii. 33; Sringeri (Smarta), xiii. 79; Sultánpur, xiii. 98; Sumt, xiii. 124, 126; Sylhet, xiii. 148; Tanjore, xiii. 184, 185; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 392; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 430; Visnagar, xiii. 481; Wardnagar (Dhinoj), xiii. 507; Wai, xiii. 509.
- Brahmapurí, Sub-division in Central Provinces, iii. 92, 93.
- Brahmapurí, town in Central Provinces, iii. 93.
- Brahmaputra, river in N.-E. India, iii. 93-98; one of the great rivers of India, vi. 13-16; its course and confluents, 13; discharge, 13, 14; silt islands, 14, 15; changes in course, 15; traffic, 15, 16; junction of Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna, 24; their combined delta and estuaries, 24, 25; alluvial deposits of the Brahmaputra, 27; steam navigation on, 552.
- Bráhma Samáj, Members of the, or Bráhmos, in Assam, i. 360; Bangalore, ii. 62; Bengal, ii. 290, 291; Bogra, iii. 28; Calcutta, iii. 251, 256; Dacca, iv. 83; Darjiling, iv. 133; VOL. XIV.
- Darrang, iv. 155; Dinápur, iv. 293; Farádpur, iv. 407; Goálpará, v. 114, 115; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Jessor, vii. 186; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Murshidábád, x. 25; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372, 373; Nowgong, x. 410; Pabná, x. 514; Patná, xi. 99; Rájsháhí, xi. 432; Rangpur, xi. 493; Sylhet, xiii. 148.
- Brahui Hills, a southern offshoot of the N.-W. Himalayas, marking a portion of the boundary between India and Balúchistán, vi. 7.
- Bráhuks, The, inhabitants of the highlands of Balúchistán, iii. 98-100. See also Balúchistán, ii. 28, 29, 39; Khélt, viii. 188; Sibí, xii. 455, 456.
- Braithwaite, Col., took Pondicherry (1793), xi. 189.
- Brandreth, Mr. E. L., papers on the Gaurian languages (published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x.), article 'India,' vi. 64-66 (footnotes); (published in vols. xi. and xii.), vi. 103.
- Brass and copper work, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Brass and copper vessels, brass ornaments, etc. etc., manufactured at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Allganj-Sewán, i. 167; Ardadak, i. 329; Assam, i. 367; Balasor, ii. 9; Banga, ii. 58; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Bardwán, ii. 132; Barkúr, ii. 157; Barpáli, ii. 174; Batála, ii. 216; Benares, ii. 267; Bhagwantnagar, ii. 355; Bhandára, ii. 365; Bhatgón, ii. 377; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bisalnagar, iii. 14; Bombay, iii. 60; Brahmapurí, iii. 93; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Cachar, iii. 235; Chándá, iii. 355; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chhindwára, iii. 402; Chichli, iii. 408; Cuttack, iv. 7; Dáin-hát, iv. 95; Darrang, iv. 148; Daska, iv. 153; Dhamdá, iv. 239; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Dhrángadrá, iv. 279; Dignagar, iv. 287; Dodderí, iv. 311; Khajúha and Kori in Fatehpur, iv. 428; Gayá, v. 50; Goálpará, v. 117; Gujránwála, v. 187; Gujrat, v. 197; Hassan, v. 350; Hirehal, v. 423; Hissár, v. 432; Hoshangábád, v. 441; Hoshangábád, v. 447; Hoshárpur, v. 458; Jabálpur, vii. 35; Jagádhri, vii. 40; Siwai Madhúpur, vii. 54; Jandálá, vii. 136; Jehlam, vii. 175; Kotehánpur and Kesabpur in Jessor, vii. 186; Jhanjáhpur, vii. 214; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kámrúp, vii. 363; Kelod, viii. 111; Kesabpur, viii. 117; Khajúha, viii. 140; Kistna, viii. 232; Kora, viii. 295; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Lodhi-

- khera, vill. 473; Lohárdagá, vill. 485; Lucknow, vill. 500; Maghiáná, ix. 140; Mahmúddábád, ix. 182; Malman-singh, ix. 198; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Midnapur, ix. 430, 434; Míhrpur, ix. 436; Mírzápur, ix. 462; Moradábád, ix. 513; Nadiyá, x. 137; Najibábád, x. 179; Názowál, x. 214; Násik, x. 237; Nátágarh, x. 240; Nellore, x. 279; Nepál, x. 289; Neri, x. 291; Newálganj, x. 292; Nosárl, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Pánpát, xl. 47; Patrá, xl. 85; Pind Dádan Khán, xl. 183; Poona, xl. 209, 213; Rál Bareli, xl. 357; Ráigarh, xl. 362; Rájsháhl, xl. 436; Rangpur, xl. 498; Rásipur, xl. 513; Rewárl, xli. 56; Sambalpur, xli. 183; Saráí Akhl, xli. 249; Saráí Sáléh, xli. 250; Sárán, xli. 257; Sát-ára, xli. 282; Sháhábád, xli. 332; Sherghátl, xli. 380; Shimoga, xli. 404; Shrávan-belgola, xli. 425; Siálkot, xli. 448; Sibságar, xli. 468, 469; Sihor, xli. 476; Singhbhúm, xl. 539; Songtí, xlii. 61; Srinagar (N.-W.P.), xlii. 78; Bandhuá in Sultánpur, xlii. 101; Tando Muhammad Khán, xlii. 179; Tanjore, xlii. 196; Thána, xlii. 257; Tipperah, xlii. 319; Tómkúr, xlii. 379; Tortipár, xlii. 385; Twenty-four Pargánas, xlii. 397; Vónipenta, xlii. 503; Wanthall, xlii. 519.
- Brecks, Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, opened a cromlech there, x. 322.
- Breweries, article 'India,' vi. 616, 617.
- Local notices*—Dalhousie, iv. 98; Nilgiri Hills, ix. 59, 60, x. 321; Bellary, ix. 59, 60; Murree, x. 19, xli. 32; Mussooree, x. 42; Lucknow and Nálai Tál, x. 396; Simla, xli. 498.
- Brick-making, at Kotrang, vill. 313; Calicut and Cannanore in North Kánara, ix. 54; Mangalore, ix. 314; Merkára, ix. 415; Sihpur, xli. 459.
- Bridges: railway, over the Jumna at Agra, l. 76; of boats, over the Ganges at Ahár, l. 82; over the Sakki at Ajnála, l. 133; masonry, over the Tons at Akbarpur, l. 108; over the Káti Nadi and Ním Nadi at Allgarh, l. 169; of boats, over the Ganges, and railway, over the Tons in Allahábád District, i. 185, 186; railway, iron-girder, over the Jumna at Nalni, near Allahábád, i. 192; railway, iron-girder, over the Sábi in Alwar, l. 203; railway, over the Jumna and Ghaggar at Ambála, i. 222; railway, over the Ambika, Káveri, and Kharrárl, i. 229; of boats, over the Ganges at Amethi, i. 231; railway, over the Beas at Wazir Bhol, l. 254; of boats, over the Rávi at Kakkar, i. 255; of boats, over the Ganges at Anupshahr, i. 295; masonry, over the Rushikulya at Aska, l. 340; railway, over the Indus at Attock, i. 382; railway, over the Auranga, near Balsar, i. 386; iron, over the Básh-gangá at Badárlíyá, l. 408; railway, iron-girder, over the Sutlej, near Bahá-walpur, i. 424; of boats, over the Gogra at Bahraighát, i. 435; of boats, over the Rápl, near Balrámpur, li. 26; stone, at Bádmá, li. 57; timber, over the Bárl, li. 105; over the Jehlam at Baramula, li. 122; at Baroda, li. 170; over the Buánn at Basti, li. 214; over the Beas, li. 222; over the Bellápatam, li. 239; railway, over the Tungábhadrá in Bellary, li. 241; over the Ben, li. 252; over the Ganges and the Barna at Benares, li. 262; railway, over the Húglí (under construction), li. 315; over the Beypur, li. 335; over the Bhahá at Benkipur, li. 339; in Bhandará, li. 365; over the Bhaváni at Metapollem, li. 382; over the Káveri at Bhaváni, li. 383; in the Bhor Ghát, li. 407; suspension, over the Mandá at Táragón in Bhután, li. 412; suspension, over the Blas, li. 419; over the Son at Bihar, li. 421; wooden, over the Jehlam at Bigbura, li. 426; railway, over the Narbadá, near Broach, lii. 108; of boats, over the Ganges in Buddáun, lii. 122, 123; floating, over the Húglí at Calcutta, lii. 253; over the Cauvery, stone, at Fraserpet, lii. 277; at island of Sivasamudram, and iron, railway, at Erode, lii. 278; railway, iron-girder, over the Ganges at Cawnpur, lii. 292; railway, over the Chendá at Wazirábád, and of boats, over the Chendá, lii. 380; over the Langullyá at Chlencole, lii. 407; masonry, over the Gamarl at Chitor, lii. 430; over the Chittiváldsa, and the Gostháni at Chittiváldsa, lii. 454; iron, at Coconada, lii. 472; iron, suspension, over the Týstá in Dálingkot, iv. 98; masonry, over the Pinyárl at Daro, iv. 141; over the Degh, iv. 167; iron, railway, over the Jumna at Delhi, iv. 184, 186; of boats, over the Jumna in Delhi, iv. 184; iron, over the Gambhar at Deonthál, iv. 204; stone, over the Dhádhár at Bhilápur, iv. 238; iron, railway, over the Dhannuti, near Motihárl, iv. 243; trestle, over the Narbadá at Khál, iv. 246; stone, over the Dhasán, iv. 268; sandstone, railway, and of boats, over the Chambal, near Dholpur, iv. 273, 275, 277; stone, over the Pánjhra at Dháldá, iv. 281; iron, railway, over the Káveri at Erode, iv. 357; of boats, over the Gogra at Faizábád, iv. 386; of boats, over the



Ganges at Fatehgarh, iv. 415; stone, over the Káveri at Fraserpet, iv. 450; of boats, over the Ganges at Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; at Gazzalhatti, v. 53; over creek at Gháto, v. 56; railway, and of boats, over the Chenáb and Jehlam in Gujrát, v. 194; masonry, over the Gúmti at Lucknow and Jaunpur, v. 200; railway, over the Kistna, near Kadlur in Haidarábád, v. 243; stone, over the Musi at Haidarábád, v. 253; wooden, over the Pegu in Nanthawadi, v. 316; stone, over the Tungábhadrá at Harihar, v. 338; brick, over the Hari Rúd, near Herát, v. 340; wooden and rope suspension, over the Kunhár in Hazára, v. 367; iron, over the Hemavati at Sakleshpur, v. 382; iron, railway, over the Hindán, v. 414; floating, over the Húglí at Howrah, v. 465; railway, over the Húglí (under construction), v. 482; over the Narbádá in Indore, vii. 4; wooden, over the Jehlam at Islámábád, vii. 26; iron, railway, and of boats, over the Sutlej at Phillaur, vii. 84, 89; stone, over the Jambua at Kelanpur and Makarpura, vii. 123; iron, railway, over the Chitra-vati at Jammakammaddúgá, vii. 129; stone, over the Píria at Jáora, vii. 143; stone and railway, over the Gúmti at Jaunpur, vii. 150, 160; suspension, over the Jehlam at Kohála, vii. 165; railway, over the Jehlam at Jehlam, vii. 166, 175; of boats, over the Jehlam and Chenáb in Jhang, vii. 211; of boats, over the Ganges at Jhúsál, vii. 231; over the Kábul at Kábul, vii. 270; of boats, over the Ganges at Kachhla, vii. 278; at Kachud, vii. 278; over the Kálí Nádi in Bulandshahr at Gulaothi and in Aligarh, vii. 327; of boats, over the Jumna at Kálpi, vii. 343; railway, over the Kanhan at Kámthi, vii. 367; at Karáchi, vii. 452, 453; stone, railway, over the Karamnása, near Chauvá, vii. 465; iron, suspension, over the Pindar at Karnprayág, vii. 32; wooden and rope suspension, in Kashmir, vii. 65; wooden, at Kav-ka-reit, vii. 107; railway, over the Tápti at Bhusáwal, vii. 150; masonry, over the Vishnumati, at Khátmándu, vii. 182; iron, railway, over the Kistna at Ráichur, 236; over the Nizámpur-Kál at Mangáon, and masonry, at Nagothna, vii. 269; railway, over the Kolak, vii. 272; steel ropesuspension, at Shamsi, and wooden, over the Beas in Kúlu, vii. 336; wooden, over the Indus at Kulutzai, vii. 344; suspension, over the Kunhár, at Garhi Habib-ullá, vii. 365; of

boats, over the Rávi and Sutlej in Lahore, vii. 411, 412; iron, over the Lakhandái, vii. 424; over the Langúllýá at Chicacole, vii. 460; rope suspension, over the Bhágrathi, near the Loharánig Falls, vii. 487; railway, over the Keul at Luckeesarai, vii. 490; over the Sai in Lucknow, vii. 499; over the Gumti at Lucknow, vii. 503; railway, over the Shimsha at Maddúr, vii. 539; over the Adýar at Madras, ix. 105; over the Ami at Maghar, ix. 139; wooden, over the Máhó at Mahé, ix. 171; at Mandalay, ix. 288; suspension, over the Beas at Mandi, ix. 298, 299; masonry, over the Kál at Mangáon, ix. 315; over the Sai at Mohan, ix. 471; over the Morár at Morár, ix. 514; over the Machhu at Mórvi, ix. 519; railway, over the Sutlej in Múltán, x. 9; railway, over the Kathná at Murwára, x. 40; stone, over the Kabbani at Nanjangad, x. 196; railway, over the Narbádá at Broach, Morakka, Hoshangábád, and near Jahalpur, x. 210; stone, over the Karamnása at Naubatpur, x. 241; of boats, over the Kábul at Naushahra, x. 242; at Nowálganj-cum-Mahárájganj, x. 292; masonry, over the Sankh at Núrábád, x. 418; wooden, over the Betwá at Orchha, x. 426; wooden, over the Pá-de, x. 524; railway, over the Pálar at Malevatti, and near Chengalpat, x. 541; over the Jehlam at Pámpur, xi. 24; at Panduah, xi. 41; railway, girder, over the Papaghni, near Kamalápur, xi. 53; at Pasrúr, xi. 80; wooden, over the Pegu at Pegu, xi. 126; railway, over the Pálar, xi. 169; of boats, over the Deoha at Pillbhit, xi. 180; over the Múta at Poona, xi. 212; over the Ka-ma-aung at Pyaw-bhway, xi. 337; over the Bina at Ráhatgarh, xi. 346; over the Sai at Rái Bareli, xi. 352, 360; wooden, over the Pábar at Ráinghar, xi. 366; of boats, over the Ganges at Rámghát, xi. 499; of boats, over the Jumna at Ráprí, xi. 511; of boats, over the Rávi, xii. 15; suspension, over the Jehlam at Kohála, xii. 20; over the Sahán, near Ráwal Pindl, xii. 20, xii. 47; railway, over the Indus at Rohri (under construction), xii. 67; masonry, over the Rushikulya at Aska, xii. 87; at Sakit, xii. 146; iron-girder, over the Hemavati at Sukleshpur, xii. 147; at Salimpur, xii. 167; from Salsette to Bombay, xii. 168; over the Bayá at Sarya, xii. 272; ruined, over the Ganges at Sayyidpur (N.-W. P.), xiv. 300; stone, over the Sher at Dongri, xii. 309, 379;



- over the Saraswatī at Sewān, xii. 322 ; over the Khanaut at Shāhjahānpur, xii. 356 ; railway, iron-girder, over the Sher, near Narsinghpur, xii. 379 ; over the Aik at Siālkot, xii. 452 ; railway, over the Indus at Sukkur (under construction), xii. 523, xiii. 92 ; wooden, over the Lakhandāi at Sītāmarhī, xiii. 26 ; over the Kāveri at Sivasamudram, xiii. 43 ; railway, over the Son at Kollwar, xiii. 53 ; iron, suspension, over the Dikrū at Sonāpur, xiii. 58 ; masonry and iron, over the Burhgangā at Soron, xiii. 67 ; over the Jehlam at Srinagar, xiii. 76 ; railway, iron-girder, over the Tāptī at Surat, xiii. 129 ; over the Sutlej at Phillaur and Bahāwalpur, xiii. 141 ; railway, over the Chittar at Tinnevellī, xiii. 311 ; railway, over the South-Western Tons, xiii. 339 ; over the Tungabbadra at Harihar, and railway, at Rāmpur in Bellary, xiii. 383 ; railway, over the Ganges into Unao, xiii. 434 ; railway, over the Vaiga, near Madurā, xiii. 460 ; over the Vedavati at Hiriya, and railway, at Permadevanhalli, xiii. 465 ; over the Waingangā at Chhaparā, xiii. 512 ; railway, over the Wadhā at Pulgaon, xiii. 530 ; railway, over the Chenāb at Wazīrābād, xiii. 535 ; wooden, over the Wū-ba-dun creek, xiii. 537.
- Briggs, Lt.-Col., translation of Firishṭa's *History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India*, article 'India,' vi. 271, 273 (footnote) ; 285 (footnotes 2 and 4) ; 287 (footnote) ; 291 (footnotes). See Firishṭa.
- Briggs, Capt., chose Dhūllā as capital of Khāndesh, and built the city there, iv. 282.
- Brindāban, sacred town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 100, 101.
- Brinjmoḥan, the trooper who caused the mutiny at Meerut (1857), ix. 384.
- British Administration of India. See Administration.
- British Burma. See Burma.
- British conquest of India, not from the Mughals but from the Hīndus, vi. 317.
- British India, its twelve Provinces, area and population in 1881, article 'India,' vi. 43-45 ; also Appendices I. to X., vi. 689-703.
- Brito y Nicote, Philip de, Portuguese adventurer, made himself independent in Pegu (1600), iii. 173, 176 ; ordered to hold Syriam for the Arakanese, besieged there (1613) by the King of Ava, and impaled, v. 313, xi. 475, xiii. 158 ; conquered Taung-ngu, xiii. 223.
- Briton, Francis, President of Surat, died 1649, his tomb the earliest in the cemetery, xiii. 135.
- Britto, John de, Jesuit priest in Southern India, murdered (1693), article 'India,' vi. 245. *Local notices*—One of the Madurā Jesuits, ix. 122 ; among the Marāvārs, ix. 126 ; martyred by the Rājā of Rāmānād, xi. 437 ; in Tinnevellī, xiii. 303.
- Broach, District in Bombay, iii. 101-111 ; physical features, 101, 102 ; population, 102-105 ; trade guilds, 105 ; village officials, 106 ; agriculture, 106-108 ; communications and trade, 108, 109 ; history, 109 ; administration, 109, 110 ; medical aspects, 110, 111.
- Broach, Sub-division of Bombay, iii. 111, 112.
- Broach, town in Bombay, iii. 112-115.
- Brocades, article 'India,' vi. 603.
- Local notices*—Manufactured at Ahmad-ābād, i. 96 ; Benares, ii. 266, x. 396 ; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96 ; Lucknow, viii. 516 ; Surat, xiii. 129.
- Brokpas, tribe in the Hīndu Kush, v. 417.
- Broughton, Gabriel, surgeon, obtained maritime settlement for the East India Company at Balasor (1642), ii. 5.
- Brown, Capt. James, his settlement of Hazaribagh (1774), v. 371.
- Brown, J. H., astronomer at Trivandrum Observatory (1852-65), xiii. 369.
- Browne, Col. Horace, led expedition to open trade route through Burma (1874), iii. 228 ; Resident at Mandalay (1879), iii. 229.
- Browne, Sir S. J., took Aḥl Masjīd and occupied Khaibar Pass (1878), viii. 127.
- Brownlow, Sir C. II., commanded the column from Chittagong against the Lushāis (1870-71), iii. 449, viii. 531.
- Bruce's *Annals* (1668), quoted, on Chaul, iii. 376.
- Bruce, Robert, commander of flotilla in first Burmese war, discovered wild tea plant in Assam (1823), i. 365, iv. 135.
- Brushas, tribe in the Hīndu Kush, v. 417.
- Bryce, Dr., pastor of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, dispute with Bishop Middleton, iii. 253.
- Brydon, Dr., the solitary survivor of the Kābul garrison in its retreat from Afghānistān, vi. 408.
- Būbak, town in Sīnd, iii. 115.
- Bucephala, memorial city on the west bank of the Jehlam, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalālpur, vi. 164, vii. 81.
- Buchanan-Hamilton, Dr. Francis, his

- MS. Survey of Bengal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 205, 206 (footnote 4); 207 (footnote 1). *Local notices*—quoted, on the population of Bengal, li. 292; of Dinajpur, iv. 291, 292; on Fatwá, iv. 435; the ruins of Gaur, v. 37; of Giryák, v. 85; on Gokarn, v. 142; the population of Goálpárá, v. 114; on Jahánábád, vii. 43; the Janamná, vii. 135; the ruins of Kamátápur, vii. 351; on the Kols and Cherús, viii. 253; on silk-weaving in Maldah, ix. 245; discovered Buddhist idols at Masár, ix. 351; the population of Monghyr, ix. 490; the ruins of Panduah, xi. 41, 42; of Patná, xi. 84; the estate of Pátgrám, xi. 85; Patná in 1870, xi. 108; the population of Purniah, xi. 324; the Rájágríha antiquities, xi. 380, 381; population of Rájmahál, xi. 390; of Rangpur, xi. 492; the hot springs of Rishikund, xii. 57; temples at Rohtasgarh, xii. 78; does not mention the Santáls, xii. 237; population of Seringapatam in 1800, xii. 319; population of Sháhábád, xii. 326; the Falls of Sivasmudram, xiii. 43; the Tangan River, xiii. 179.
- Buckingham and Chaudos, Duke of, Governor of Madras (1875-80), ix. 67.
- Buckingham Canal in Madras, navigation on, article 'India,' vi. 553. *Local notices*—Chengalpat, iii. 381; Madras, ix. 115; Nellore, x. 269, 270.
- Bud-Búd, village in Bengal, iii. 115.
- Budáun, District in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 115-124; physical aspects, 115-117; history, 117-119; population, 119, 120; agriculture, 120, 121; natural calamities, 121, 122; commerce, etc., 122, 123; administration, 123; medical aspects, 123, 124.
- Budáun, *tahsil* of N.-W. Provinces, iii. 124.
- Budáun, city in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 124, 125.
- Buddha, The Sakya, article 'India,' vi. 176, 177. *Local notices*—Born at Kápila, identified with Nagar-Khás, i. 426, vii. 440, x. 157; preached at Ahichhatra, ii. 107; lived at Benares, ii. 263; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125; died at Kanina, viii. 79; legend in connection with Mahamundí Pagoda, ix. 156; with Patná, xi. 106, 107; his cave at Rájágríha, xi. 381; his visits to Sahet Mahet (Srávastí), xii. 126-134; first preached at Sárnáth, xii. 269; said to have worshipped at Seringapatam, xii. 319.
- Buddha, his Life, his Doctrine, his Order*, by Oldenberg, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 3).
- Buddha, Kasyapa, born and buried at Tandwá, v. 507.
- Buddh Gayá, village in Bengal, iii. 125-127.
- Buddhain, hill in Gayá District, Bengal, iii. 127.
- Buddhism, and life of Gautama Buddha, article 'India,' vi., chap. v. pp. 132-162. The story of Buddha modelled on the pre-existing Indian epic type, 132-135; Buddha and Ráma compared, 132; parentage of Buddha, his youth and early married life, 133; his Great Renunciation, 133, 134; his Temptation in the forest, 134; his 'Enlightenment,' 134, 135; his public teachings and disciples, 135; his conversions in the Gangetic valley, and of his own family, 135, 136; his last words and death, 136; different versions of the legend of Buddha, 136, 137; biographies of Buddha, 137, 138; the southern and northern versions, 138; political life of Buddha, 139; defeat of his opponents by magical arts, 139, 140; overthrow of the schismatic Devadatta, 140; Buddha as a Sakya prince, 140; Chinese text of Buddha's dying discourse, 141; his doctrines, 141; law of *Karma*, 141, 142; law of *Nirvana* or 'liberation,' 142; moral code of Buddhism, 143; missionary aspects of Buddhism, 143; the four great Buddhist Councils, 143-147; the work of Asoka, his great Council, 144-146; his Rock Edicts, 144, 145; Asoka's missionary efforts, 146, 147; his reformed canon of the Buddhist scriptures, 146, 147; Kanishka's Council and his three commentaries on the Buddhist faith, 147; the northern and southern canons, 147, 148; Buddhism as a national religion, 148; its religious orders and practical morality, 148, 149; spread of Buddhism in the south to Ceylon, and in the north to China, 149, 150; Buddhist influence on Christianity, 150, 151; Buddha as a Christian saint, 151; legend of saints Barlaam and Josephat, 151, 152; a Japanese temple, its analogies to Hinduism and Christianity, 152; Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu, 153; Buddha's personality denied, 153, 154; continuous co-existence of Buddhism and Bráhmanism, 154; modern Hinduism, the joint product of both religions, 154, 155; Buddhism in India in the 7th century A.D., 156; Council of Siláditiya, 156; Siláditiya's charity, 156, 157; monastery of Nalanda, 157; mingling of Buddhism and Bráhmanism, 157; victory of Bráhmanism, 157, 158; Buddhism an exiled religion from India,

- 158; its foreign conquests, 158; Buddhist survivals in India, 158-162; the Jains, 158-162; Jain doctrines, 159; Jain temple cities, 159; relation of Jainism to Buddhism, 159, 160; antiquity of the Jains, 160, 161; date of the Jain scriptures, 161, 162; the Jains an independent sect, 162; modern Jainism, 162.
- Buddhist antiquities, in Afghanistan, i. 53; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 56; Ajodhya, i. 134; Allahábad, i. 186, 198; Amherst, i. 236, 237; Amrávati, i. 251, 252; Araráj, i. 306; Asarés, i. 337; Aurungábad, i. 388; Bágh, i. 414; Bahraich, i. 427; in Bara Banki, ii. 107; Barabár Hills, ii. 116; Bar-kúr, ii. 157; in Behar, ii. 227; Behár, ii. 229; Benares, ii. 266; Bezváda, ii. 336; Bhágálpur, ii. 348; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125-127; Champáran, iii. 334, 335; Chaul, iii. 377; Chiplún, iii. 421; Dálmí, iv. 100; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104; Dheri Sháhán, iv. 270; Ellora, iv. 349; Eran, iv. 354; Gayá, v. 47, 49; Gházipur, v. 63; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Ikauna, v. 507; Jagayyapet, vii. 42; Laghmán valley, vii. 76; Jhang, vii. 207; Junágarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kámrúp, vii. 350; Kárákal, vii. 463; Karanja, vii. 467; Kasia, viii. 79; Káthiáwár, viii. 90; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Mahábalipur, ix. 143-149; Pále, near Mahád, ix. 154; Mánikíálá, ix. 320; Meerut, ix. 393; Muttra, x. 53; Naltigiri, x. 187; N.-W. Provinces, x. 362, 363; Orissa, x. 429; Oudh, x. 484; Padrauna, x. 526; Patná, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 158; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Ráml-nur, xi. 507, 508; Sahet Mahet or Sravastí, xii. 127-134; Sanchi, xii. 194-196; Sankisa, xii. 223, 224; Sárnáth, xii. 269, 270; Shivner, xii. 410; Tamilúk, xlii. 172; Udayagiri, xlii. 414, 415; Lake Wulár, xlii. 538.
- Buddhist influences on later religions, analogies of a Japanese temple to Hinduism and Christianity, vi. 152, 202.
- Buddhist kings. *See* Asoka.
- Buddhist monasteries, at Buddh Gayá, iii. 127; in Lower Burma, iii. 181; Gramang, v. 175; Mandalay, ix. 389; Pátár, xi. 118; Sikkim, xii. 486; Spiti, xlii. 70-72.
- Buddhist temples, at Amámpura, i. 210; Ava, i. 389; Banderáan, ii. 57; Gramang, v. 75; Hájpúr, v. 291; Kánum, vii. 438; Mahámuni, ix. 155, 156. *See* Pagodas, Burmese.
- Buddhist population in India, article 'India,' vi. 136 (and footnote). *See* also Appendix V., vi. 693.
- Buddhists, special mention of, in Akylá, i. 154; Amherst, i. 237; Assam, i. 359; Bassein, ii. 196; Bengal, ii. 292; Bhután, ii. 415; Lower Burma, iii. 178, 179; Chittagong, iii. 438; Dábling, iv. 77; Goálpára, v. 114; Harthawadi, v. 314; Henzada, v. 385; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Kángra, vii. 418; Kashmír, viii. 69; Kumáun, viii. 352; Kunáwár, viii. 362; Kynauk-pyu, viii. 386; Ladakh, viii. 396; Láhul, viii. 421; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Mergul, ix. 408; Nepál, x. 279; Promé, xi. 230; Punjab, xi. 272, 274; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sando-way, xii. 201; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Silságar, xii. 464; Sikkim, xii. 486; Spiti, xlii. 70-72; Taung-ngu, xlii. 223; Tavoy, xlii. 230; Tharawadi, xlii. 272; Thayet-myo, xlii. 280; Thon-gwa, xlii. 290.
- Buddh. *See* Bhadrí.
- Budge-Budge. *See* Baj-Baj.
- Budhána, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 127, 128.
- Budhátá, village in Bengal, iii. 128.
- Budhpur, village in Bengal, iii. 128.
- Budihál, village and *tahsil* in Mysore, iii. 128.
- Búdikot, village in Mysore, iii. 129.
- Buffaloes, article 'India,' vi. 520. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 349; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cachar, iii. 234; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Kolar, viii. 276; Monghyr, ix. 479; Nilgiri Hills, x. 319; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Punjab, xi. 259; Sagar, xii. 105; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sind, xii. 507; Tunkúr, xlii. 379.
- Buffaloes, Wild, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—North Arcot, i. 312; Assam, i. 349; Bálmghát, i. 453; Bhágalpur, ii. 343; Bográ, iii. 26; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Darrang, iv. 142; Dindípur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Faridpur, iv. 397; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Goálpára, v. 112; Gwalior, v. 229; Hándlaya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpálguri, vii. 109; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khás Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Manipur, ix. 325; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nágd Hills, x. 143; Noákháil, x. 341; Patná, x. 512; Palasgón, x. 562; Patná State, xi. 115; Phulbari, xi. 168; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Silságar, xii. 460; Singbhum, xii. 531; the Sun-

- darbans, xiii. 109, 389; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tipperah, xiii. 314.
- Buffalo Rocks, a group of rocks off Cape Negrais, Lower Burma, iii. 129.
- Bühler, Dr. G., *Tour in Search of Sanskrit MSS.*, published in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, No. xxxiv. A, vol. xii., 1877, quoted, vi. 102 (footnotes 1 and 3); *Digest of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption*, 117 (footnote 2).
- Building stone. *See* Gneiss, Granite, Marble, and Quarries.
- Bükera, village in Sind, iii. 129.
- Bukkacherla, village in Madras, iii. 129.
- Bukkapatnam, town in Madras, iii. 129.
- Bukkardiyasamudram. *See* Bakkaráyasa-mudram.
- Bukkur, fortified island in Sind, iii. 130.
- Bulandshahr, District of N.-W. Provinces, iii. 130-141; physical aspects, 131-133; history, 133-135; population, 135, 136; agriculture, 136-138; natural calamities, 138; commerce and trade, 138, 139; administration, 139, 140; medical aspects, 140, 141.
- Bulandshahr, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 141, 142.
- Bulcherry. *See* Balchari.
- Buldánn, District in Berár, iii. 142-148; physical aspects, 142, 143; history, 143, 145; population, 145; agriculture, 145-147; natural calamities, 147; manufactures and trade, 147; roads and railways, 147; administration, 147, 148; meteorological and medical aspects, 148.
- Bulsár, Sub-division of Bombay, iii. 148.
- Bulsár, port and town in Bombay, iii. 149.
- Bultí, tract of country in Kashmir, iii. 149.
- Bul-Tul, pass near Kashmir valley, iii. 149.
- Bámawadi, township in Lower Burma, iii. 149.
- Bunás, aboriginal tribe in Faridpur, iv. 400, 402; Pabná, x. 514.
- Bund, town in Punjab, iii. 150.
- Bundála, town in Punjab, iii. 150.
- Bundélas, a Rájput tribe, formerly the ruling race in Bundelkhand, ousted by the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. and footnote. *Local notices*—Overran Allahábád, i. 187; not numerous in Banda, though giving their name to the District, ii. 50; their history, iii. 154, 155; in Central India, iii. 295; conquered Damoh from the Gondas (1500), and lost it to the Maráthás (1750), iv. 108, 109; in Hamirpur, v. 301; conquered Jaláun, vii. 94; Jhánsi, vii. 217; their numbers there, vii. 222; held Kálinjar fort, vii. 332; their rule in Chanderi, viii. 448; mutineers in 1857 in Lalitpur, viii. 449, 450; their importance there, viii. 451; Orchhá, their oldest principality, x. 425; their insurrection in Ságur (1842), xii. 102.
- Bundére, village in Madras, iii. 150.
- Bundelkhand, tract of country in Central India, iii. 150-157; physical aspects, 151, 152; population, 152; agriculture, 152-154; area, population, etc., 153; history, 154-157.
- Búndi, State in Rájputána, iii. 157-159.
- Búndi, town in Rájputána, iii. 159, 160.
- Bunera, town in Rájputána, iii. 160.
- Bunhár, hill river in Punjab, iii. 160.
- Bún-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma, iii. 160, 161.
- Burábalang, river of Orissá, iii. 161. *See also* Balasor District.
- Burá Dhará, tributary of the Dhará river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burá Mantreswar, name sometimes given to the Húglí river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burá Tistá, old channel of the Tistá river, Bengal, iii. 161.
- Burdikas, Balúchi tribe in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440.
- Burdís, Balúchi tribe in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 441, 442.
- Burdu, town in Central India, iii. 161.
- Burgess, Mr., *Archæological Survey of Western India* and other works, quoted or referred to, on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; Ajanta, i. 114-116; Aurungábád, i. 388; Bhadreswar, ii. 340; Elephanta, iv. 341, 342; Ellora, iv. 349, 350; Junágurh, vii. 263; Kera, viii. 116; Kotál, viii. 302, 303; Pálitána, xl. 5-8; Thán, xii. 248, 249.
- Burghúr, hills in Madras, iii. 161.
- Burghúr, village in Madras, iii. 161.
- Búrha, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iii. 161, 162.
- Burhána. *See* Budhana.
- Burhán Nizám Sháh, king of Ahmadnagar (1498-1553), defeated by the king of Bijápur, i. 108.
- Burhampur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iii. 163.
- Burhampur, town in Central Provinces, iii. 163-165.
- Burhapára, *pargana* in Oudh, iii. 165, 166.
- Burhee. *See* Barhi.
- Burí Dikling, river of Assam, iii. 166.
- Burí Gandak, river of Bengal, iii. 166.
- Buriganga, river in Bengal, iii. 166, 167.
- Burin-naung (or Branginoo), wealthiest ruler of Pegu (1550-81), iii. 175, xl. 228, 229, 475.
- Burichát, village in Bengal, iii. 167.

- Báriya, town in Punjab, iii. 167.
- Burma in ancient times and in the 15th century A.D., article 'India,' vi. 403; encroachments on India and first Burmese war (1824-26), 403, 404; annexation of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim, 404; second Burmese war (1852) and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; prosperity of Burma under British rule, 414; annexation of Upper Burma (1st January 1886), 430; export of rice from, 572; trans-frontier trade with, 588-590; geology of, 639, 640.
- Burma, British (now Lower), iii. 167-209; area and population, 168; physical aspects, 168-172; history, 172-176; population, 176-178; religion and ethnography, 178-185; social condition of people, 185-192; land tenures, 192, 193; wages and prices, 193, 194; means of communication, 194, 195; commerce, manufactures, etc., 195-201; mines and quarries, 201; coal, 201, 202; forests, 202-205; revenue, etc., 206; administrative statistics, 206, 207; education, 207; medical aspects, climate, etc., 207-209.
- Burma, Independent (now Upper), iii. 209-229; natural products, 210; forests, 210, 211; minerals, 211; wild animals, 212; domestic animals, 212; population, 212, 213; administration, 213-216; revenue, 216, 217; arts and manufactures, 217, 218; commerce, 218, 219; money, 219; weights, 219, 220; calendar, 220; language and literature, 220; history, 220-229.
- Burmese, The, conquerors of the Ahoms, i. 80; in Arakan, i. 152; in Assam, i. 344; their history, iii. 220-229; conquest of Mandalay (1886), ix. 288; conquered Pegu, xi. 127.
- Burmese architecture. *See* Architecture, Burmese.
- Burmese War, First (1824-26), article 'India,' vi. 403, 404. *Local notices*—Under Akyab, i. 153, 154; Assam annexed, i. 344; Bassein taken and evacuated, ii. 195; Upper Burma, iii. 223-225; Rájá of Cachar restored by, iii. 232; British detachment annihilated at Rámu, iii. 437; in Henzada, v. 384; Mergui stormed, ix. 408; capture of Rauri, xi. 464; Rangoon taken and evacuated, xi. 483; caused by an attack on the island of Sháhpurí, xii. 370; capture of Syriam, xiii. 159; annexation of Tavoy, xiii. 229; operations at Donahyú in Thon-gwa, xiii. 289; terminated by treaty of Vandabú, xiii. 548.
- Burmese War, Second (1852), article 'India,' vi. 413; Bassein annexed, ii. 195; Upper Burma, iii. 226, 227; the battles of Akauk-taung, v. 384, 385; operations at and round Pegu, xi. 128; Rangoon captured, xi. 483; the Shwe-Dagon pagoda captured, xii. 428; fighting round Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 437; capture of Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; of Donahyú in Thon-gwa, xiii. 289.
- Burton, Lt., murdered by the Khásis (1829), viii. 171.
- Burn, Col., drove the Sikhs out of Muzaffarnagar (1804), x. 69; surrounded at Shámli by the Maráthás, xii. 375.
- Burnell, Dr., *Palaeography of Southern India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote); *The Ordinances of Alauddin*, 114 (footnote); *Deva-vibhagha*, 117 (footnote); 195 (footnote 2); identifies Kankanahalli with the Konkanapur of Hsien Tsiang, vii. 434; on the Syrian Christians of Kodungalúr, viii. 240; researches into the early history of Madras, ix. 9; on the derivation of the name Madras, ix. 103; on the cross found at St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143, 144; catalogued the Tanjore library, xiii. 196.
- Burnes, Sir Alexander, assassination of, in Kábul (1841), vi. 408. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Resident at Kábul, i. 49; and murdered there, i. 50; identifies ruins of Udalnagar with Nicæa, iv. 122; estimate of the revenue of Herdt, v. 392; on the term Hindu Kush, v. 418; on Jalálábád, vii. 77; his camp nearly flooded in Kháibar Pass, viii. 124; allowed to go up the Indus by the Mírs of Sind (1830), xii. 514.
- Burr, Col., defeated the Maráthás at Kirki (1817), viii. 221.
- Burroughes, Sir William, portrait of, by Lawrence, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Burrows, Gen., his defeat at Maiwand (1880), vii. 395, 396.
- Burt, Capt., on the temples at Khajuráhu, viii. 140.
- Barton, Lt., first discovered connection of the Tsanpu with the Brahmputrn, vii. 19.
- Bushkariks, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Bussy, M. de, got Adoni for the son of Muzaffar Jang (1752), i. 27; capture of Bobbili (1756), iii. 21, xii. 485; ruled the Northern Circars, iii. 469, xii. 484, 485; recalled by Lally, iv. 3; took Gingl (1750), and repulsed the English (1752), v. 84; took the British factory at Ingardm (1757), vii. 18; took Karnul (1752), viii. 52; his admini-

- stration of Kistna District, viii. 228; his policy, ix. 13; head-quarters of Rájámahendri (1754-57), xi. 383; took Vizagapatam (1757), xiii. 498; taken prisoner at Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518.
- Butan. *See* Bhutan.
- Butáná, town in Punjab, lii. 229, 230.
- Butchiredipalem. *See* Bachiredipalem.
- Butler, Capt., killed by the Nágás (1875), x. 145.
- Buxár. *See* Baxár.
- Bwot-le. *See* Pa-de.
- Byádgi. *See* Baladgi.
- C
- Cabot's attempt to reach India by way of the north-west passage, vi. 363.
- Cabral's expedition to India (1500), and establishment of factories at Calicut and Cochin, article 'India,' vi. 358. *Local notices*—iii. 269; iv. 11.
- Cachar, District in Assam, iii. 230-239; history, 230-232; physical aspects, 232-234; population, 234-236; agriculture, 236, 237; manufactures, trade, etc., 237, 238; tea cultivation and manufacture, 238; administration, 238, 239; medical aspects, 239.
- Cacharis, a semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe of Assam and North-Eastern Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Called Kochs, when of Hindu religion, in Cachar, lii. 230, 231; their rising (1881), iii. 232; number of, iii. 235; Kámráp, vii. 355-359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibságar, xii. 464. *See* also Kochs.
- Calamities, natural. *See* Natural calamities.
- Caird, Sir James, on the factory workers in Bombay, lii. 81.
- Calastri. *See* Kalahastli.
- Calcutta founded (1686), article 'India,' vi. 371; capture of, by Siráj-ud-Daulá, and the Black Hole, 381; re-capture of, by Clive, 381, 382; canals, 553; as a seaport and its share of trade, 559, 560; iii. 239-268; history, 240-243; in the last century, 243-245; as the capital of India, 245-247; modern city of, 247-249; native quarters of, 249; monuments and public buildings, 250, 251; churches, 251-253; Hugli bridge, 253; town of, 253, 254; census, 254-256; religious and caste classification, 256; governing body, 256, 257; water-supply, 257, 258; drainage works, 258; police, 258; jails, 258; education, 259; medical charities, 259, 260; mortuary returns, 260; temperature, 260; cyclones, 260, 261; port, 261, 262; shipping and tonnage, 262; foreign sea-borne commerce, 262-264; imports, 264; exports, 264-269; treasure, 266; coasting trade, 266, 267; landward trade, 267, 268.
- Caldecott, John, first astronomer at the Trivandrum Observatory, xiii. 369.
- Caldwell, Bishop, *Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 65-68, and footnotes; 173 (footnote 2); 240 (footnote 1); 327 (footnotes 2 and 3); 328 (footnote); 330 (footnote 2); 332 (footnote); 340 (footnote 1); 369 (footnote). *Local notices*—Asserts Bráhuís to be Dravidian, iii. 98; on temple of Gangaikandápur, iv. 465; asserts Kandhs to be allied to the Gonds, vii. 401; on the term Karnátik, viii. 31, 32; indentifies Ptolemy's 'Kolkai Emporium' with Korkai, and Marco Polo's 'Cail' with Old Káyal, viii. 107; on the language of the Kurumbas, viii. 377; his researches into the early history of Madras, ix. 9; on the affix 'bar' in Malabar, ix. 217; on the language of the Todas, x. 310; on the cromlechs on the Nilgiris, x. 322, 323; on the kingdom of Pándya, xi. 42; on the early history of Tinnevely, xiii. 299; consecrated Assistant Bishop (1877), xiii. 304.
- Caldwell, Capt., improved 'Grand Anicut' in Tanjore (1830), xiii. 189.
- Callán, historic town in Madras, lii. 268.
- Callán. *See* Kalyan.
- Calico, derived from Calicut, lii. 269.
- Calicut, *idit* in Madras, lii. 268.
- Calicut, town in Madras, iii. 286-270; visits of Vasco da Gama to, and establishment of a Portuguese factory, vi. 357, 358; attempt of the English to establish a factory at, vi. 367.
- Calimere Point, promontory in Madras, iii. 270.
- Calinga. *See* Kalinga.
- Calingapatam. *See* Kalingapatam.
- Call, Mr., his works on Fort St. George, ix. 107.
- Callayi. *See* Kallayi.
- Callaud, Gen., took Kondapallí (1766), viii. 287; his battle with Lally at St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143; his operations against Madras (1757) covered by Muhammad Yusaf, xii. 422.
- Calventura, rocks in Lower Burma, lii. 270.
- Calvinistic Mission, Welsh. *See* Missions.
- Camalapur. *See* Kamalapur.
- Cambay, State in Bombay, iii. 271-273.
- Cambay, chief town of State in Bombay, iii. 273, 274.

- Cambay Gulf, strip of sea near Káthiáwar, iii. 274, 275.
- Camels, article 'India,' vi. 520. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 38; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cutch, iv. 62; Hissár, v. 430; Jalalmer, vii. 68, 69; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 210; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Montgomery, ix. 500; Nawnagar, x. 252; Punjab, xi. 259; Rájputána, xi. 418; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31; Sind, xii. 507; Thar and Pákr, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 466.
- Camel-hair embroidered shawls, vi. 603.
- Camel's Hump, peak in Madras, iii. 275.
- Camp of Exercise on the plain of Pánpát, (1885), xi. 47.
- Campbell, Sir Archibald, Governor of Madras (1786-89), ix. 67.
- Campbell, Gen. Sir Archibald, in the first Burmese war (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 223-225; marched up the Irawadi valley, after capture of Donahyá, v. 384; detached force to Mergul, ix. 408; took Prome, xi. 236; his capture of the stockades at Donahyá, xiii. 289.
- Campbell, Dr., Superintendent of Dárljling, seized by Rájá of Sikkim (1849), iv. 131, xii. 485; estimate of population of Sikkim, xii. 485, 486; founded fair of Titulyá, xiii. 335.
- Campbell, Sir Colin (Lord Clyde), relief of Lucknow by, article 'India,' vi. 421; campaign in Oudh, 421, 422. *Local notices*—His operations round Cawnpar, iii. 283, 291, 292; his relief of Lucknow, viii. 514; and final conquest of that city, viii. 515; his campaigns in Oudh, x. 495, 496; occupied Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346.
- Campbell, Sir George, *Specimens of the Languages of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 67 (footnote). *Local notices*—Lt.-Governor of Bengal (1871-74), ii. 279; Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1867-70), iii. 320; his Educational Reforms, impetus given by, to education in Bákarganj, i. 448; Balasor, ii. 10; Bhágálpur, ii. 351; Cachar, iii. 238; Champáran, iii. 343, 344; Dacca, iv. 87, 88; Darrang, iv. 149; Faridpur, iv. 406; Goalpara, v. 119; Kámrúp, vii. 364, 365; Lakhimpur, viii. 437; Malmanringh, ix. 200; Maldah, ix. 247; Manbhúm, ix. 285; Monghyr, ix. 488; Murshidábád, x. 30; Nadiyá, x. 140; Noakháíl, x. 351; Pabná, x. 519; Patná, xi. 104, 105; Puri, xi. 309; Purnah, xi. 330; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rangpur, xi. 500; Santál Parganá, xii. 235; Sárán, xii. 258; Sháhábád, xii. 333; Sibágar, xii. 470; Sylhet, xiii. 155, 156; Tipperah, xiii. 320; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 398.
- Campbellpur, cantonment in Punjab, iii. 275.
- Canals in Sind and Bombay, article 'India,' vi. 530, 531; the three great Punjab canals, 531, 532; the Doáb canals in the N.-W. Provinces, 532, 533; Orissa canal system, 534; the Son canals and irrigation in Bengal, 534, 535; irrigation works in the Madras deltas, 536, 537. *Local notices*—The Agra, i. 76, 77; at Alleppl, i. 200; the Arrah, i. 334, 335; at Ashtagram, i. 338; in Baháwalpur, i. 422; the Ball, ii. 12; the Ballígháttá, ii. 12; the Banka, ii. 75; the Bári Doáb, ii. 153-155; the Bazár, ii. 220; in Behar, ii. 224; in Bengal, ii. 315; the Bihlyá, ii. 422; in Bomlay, iii. 55; the Bukkacherla, iii. 129; in Lower Burma, iii. 195; the Chausá, iii. 378; the Buckingham in Chén-galpat, iii. 381; the Chik Devaráj Ságar, iii. 409; the Chilká, iii. 417; the Circular Road, iii. 469; in Cochin, iv. 7; Cuddapah, iv. 53, 54; Cuttack, iv. 67; Dákátia, iv. 96; works at Dehri, iv. 177; the Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; the Ellora, iv. 351; the Bhognipur in Etáwah, iv. 368; the Ganges in Etáwah, iv. 372; the Ganges, iv. 472-475; the Lower Ganges, iv. 475-477; in Ganjam, v. 7; Gaya, v. 44, 45; Godávari, v. 133; the Ganges, starts from Hardwár, v. 334; the Western Jumna in Harána, v. 337; the Haali, v. 344, 345; in Hoshíarpur, v. 452; in Hüglí, v. 490; on the Indus, vii. 15, 16; the Eastern Jumna, vii. 356-358; the Western Jumna, vii. 358-361; in Karnál, viii. 39; at Kashmor, viii. 79; the Kendrapará, viii. 113, 114; in Khairpur, viii. 133; the Khanwah, viii. 164, 165; the Corbyn-wah, Khusháb, viii. 213, 214; the Kistna, viii. 237; in Lárkhána, viii. 462; the Machhgon, viii. 533; the Bári Doáb, head-works at Mádhupur, viii. 543; the Karnál-Cuddapah, ix. 44; the Buckingham, ix. 115; Maghánat, ix. 139, 140; the Mahánadi system, ix. 158-163; in Malabar, ix. 233; the Mandapetta, ix. 292; in Mehar, ix. 396; the Midnapur High Level, ix. 434, 435; in Montgomery, ix. 494; in Múldán, x. 2, 3; in Muzaffargarh, x. 57; from the Eastern and Western Nám, x. 200, 201; in Nauahahro, x. 243; in Noakháíl, x. 340, 350; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; in Orissa, x. 461; at Passúr, xi. 80; the Patná, xi. 114;



- from the Penner, xi. 133; in Peshāwar city, xi. 158; the East Coast at Porto Novo, xi. 222; in the Punjab, xi. 278, 281; in Kohri, xii. 64; works at Rūpar, xli. 83; the Rūpnārāyan and Rasūlpur, xli. 84, 85; workshops at Rūrki, xli. 86; works at Sahāranpur, xli. 125; in Sātāra, xli. 281; at Sāt-khira, xli. 287; at Seringapatam, xli. 320; the Son, xli. 325, 326; in Shāhpur, xli. 359, 368; at Shikārpur, xli. 395; in Shwe-gyin, xli. 433; the Sirhind, xli. 552; the Upper Sohāg, xlii. 45, 46; the Lower Sohāg, xlii. 46; the Son system, xlii. 54-57; in Srinagar, xlii. 75; in Sukkur, xlii. 91; the Calcutta, xlii. 114; the Swāt river (under construction), xlii. 142; the Tāldāndā, xlii. 165; in Tando Muhammad Khān, xlii. 177; in Tan-jore, xlii. 191; in Thār and Pārkar, xlii. 262, 263; Tolly's *Nidd*, xlii. 336; at Twan-te, xlii. 386; in the Twenty-four Parganās, xlii. 388, 389; at Umarkot, xlii. 420; in Unao, xlii. 427; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 439. *See also* local notices of the principal Canals under their alphabetical headings.
- Canara, North. *See* Kānara.
- Canara, South. *See* Kānara.
- Candahar. *See* Kandahār.
- Cane, Sugar. *See* Sugar-cane.
- Cannanore, town and port in Madras, iii. 275, 276.
- Canning, Earl, Governor-General of India (1856-62), article 'India,' vi. 417-424. The Mutiny of 1857-58, 417-424; downfall of the Company, 422; India transferred to the Crown, and the Queen's Proclamation, 423, 424; the first Viceroy, 424; financial and legal reforms, 424. *Local notices*—His state-visit to Lucknow, viii. 515; moved capital of N.-W. Provinces from Agra to Allahābād, x. 369; his proclamation confiscating the soil of Oudh, x. 503.
- Canning, Lady, tomb of, in Barrackpur Park, li. 175.
- Canning, Port. *See* Port Canning.
- Cantonments and military stations, Fort Ahazāi, i. 2; Abbotābād, i. 2, 3; Aden, i. 14; Agra, i. 68; Ahmadābād, i. 97; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Allpur, i. 180; Allahābād, i. 192; Ambāla, i. 224, 225; Amritsar, i. 264; Asirgarh, i. 338, 339; Attock, i. 381, 382; Aurangābād, i. 388; Bakloh, i. 450; Banda, li. 55; Bangalore, li. 66-68, 71, 72; Bareilly, li. 145, 146; Barrackpur, li. 175, 176; Baxa, li. 219, 220; Belgāum, li. 238; Bellary, li. 250, 251; Benares, li. 262; Berhampur (Madras), li. 324; Berhampur (Bengal), li. 325; Bhuj, li. 408; Bolāram, lii. 34; Bom-bay, lii. 83; Calcutta, lii. 254; Calicut, lii. 268-270; Campbellpur, lii. 275; Cannanore, lii. 275, 276; Cawnpur, lii. 289; Chakráta, lii. 326; Chānda, lii. 356; Chérat, lii. 391, 392; Dagshai, li. 94; Dalhousie, li. 97; Dārjiling, li. 141; Dehra, li. 168; Delhi, li. 186; Deolāli, li. 203; Deoli, li. 203; Dera Ghāzi Khān, li. 218; Dera Ismāil Khān, li. 227; Dhārangāon, li. 250; Dharmasāla, li. 255; Dhārwar, li. 266; Dhūliā, li. 283; Dibrugarh, li. 285, 286; Dināpur, li. 299; Dika, li. 304, 305; Dohad, li. 312; Dorandā, li. 314; Dum-Dum, li. 320; Dwārka, li. 327; Edwardesābād, li. 339, 340; Faratwada, near Ellīchpur, li. 348; Faizābād, li. 388, 389; Fatehgarh, li. 420, 421; Firozpur, li. 447, 448; Goona, v. 159; Govindgarh, v. 174; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 287, 288; Har-rand, v. 342; Hazāribāgh, v. 381; Hingoli, v. 422; Hoshangābād, v. 450; Iloti-Mardān, v. 460; Indore Resi-dency, vii. 10; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Jacob-ābād, vii. 38; Jalandhar, vii. 92; Jalnā, vii. 106; Jamner, vii. 131; Jamrud, vii. 134; Jehlam, vii. 178; Jhānsi Naobād, vii. 228; Jutogh, vii. 265; Kāmthi (Kamptee), vii. 367; Kangra, vii. 430; Karāchi, vii. 453; Kasauli, vii. 58, 59; Klrki, vii. 220, 221; Kohāt, vii. 250; Koldha, vii. 271; Lahore, vii. 418; Lakhimpur, vii. 439; Landaur, vii. 459; Lūndi Kotāl, vii. 460; Lohāghāt, vii. 474; Luck-now, vii. 517; Madras, ix. 107; Malapuram, ix. 237; Mālegāon, ix. 253, 254; Mangalore, ix. 314; Mang-rola, ix. 317; Maulmain, ix. 371; Meean Meer, ix. 379, 380; Meerut, ix. 393; Mehidpur, ix. 398; Mhow, ix. 420; Fort Mīchāl, ix. 423; Monier-khāl, ix. 491; Moradābād, ix. 513, 514; Mūltān, x. 13; Murree, x. 19; Muttra, x. 54; Nāgpur, x. 174; Nasir-ābād, x. 238, 239; Naushahra, x. 242; Nīmach, x. 326, 327; Nodāband, x. 352, 353; Nowgong, x. 415, 416; Pallāvaram, xi. 13, 14; Panitwāra, xi. 59; Perim, xi. 158; Peshāwar, xi. 160, 161; Pishān, xi. 191; Pithoragarh, xi. 193; Poona, xi. 211, 213; Punamallu, xi. 241, 242; Purandhar, xi. 297, 298; Quetta, xi. 338; Quilon, xi. 340; Rāipur, xi. 378; Rajanpur, xi. 384; Rājkot, xi. 389; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Rānīkhet, xi. 506, 507; in Rāwal Pindī District, xli. 34, 35; Rāwal Pindī, xli. 37; Rūrki, xli. 86; Sadiya, xli. 93; Sāgar, xli. 109; St. Thomas



- Mount, xii. 142, 143; Secunderabad, xii. 301-303; Segauli, xii. 303; Sehore, xii. 304; Shabkadar, xii. 322; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 356; Shillong, xii. 398; Sholápur, xii. 421; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Siáikot, xii. 452; Sikrol (for Benares), xii. 488; Silchár, xii. 489; Sirór, xiii. 23; Sitápur, xiii. 38, 39; Solan, xiii. 49; Subáthu, xiii. 85; Surat, xiii. 132; Sutna, xiii. 141, 142; Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thayet-myo, xiii. 287; Trichinopoly, xiii. 364; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Vellore, xiii. 469; Vizianagram, xiii. 502, 503; Waltair, xiii. 516; Sádra in Wasna, xiii. 533; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Caoutchouc or india-rubber, in Assam, l. 349; Bálipárá, li. 13; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Cachar, iii. 234; Chardwár, iii. 371; Jirang, vii. 233; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kulsí, viii. 335; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Sibásagar, xii. 460.
- Capes and headlands, Agoada, l. 59; Calimere Point, iii. 270; Comorin, iv. 25; Divl Point, iv. 308; Dol-jhin's Nose, iv. 312; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Manapád Point, ix. 275; Manora, ix. 338, 339; Monze, ix. 503; Negrais, x. 259; Palmyras Point, xi. 15, 16; Ras Muári, xi. 513, 514.
- Capital and interest. *See* Interest, Rates of.
- Capitation tax, imposed in the Arakan Hill Tracts, l. 303; (on infidels) Balkh, li. 15; Bassein, li. 199; Lower Burma, iii. 206; Upper Burma, iii. 216; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 452; Dárgilling, iv. 134, 135; Jalpálguri, xiii. 116; Kurám, viii. 369; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Mergui, ix. 411; Prome, xi. 234; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sandoway, xii. 204; Shwe-gyin, xii. 434.
- Capsicum, grown in Upper Burma, iii. 210; Kumáun, viii. 354; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382.
- Caragola. *See* Karagola.
- Carbonate of soda, generally found in an impure form known as *sajji*, in Chitaldrig, iii. 423; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Gházi-pur, v. 69; Jhang, vii. 207, 211; Múltán, x. 3; Sháh-pur, xii. 366; Sibi, xii. 456; Strad, xiii. 18.
- Carbuncles, found in Jaipur, vii. 52; Udaipur, xii. 401.
- Cardamom Hills, range in Madras, lii. 276.
- Cardamoms, in the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Cochín, iv. 2, 7; Coorg, iv. 36, 37, 38; Dárgilling, iv. 134; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 349; Jalpálguri, vii. 108; Kadattanád, vii. 279; Kadúr, vii. 286; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karattanád, vii. 469; Madras, ix. 83; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Mysore, x. 103; Nelliámpati Hills, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; Pádináknád, x. 525; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Ságar (Mysore), xii. 111; Shimoga, xii. 400, 403; Sikkim, xii. 486; Travancore, xii. 345, 349.
- Carey, Rev. W., founder of the Baptist Mission at Serampur, xii. 318.
- Car-festival of Jagannáth, article 'India,' vi. 224-226; self-immolation not practised, 224; bloodless worship and gentle doctrines, 225, 226. *Local notices*—Ballabhpur, li. 17; Prodattár in Cud-dapah, iv. 54; Gopálavámi-betta, v. 162; Jammalammadúgu, vii. 129; Máhes, ix. 172; Manchenhalli, ix. 286; Mannárgudi, ix. 338; Manjangad, x. 196; Nayákan-hatti, x. 257; Puri, x. 448, 449, xi. 316, 317; Rayachoti, xii. 40; Sakráyapatna, xii. 148; Sankarkati, xii. 322; Sivagangá, xiii. 42; Sonda, xiii. 60; Srivillipatur, xiii. 83; Yelahanka, xiii. 551.
- Carless, L., quoted, on the crocodiles and mosque of Magar Taldo, ix. 136-138; on the Khedewári channel of the Indus in 1837, xii. 274; on Sháhbandar, xii. 340; on the harbour of Sonmíáni, xiii. 61.
- Carleton, Rev. Dr., founded the American Presbyterian Mission at Kálu, viii. 340.
- Carmelite Mission in Malabar (1656), ix. 228; their mission and monastery at Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472.
- Carmichael, D. F., quoted, on the Jaipur *samudrá*, vii. 62, 63, 64; his description of Vizianagram, xiii. 503.
- Carmichael, C. P., Joint Magistrate of Pilibhit in Mutiny of 1857, xi. 173.
- Carnac, Col., his defeat of Sháh Alam and M. Law at Gayá (1760), xii. 264.
- Carnac, Capt., his interference in Palánnu (1770), viii. 478.
- Carnac, Capt., Resident at Baroda, made arrangement between the Gháekwár and the Nawáb of Rádhánpur (1813), xi. 343.
- Carnatic. *See* Karnatic.
- Carnelian ornaments, Cambay famous for, iii. 274.
- Carnelians, article 'India,' vi. 629; mines at Ratanpur in Rájpipla, xi. 392, 516; in Rewá Kántha, xii. 49.

- Caron, M., President of the French East India Company (1668-74), iv. 451.
- Carpet-weaving, article 'India,' vi. 604.
- Local notices*—At Adoni, i. 26; in Afghánistán, i. 39; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; at Ahmádnagar, i. 109; Akot, i. 148; Ambála, i. 222; Bangalore, ii. 64, 70; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhavání, ii. 383; Búbak, iii. 115; Cambay, iii. 272; Dáúdnagar, iv. 158; Ellore, iv. 352; Godávari, v. 129; Berár, v. 270; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jewár, vii. 193; Kashmír, viii. 73; Kasúr, viii. 85; Kohát, viii. 248; Mírzápúr, ix. 462; Múltán, x. 13; Nawálgund, x. 251; Rájámahendrí, xi. 382; Rangpur, xi. 498; Salem, xii. 163; Sándi, xii. 197; Sarjápúr, xii. 269; Sehván, xii. 305, 306; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sherkot, xii. 380; Shikárpur, xii. 393, 396; Shimoga, xii. 404; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 191, 196; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wálájápet, xiii. 515.
- Cartier, Mr., Governor-General (1769-72), ii. 278; his attempts to improve Calcutta, iii. 244.
- Carts and cart-wheels, manufacture of, at Anupshahr, i. 295; Athni, i. 378; Atúr, i. 383; Báddín, i. 409; Brahmánpur, iii. 393; Dodderi, iv. 211; Erode, iv. 356; Hunsúr, v. 502; x. 120; Jahángirábád, vii. 44; Ludhlána, viii. 523, 526; Purnlah, xi. 53; Pilibhít, xi. 179; Talnda, xiii. 168.
- Carving. *See* Shell-carving, Stone-carving, and Wood-carving.
- Cashmere. *See* Kashmír.
- Cassergode, town and *tduk* in Madras, iii. 276, 277.
- Caste, formation of the four castes, article 'India,' vi. 87-91.
- Caste rewards and punishments, article 'India,' vi. 199, 200.
- Caste system, its religious and social aspects, article 'India,' vi. 192-200.
- Caste and trade guilds and associations. *See* Trade guilds and associations.
- Castes, Distribution of the principal. *See* Population section under each District, and the following Provincial articles—Assam, i. 353-357; Behar, ii. 225; Bengal, ii. 296, 297; Central Provinces, iii. 316, 317; Madras, ix. 19-21; N.-W. Provinces, x. 371, 372; Orissa, x. 434-436; Oudh, x. 498, 499; Punjab, xi. 274; Rájputána, xi. 408.
- Castello-Novo, Marquis de, Governor of Goa, v. 104.
- Castles. *See* Forts.
- Castro, Dom Joao de, relieved Din and defeated king of Gujarát (1545), iv. 307; took away stone, now lost, fixing date of temples of Elephanta, iv. 343; on Mahád in 1538, ix. 154.
- Casuarina plantations, in Chengalpat, iii. 381, 382, 383; Bhaunagar in Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 7, 30, 85; Nellore, x. 268; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.
- Catechu. *See* Cutch.
- Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese*, by Mr. S. Beal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 142 (footnote 1); 147 (footnote 2); 150 (footnote 3); 157 (footnote 2); 176 (footnote 2); 204 (footnote 2).
- Cathay and the Way Thither*, by Col. Yule, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 233 (footnote 2); 238 (footnote 3).
- Cathedrals, Alláhábád (Roman Catholic), i. 198; Bassein (Roman Catholic, ruined), ii. 192; Bombay, iii. 79; Calcutta, iii. 251, 252; Old Goa (Roman Catholic), v. 107; Madras, ix. 106, 116; Sarrilhána (Roman Catholic), xii. 266; Thána (Portuguese), xiii. 258.
- Catholic (Roman) Missions, article 'India,' vi. 229-259. Origin of Christianity in India, 229, 230; the three legends of St. Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichæan, and Thomas the Armenian, and their respective claims to be the founder of Indian Christianity, 231-235; Nestorian Church in Asia side by side with Buddhism for 1000 years, its wide diffusion, 235, 236; the forcible conversion of the Nestorians, or St. Thomas Christians, to the Church of Rome, by the Portuguese, 241-243; Syrian and Jacobite Catholics in Malabar, 243, 244; labours of Saint Francis Xavier, 244, 245; early Jesuit priests, their conversions and literary labours, agricultural settlements, and collegiate city of Cochin, 245-253; Portuguese inquisition established at Goa, *autos de fé*, and abolition of the inquisition, 253, 254; suppression of the Jesuits (1759-73), and their re-establishment (1814), 254, 255; organization of modern Roman Catholic Missions, 255; jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics, 257; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians, 257; Roman Catholic population of India, 258; progress of Roman Catholicism, its missions, colleges, and schools, 259. *Local notices*—At Aden, i. 19; Agra, i. 75; Maulmain, i. 242; North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 323; Bassein, ii. 201; Bellary, ii. 249; Betúlá, ii. 328; Bháwál, ii. 383; Calcutta, iii. 253;

- Calicut, lii. 268; Cannanore, lii. 276; Chuhádrí in Champáran, ill. 339; Chengalpat, iii. 389; Cochin, iv. 7; Coimbatore, iv. 16; Covelong, iv. 44; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Ellore, iv. 352; Kámrú, vii. 367; Karnúl, viii. 36; Kárwár, viii. 53; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 134; Lucknow, viii. 517; Madras, ix. 23, 25; Madura, ix. 126; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 314; Mergui, ix. 411; Mudgal, ix. 526; Mysore, x. 112; Nellore, x. 265; Pálgát, x. 543; Pattukotai, xi. 118; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rangoon, xi. 481; Rámpet, xi. 508; Salem, xii. 165; Sardhána, xii. 266; Singhbhúm, xii. 516; Sudháráma, xii. 87; Tagasseri, xiii. 180; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Taungngu, xiii. 224, 226; Thána, xiii. 252, 253; Tinnevellí, xiii. 302, 303; Travancore, xiii. 348, 352; Trichinopoly, xiii. 358, 365; Trichúr, xiii. 365; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Verapoli, xiii. 471, 472; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491, 497. See also Churches, Convents, St. Thomas Christians, and Syrian Christians.
- Cattle, Breeds of, article 'India,' vi. 520.
- Local notices*—Afghanistán, i. 38; Ahmadábád, i. 84; Akola, i. 144; Baroda, ii. 164; Bikaner, ii. 439; Broach, iii. 102; Buldána, iii. 146; Chhindwára, iii. 402; Chitaldurg, iii. 426; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dhárwár, iv. 262; Dongerál, iv. 314; Hassan, v. 349; Hissár, v. 430; Hoshangábád, v. 446; Húnsúr, v. 502; Jath, vii. 148; Jhang, vii. 210; Kandukúr, vii. 407; Kángayam, vii. 407; Kangundi, vii. 431; Kolár, viii. 276; Palámau in Lohárdágá, viii. 476; Madgiri, viii. 539; Madras, ix. 8; Melghát, ix. 403; Mysore, x. 119, 120; Nagaur, x. 159; Nawalgúnd, x. 251; Nellore, x. 267; Oudh, x. 483; Pandhát, xi. 25; Pilibhit, xi. 175; Punganúr, xi. 243; Punjab, xi. 280; Rájputána, xi. 418; Sagar, xii. 105; Shilmoga, xii. 404; Sinsá, xiii. 16; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 264; Tómkúr, xiii. 379; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543. See also Pasture lands for cattle.
- Cattle, Wild, found in Oudh, x. 483; Paríabgarh, xi. 69; Rái Barell, xi. 353.
- Cattle disease, especially prevalent in Aligarh, i. 177; Amherst, i. 243; Anantápur, i. 277, 279; N. Arcot, i. 319; S. Arcot, i. 328; Bákarganj, i. 449; Banda, ii. 55; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bellary, ii. 249; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 209; Coimbatore, iv. 21; Cuttack, iv. 74; Darrang, iv. 150; Etáwah, iv. 377; Godávari, v. 130; Hardoi, v. 328; Jaldun, vii. 102; Kámrúp, vii. 365; Karnúl, viii. 44; Kheri, viii. 198; Khulná, viii. 209; Kámrán, viii. 358; Lakhimpur, viii. 438; Lálitpur, viii. 457; Malabar, ix. 234; Midnapur, ix. 443; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Narthiyá, x. 140, 141; Nowgong, x. 415; Puri, xi. 309; Rái Barell, xi. 359; Ráwal Pindl, xii. 35; Rohtak, xii. 74, 75; Salem, xii. 165; Sárán, xii. 259; Sialkot, xii. 450; Sibságar, xii. 471; Sultánpur, xiii. 103; Tardí, xiii. 211; Thayer-myo, xiii. 287; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 399; Unao, xiii. 438.
- Cattle fairs and markets, held at Agar, i. 57; Amíngádh, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 259, 266; Avání, i. 390; Bachhraván, i. 406; Bahrnich, i. 454; Batesar, ii. 216; Chetrá, iii. 374; Deoli, iv. 203; Dholpur, iv. 278; Dhnánagar, iv. 299; Muktesár in Pirozpur, iv. 445; Garhákota, v. 13; Georgegarh, v. 54, vii. 45; Hongal, v. 440; in Kolár, viii. 276, 277; Kurái, viii. 368; Makhnampur, ix. 215; in Western Málwá, ix. 271; Melúr, ix. 305; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Nandl, x. 190, 191; Nekmard, iv. 296; x. 259; Koreke, near Pásur, xi. 80; Punganúr, xi. 242; Rámpet, xi. 509; Sónner, xii. 248; Saraganj, xii. 271; Belandl in Sátára, xii. 282; Sánda, xii. 295; Chhapára, xii. 313; Sháhpur, xii. 365, 368; Sialkot, xii. 447; Sinsá, xiii. 18; Sirúr, xiii. 23; Shámarhi, xiii. 26; Subrahmanya, xiii. 86; Thatiá, xiii. 275; Tiruchendúr, xiii. 223; Ulubárá, xiii. 419; Vanarásí, xiii. 463.
- Cautley, Sir P. T., his report, which led to the Ganges Canal, iv. 473; reconstructed Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 14.
- Cauvery, great river of S. India, iii. 277-279.
- Cavagnari, Sir L., murdered at Kábul (1879), i. 52, vii. 273.
- Cave inscriptions of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145, 146. See also Asoka.
- Caves and caverns, at Bámlán in Afghanistán, 56; Amherst, i. 235; Bhareng, ii. 370; Bijl, ii. 427; Darjiling, iv. 130; Ganeswari river, iv. 464; Guptasar, v. 205; Háthpor, v. 353, 354; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Cherra Pánj and Rúpnáth in the Khási Hills, viii. 174; Mahágón, ix. 155; in Mandl, ix. 301; Mánpur, ix. 340; Mugdal, ix. 528; Rúpnáth, xii. 85; Sansar Dhára, xii. 225; in the Sháhpur Hills, xii. 369; Siju, xii. 477; Talája, xiii. 163; Taliparamba, xiii. 167; Tavoy Island, xiii. 235.
- Cave-temples and rock-temples, at Ajanta, i. 113-116; Akouk-toung, i. 148;

- Amarnáth (Kashmir), i. 211; Ambáid, i. 212; Aror, i. 332; Aurangábád, i. 388; Bádámí, i. 407; Bágh, i. 414; Balsane, ii. 26; Barabár Hills, ii. 116; Bezwáda, ii. 336; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bhímáveram, ii. 396; Chaul, iii. 377; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104; Elephanta, iv. 341-343; Ellora, iv. 349-351; Gavipur, v. 42; Ghugus, v. 75; Gwalior, v. 235; Harehoká, v. 320; Hpa-gat, v. 465, 466; Jogeshwari, vii. 247; Junágarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kálinjar, vii. 336; Kárlí, viii. 13-16; Khandgiri, viii. 159; Khed, viii. 187; Mahábalipur, ix. 147-149; Pále, near Mahád, ix. 154; Mánjira, ix. 336; Násik, x. 237; Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; Ráñ-Núr, xi. 507, 508; Salsette, xii. 169, 170; Shivner, xii. 410; Undavalli on the Sitánagaram Hills, xii. 27; Sivagangá, xiii. 42; Sudásna, xiii. 87; Udayagiri, xiii. 414, 415.
- Cave-tomb of the introducer of coffee into India, Bába Búdan, i. 402, 403.
- Cave-tunnel at Háthpor, v. 353, 354; xi. 447.
- Cawnpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 279-289; physical aspects, 279, 280; history, 280-283; population, 283-285; agriculture, 285, 286; natural calamities, 287; commerce and trade, 287, 288; administration, 288, 289; medical aspects, 289.
- Cawnpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 289-293; situation and appearance, 289, 290; history, 290-292; population, 292; communications, trade, etc., 292, 293; the Mutiny at, massacre of the garrison and the women and children, article 'India,' vi. 420.
- Cavley, Dr., his report on the trade of Kashmir (1867), viii. 399, 400.
- Ceded Districts, term applied to the territory in the Deccan ceded to the British in 1800, for the maintenance of the Nizám's subsidiary force. *See* Hyderabad State.
- Ceded and Conquered Provinces, term formerly applied to the N.-W. Provinces, iii. 293.
- Census, The results of the. *See* Population section under each Province, Division, District, and town.
- Central Asia, Trans-Himálayan trade with, article 'India,' vi. 586-590.
- Central India, group of States, iii. 293-297; population, 295; climate, 295-297.
- Central India Agency. *See* Central India.
- Central jails. *See* Jails, Central and model.
- Central Provinces, Chief Commissioner-ship, 297-323; physical aspects, 297-299; forests, 299, 300; coal, 300; iron, 300; history, 300-303; population, 303-305; religion, 305; aborigines, 305-308; physical appearance, etc., 308-311; Hindu population, 311, 312; local sects, 312; Satnámis, the, 312, 313; Kabirpanthis, the, 313-315; Kumbhipáthiás, the, 315; Nánakpanthis, the, 315, 316; Singhapanthis, the, 316; Dhanis, the, 316; Hindu castes, 316, 317; Muhammadans, 317; Jains, 317; Christian sects, 317; distribution into town and country, 317, 318; occupations, 318; agriculture, 318, 319; commerce and manufactures, 319; means of communication, 319, 320; administration, 320, 321; education, 321; climate and meteorology, 321-323.
- Cereal crops. *See* Agricultural section under each District, and also Barley, Oats, and Wheat.
- Ceremonies. *See* Funeral ceremonies, Marriage ceremonies, and Customs, ceremonies, and mode of life.
- Cesses, Customary, illegal or local. *See* *Abudbs*.
- Ceylon, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579. *Local notices*—Adrampet, i. 27; Karikal, viii. 10; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Negapatam, x. 258; Pámbam, xi. 23; Tuticorin, xiii. 386.
- Chabrámau. *See* Chhibramau.
- Chach, tract of country in Punjab, iii. 323.
- Chachána, State in Káthiáwár, iii. 323.
- Cháchra. *See* Umarkot *idibk*.
- Cháchra, town in Sind, iii. 323.
- Chádechat, State in Gujarat, iii. 323, 324. *See* also Santalpur.
- Chágdah, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Cháibásá, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Chain armour, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 606, 607.
- Cháinpur, town in Bengal, iii. 324.
- Cháinpur, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chains, aboriginal tribe in Maldah, ix. 243.
- Cháitanpur, hill range in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Cháitanpur, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chaitanya, Hindu religious reformer (1485-1527), his life and teachings, article 'India,' vi. 219-221. *Local notices*—Became an ascetic at Kátwá, viii. 103; born at Nadliá, x. 141; his life and doctrines, x. 443, 444.
- Chaitpet, village in Madras, iii. 325.
- Chait Singh, Rájá of Benares, exactions of Warren Hastings from (1780), article 'India,' vi. 390. *Local notices*—Rebelled (1781), and was deposed, ii. 256; fled to Bijnágarh, ii. 423; allowed

- to succeed his father in Gházipur (1770), v. 64; expelled the Rohilla ruler of Jaunpur, vii. 153.
- Chak, town in Sind, iii. 325.
- Chaken, town in Rájputána, iii. 325.
- Cháki, stream in Punjab, iii. 325.
- Chakirá, village in Bengal, iii. 325.
- Chaklasi, town in Bombay, iii. 326.
- Chakmas, Arakanese tribe, numerous in the Chittongong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; their manners and customs, iii. 449, 450.
- Chakrabári, village in Bengal, iii. 326.
- Chakradwaj, the first Aham Rájá who became a Hindu, vii. 357.
- Chakráta, cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 326.
- Chakultor, village in Bengal, iii. 326.
- Chakwál, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iii. 326, 327.
- Chalakudi, river in Madras, iii. 327.
- Chalan Bil, lake in Bengal, iii. 327.
- Chalduni, river in Bengal, iii. 327.
- Chaleelony, found in Aden, i. 15; Bangalore, ii. 59; Madura, ix. 122.
- Chálgadon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 327, 328.
- Chalmers, Gen. Sir John, his defence of Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16.
- Chálukya, dynasty in the Deccan. See *Bírdankarayapuram*, iii. 13; *Berár*, v. 261; *Kaládgi*, vii. 315; *Kolába*, viii. 262; *Madras*, ix. 10, 11; *Mysore*, x. 93; *Poona*, xi. 201; *Sátara*, xii. 277; *Sawantwári*, xii. 297; *Shimoga*, xii. 400; *Sholápur*, xii. 412.
- Chámárdi, State in Káthiáwár, iii. 328.
- Chámariákkota, town in Madras, iii. 328.
- Chumars, caste of leather-workers and shoemakers, numerous or otherwise important in *Aligarh*, i. 172; *Allahábád*, i. 189; *Ambála*, i. 218; *Azamgarh*, i. 396; *Ballin*, ii. 20; *Bánda*, ii. 50; *Basti*, ii. 210; *Behar*, ii. 225; *Bengal*, ii. 296; *Budáun*, iii. 119; *Cawnpur*, iii. 283, 284; *Central India*, iii. 295; their adoption of the new religion of Ghási Dás in *Chhattisgarh* (see *Satnámla*), iii. 312, 313; in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; *Etah*, iv. 361; *Etáwah*, iv. 373; *Falzábad*, iv. 383; *Fatehpur*, iv. 424; *Gardáspur*, v. 210; *Jhansi*, vii. 222; *Meerut*, ix. 386; *Momdábád*, ix. 507; *Muzaffarnagar*, x. 71; *Nadiyá*, x. 133; *Oudh*, x. 499; *Ráipur*, xi. 372; *Rájputána*, xi. 408, 410; *Ságar*, xii. 104; *Saháranpur*, xii. 118; *Sitápur*, xiii. 33; *Sultánpur*, xiii. 98; *Tardi*, xiii. 209; *Tonk*, xiii. 337; *Unao*, xiii. 430.
- Chamba, Hill State in Punjab, iii. 328, 330.
- Chamba, town in Punjab, iii. 331.
- Chambal, great river in Central India, iii. 331, 332.
- Chámbal, town in Bengal, iii. 332.
- Chamber, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras (1659-61), ix. 66.
- Chamberlain, Gen. Sir N. B., conducted Ambela campaign (1863), i. 227; in the battle of Kandahár (1842), vii. 394; stopped at Ali Masjid on his way to Kábul (1878), i. 52, viii. 127; besieged in Chichawatni (1857), ix. 496.
- Chambra Mala, mountain in Madras, iii. 332.
- Chamiáni, town in Oudh, iii. 332.
- Chamomeril, lake in Kashmir, iii. 332.
- Chámpa, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 332.
- Champaháti, village in Bengal, iii. 332.
- Champaganagar, village in Bengal, iii. 333.
- Champáner, historic hill fort in Bombay, iii. 333, 334.
- Champáran, District of Bengal, iii. 334-344; history, 334, 335; physical aspects, 335-337; people, 337-340; antiquities, 340, 341; agriculture, 341, 342; natural calamities, 342; industrial, 342, 343; administration, 343, 344; medical aspects, 344.
- Champáran, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 344, 345.
- Champas, nomadic Tibetan tribe in the Himalayas, v. 412.
- Champat Rái, Bundela chief, father of Chhatar Sál, harassed the Muhammadans, iii. 154, 155.
- Champdán, village in Bengal, iii. 345.
- Champlon, Col., defeated the Rohillas at Tisúá (1774), xiii. 334.
- Chámránagar, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 345.
- Chamráuli, town in Oudh, iii. 345.
- Chamúndibetta, hill in Mysore, iii. 345.
- Chámursi, town in Central Provinces, iii. 345, 346.
- Chanar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 346.
- Chanar, historic fortress and town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 346, 347.
- Chánchrá, village in Bengal, iii. 347, 348.
- Chándá, District in Central Provinces, iii. 348-355; physical aspects, 348, 349; history, 349-351; population, 351, 352; antiquities and places of interest, 352; agriculture, 352, 353; natural calamities, 353; commerce and trade, 353, 354; administration, 354, 355; medical aspects, 355.
- Chándá, town in Central Provinces, iii. 355, 356.
- Chándá, *pargana* in Oudh, iii. 356.
- Chándála, *santidari* in Central Provinces, iii. 356.

- Chandals, the great low caste in Bengal in which most of the semi-Hindulized aborigines are included, in Assam, i. 356; Bākarganj, i. 443; Bengal, ii. 296; Dacca, iv. 83; Faridpur, their numbers, manners, and customs, iv. 397, 400, 401; Kāmrūp, vii. 359; Maimansingh, ix. 194; Nadiya, x. 133; Sylhet, xiii. 148; Tipperah, xiii. 316.
- Chandan, river in Bengal, iii. 356.
- Chandarnagar, French Settlement in Bengal, iii. 356, 357; its capture by Admiral Watson (1757), vi. 382.
- Chānda Sāhib, Nawāb of the Karnātic, sent his son to besiege Arcot (1751), i. 309; took Chengalpat (1751), iii. 389; held Dindigal fort, iv. 301; besieged Karūr (1736), viii. 52; conquered Madura (1740), ix. 123; taken prisoner at Māyakonda (1748), ix. 377; got possession of Trichinopoly (1740), xiii. 356.
- Chandauli, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 357.
- Chandausi, market town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 357.
- Chandavolu, town in Madras, iii. 357.
- Chāndhālī, river port in Orissa, iii. 358.
- Chand Bardī, Hindī poet (12th century), article 'India,' vi. 345.
- Chānd Bibī, widow of Aḥl Adil Shāh of Bijāpur, defended Ahmadnagar (1595), i. 108; ruled Bijāpur as regent on her husband's death (1579), ii. 424; ceded Berār to Akbar (1596), iii. 144; had Sholāpur as her dowry (1562), xii. 421.
- Chandelas, formerly a ruling race in Bundelkhand, article 'India,' vi. 71.
- Local notices*—Dynasty founded by Chandra Varma, iii. 154; Chandel Rājā of Kālinjar killed Ajāi Pāl of Kanauj (1021), iv. 410; made artificial lakes in Hamirpur, v. 298; their buildings at Mahoba, v. 299; ix. 182, 183; at Jhānsi, vii. 216, 217; made Kālinjar their capital (1192), vii. 332; their buildings at Khajurāhu, viii. 140; in Lalitpur, viii. 448.
- Chanderī, tract in Central India, iii. 358.
- Chanderī, town in Central India, iii. 358.
- Chandgaon, town in Bengal, iii. 358.
- Chāndlas, Muhammadan tribe in Sind, vii. 463.
- Chandi Dās, religious poet of the 15th century, article 'India,' vi. 348; hymn to Krishna, vi. 348, 349.
- Chāndisthān, shrine in Bengal, iii. 358.
- Chāndkhālī, village in Bengal, iii. 358, 359.
- Chāndko, historical name for tract of land in Sind, iii. 359.
- Chāndol, village in Bombay, iii. 359, 360.
- Chāndor, Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 360.
- Chāndor, town in Bombay, iii. 360, 361.
- Chāndpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 361.
- Chāndpur, seaside village in Bengal, iii. 361, 362.
- Chandra, river in Punjab, iii. 362.
- Chandra, *pargana* in Oudh, iii. 362.
- Chandra Drona. See Baba Budan.
- Chandragiri, town and *taluk* in Madras, iii. 362, 363.
- Chandragiri, river in Madras, iii. 363, 364.
- Chandraguna, village in Bengal, iii. 364.
- Chandra Gupta, King of Magadha (326 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166-170; cession of the Greek possessions in the Punjab to, by Seleukos (306 B.C.); the Embassy of Megasthenes, vi. 167-170.
- Local notices*—Founded the Gupta dynasty, x. 362; had his capital at Palibothra, now Patnā, when Megasthenes came, xi. 106, 107; conquered the Punjab, xi. 260; abdicated and lived as hermit at Shrāvanbelgola, xii. 425.
- Chandra-guth, peak in Mysore, iii. 364.
- Chandrakona. See Baba Budan.
- Chandrakona, town in Bengal, iii. 364.
- Chandranagar, French Settlement in Bengal. See Chandarnagar.
- Chandranāth, village in Bengal. See Sitakund.
- Chandrapur, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 364, 365.
- Chandra Varma, founded Chandel dynasty in Bundelkhand, iii. 154.
- Chānd Sultān, successor of Bakt Buland, and last powerful Rājā of Deogarh, iii. 399.
- Chāndūr, town in Etlichpur, Berār, iii. 365.
- Chāndūr, town and *taluk* in Amrōti, Berār, iii. 365, 366.
- Chāndūrīa, village in Bengal, iii. 366.
- Chandwar. See Chandor.
- Chāng Bhakar, State in Chutīā Nāgpur, iii. 366, 367.
- Changes of caste occupation by the Shāhas, Telis, and Tambulis of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197.
- Changes of river-beds, and deserted river capitals, article 'India,' vi. 30. See Alluvion and diluvion.
- Changrezhing, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 367.
- Changail, mountains in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 367.
- Channagiri, village and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 367, 368.
- Channapata, town in Mysore, iii. 368.
- Channāyapatna, village and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 368, 369.

- Chánsama, town in Baroda, iii. 369.  
 Chantapilli, village in Madras, iii. 369.  
 Chanwarpatha, historic village in Central Provinces, iii. 369.  
 Chápa, village and estate in Central Provinces, iii. 369.  
 Chaprá, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 369, 370.  
 Chaprá, head-quarters of Sárán District, Bengal, iii. 370.  
 Chaprauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 370.  
 Character of the Non-Aryan tribes, their fidelity as soldiers, article 'India,' vi. 72.  
*Charak-puja* or hook swinging festival, article 'India,' vi. 213.  
 Charamá, lake in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 370.  
 Charans, sacred class in Jodhpur, vii. 237.  
 Chárapunji. *See* Cherra Punji.  
*Charas*, or hemp, Excise duty on, article 'India,' vi. 455.  
 Charat Singh, grandfather of Ranjit Singh, had his head-quarters at Gujranwála, v. 181; defeated and killed by Ranjit Deo of Jamá (1774), xii. 442.  
 Charda, *sargand* in Oudh, iii. 371.  
 Chardwar, division or *rahd* in Assam, iii. 371.  
 Charities. *See* Hospitals, Institutions (charitable), and Orphanages.  
 Charities of Indian Trade guilds, article 'India,' vi. 198. *See* Trade guilds.  
 Charkha, petty State in Káthiáwar, iii. 371.  
 Charkhári, town and petty State in Bundelkhand, iii. 371, 372.  
 Charles II., obtained Bombay as his wife's dowry (1661), and sold it to the East India Company, iii. 37, 74.  
 Charnádi, pass in Madras, iii. 372.  
 Charmunsha, town in Bengal, iii. 372.  
 Charnock, Job, said to have built *Calcutta* (1686), iii. 240; his tomb there, iii. 252; chief of the factory at Kásim-bázár (1681), viii. 80.  
 Charrá, village in Bengal, iii. 372.  
 Chársadda, town in Punjab, iii. 372, 373.  
 Chartháwal, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 373.  
 Chásá, chief cultivating caste in Cuttack, iv. 69.  
 Cháta, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 373, 374.  
 Chatári, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 374.  
 Chátná, village in Bengal, iii. 374.  
 Chatrá, town in Bengal, iii. 374, 375.  
 Chatrapur. *See* Chhatrapur.  
 Chatrapur, town in Madras, iii. 375.  
 Chátsu, town in Rájputána, iii. 375.  
 Chattar Singh, Sikh insurgent leader, killed Col. Kanara (1849), v. 339.  
 Chaugáchhá, village in Bengal, iii. 375.  
 Chaughát, town and *tdluk* in Madras, iii. 375.  
 Chauhans, once the dominant Rájput clan in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123. *See* also in Aligarh, i. 172; occupied Khair during the Mutiny, viii. 127; in Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.  
 Chauka, river in Oudh, iii. 375.  
 Chaukdángá, mine in Bengal, iii. 375, 376.  
*Chaukidárs*, or village watchmen. *See* Administrative section under each District.  
 Chau, town in Bombay, iii. 376, 377.  
 Chaulis, name given to certain castes in Bombay, whose ancestors emigrated from Chau, iii. 376.  
 Chaumuliá, village in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 377.  
 Chaumuri, town in Rájputána, iii. 377.  
 Chaungthas, 'children of the stream,' an Arakanese tribe in Lower Burma, iii. 183.  
 Chaur, The, peak in Punjab, iii. 377.  
 Chaurádádar, hill plateau in Central Provinces, iii. 377.  
 Chaurágarh, historic fortress in Central Provinces, iii. 377.  
 Chauris, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 377, 378.  
*Chauris*, Manufacture of, in Bhatpur, iii. 376.  
 Chauská, village in Bengal, iii. 378.  
 Chausa Canal, in Bengal, iii. 378.  
*Chauth*, or 'quarter revenues' exacted by the *Maráthás* in the Deccan and in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *See* also *Maráthás*.  
 Chávakádá, town in Madras. *See* Chaughat.  
 Chawindah, village in Punjab, iii. 378.  
 Chaws, aboriginal tribe in the Arakan Hills Tracts, i. 300, iii. 183.  
 Cheap, 'the magnificent,' Commercial Resident, introduced indigo cultivation into Bírhmú, xiii. 139.  
 Cheape, Gen. Sir John, finally defeated Myat Thún (1853), iv. 313; his capture of Donabyú, xlii. 289.  
 Chedambaram, town in Madras. *See* Chidambaram.  
 Cheluba, island, town, and township in Lower Burma, iii. 378, 379.  
 Cheetah, or hunting leopard, article 'India,' vi. 653, 654. *Local notices*—found in Anantapur, i. 274; Mel-lary, ii. 241; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Hazárádgh, v. 370; Indore, vii. 2; Kádúr, vii. 283; Káthiáwar, viii. 96; Khándeash, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Madras, ix.



- 89; Nawdānagar, x. 252; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.
- Chellakere, village in Mysore, iii. 379.
- Chellapall, town in Madras, iii. 379.
- Chenāb, river in Kashmir, iii. 379, 380.
- Chendri, village in Bengal, iii. 380.
- Chenchus or Chenchuwars, aboriginal tribe, nomad and gipsy-like, in Cudilapah, iv. 51; the Nallamalai Hills, viii. 37, x. 185, 186; Kistna, viii. 230; Nellore, x. 266.
- Chendli, port in Bombay, iii. 380.
- Chendwār, hill in Bengal, iii. 380.
- Chengalpat, District in Madras, iii. 380-388; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382, 383; population, 383, 384; agriculture, 384-386; natural calamities, 386; commerce and trade, 386, 387; administration, 387, 388; medical aspects, 388.
- Chengalpat, *taluk* in Madras, iii. 389.
- Chengalpat, town in Madras, iii. 389, 390.
- Chenganna, pass in Madras, iii. 390.
- Chennagiri. *See* Channagiri.
- Chepauk, quarter of Madras town, iii. 390.
- Chera, ancient kingdom in S. India, iii. 390, 391. *See also* Chola.
- Cherāndi, village in Bengal, iii. 391.
- Cherat, hill and cantonment in Punjab, iii. 391, 392.
- Cherpulchari, town in Madras, iii. 392.
- Cherra, State in the Khasi Hills, Assam, iii. 392.
- Cherra Punji, village and mission station in Assam, iii. 392, 393.
- Cherry, Mr., murdered at Benares (1799), ii. 256, 264.
- Cheruma Perumal, founded Calicut, iii. 264; Rājā of Cochin descended from, iv. 2, 3; had his capital at Kodungalūr (Cranganore), viii. 240; story of his allocation and death, ix. 221, 222; eldest son founded dynasty of Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Cherus, aboriginal tribe in Korea, viii. 297; Mirzāpur, ix. 456.
- Cherupullaseri. *See* Cherpulchari.
- Chetpat, quarter of Madras town, iii. 393.
- Chettierpur. *See* Chitrapur.
- Chetlis or Chettis, trading caste in Madras Presidency, ix. 19. *See* Trading castes.
- Chetvāl, village in Madras, iii. 393, 394.
- Cheyar, river in Madras, iii. 394.
- Cheyar, river in Madras, iii. 394.
- Cheyroot, a scarlet dye. *See* Ilyca.
- Chhachrauli, town in Punjab, iii. 394.
- Chhagan Gobra, village in Orissa, iii. 394.
- Chhālapāk, village in Bengal, iii. 394.
- Chhālār, petty State in Gujarāt, iii. 394.
- Chhālka, State in Kāthiawār, iii. 394.
- Chhanchāl Mirganj, village in Bengal, iii. 394.
- Chhanuya, port in Orissa, iii. 394, 395.
- Chhapdra, historic town in Central Provinces, iii. 395.
- Chhāta. *See* Chata.
- Chhātak, village in Assam, iii. 395.
- Chhatapardā, or umbrella festival, held at Chākullor, iii. 326.
- Chhatarpur, State in Bundelkhand, iii. 395, 396.
- Chhatar Sāl, Bundela chief, overran Allahābād, i. 187; the hero of the Bundelas, ii. 48; called in the Marāthās (1734), iii. 155; his ruined palace and mausoleum at Chhatarpur, iii. 396; conquered Damoh, but ceded it to the Peshwā, ix. 109; defeated the last governor of Dhāmōnī, iv. 240; conquered Kanimpur (1680), v. 299; made Jālaun the base for his conquest of Bundelkhand (1671-1734), vii. 90; got Jhānsi granted him by Bahādūr Shāh (1707), vii. 218; built temple of Kaashorini Paton, xi. 83; left Sāgar on his death to the Peshwā, xii. 102.
- Chhatpur, town in Central India, iii. 396.
- Chhatargarh, Division in Central Provinces, iii. 396, 397.
- Chhatnāl, town in Bengal, iii. 397.
- Chhibraman, town and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 397, 398.
- Chhindwār, District in Central Provinces, iii. 398-403; physical aspects, 398, 399; history, 399, 400; population, 400, 401; agriculture, 401, 402; commerce and trade, 402; administration, 402, 403; medical aspects, 403.
- Chhindwār, town and Sub-division in Central Provinces, iii. 403.
- Chhipla, village in Oudh, iii. 403, 404.
- Chhipias or Bhavsars, calico printers in Kaira, vii. 306.
- Chhold, range of the Hīmalayas, iii. 404.
- Chhotā Bhāgirathi, branch of the Ganges, iii. 404.
- Chhota Nāgpur. *See* Chutā Nāgpur.
- Chhota Sīnchula, peak in Bengal, iii. 405.
- Chhota Udalpur, town and State in Gujarāt, iii. 405, 406.
- Chhukādān. *See* Kondka.
- Chhukādān, village in Central Provinces, iii. 406.
- Chhūrī, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 406.
- Chibhalis, Aryan tribe in the Hīmalayas Mountains, v. 412.
- Chibramau. *See* Chhibramau.
- Chiba. *See* Mau.
- Chicacole, *taluk* in Madras, iii. 406.
- Chicacole, town in Madras, iii. 407. *See* Northern Circars.



- Chicacole. *See* Languliya.  
 Chicháli. *See* Maldani.  
 Chichgarh, town and estate in Central Provinces, iii. 408.  
 Chikadandi, town in Bengal, iii. 408.  
 Chikakol. *See* Chicacole.  
 Chikalda, village in Berár, iii. 408.  
 Chikáru. *See* Ravine deer.  
 Chikáti, estate in Madras, iii. 409.  
 Chikballapur, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 409.  
 Chik Devardj Sagar. *See* Chunchankutte.  
 Chikhlí, petty State in Bombay, iii. 409.  
 Chikhlí, *taluk* in Berár, iii. 409, 410.  
 Chikhlí, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 410.  
 Chikmagalur, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 410, 411.  
 Chiknayakanhalli, town and *taluk* in Mysore, iii. 411.  
 Chikori, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 411, 412.  
 Chilambaram, *taluk* in Madras, iii. 412.  
 Chilambaram, town in Madras, iii. 412-414.  
 Chilasís, aboriginal tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.  
 Child, Sir John, 'Captain-General and Admiral of India' (1684), also styled 'Governor-General,' article 'India,' vi. 370, 371.  
 Childers, *Dictionary of the Fali Language*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 132, 134, 137, 138; 142 (footnotes).  
 Children under Twelve, Number of. *See* Population section under each District.  
 Child-worship of Krishna, article 'India,' vi. 222.  
 Chilianwála, village and battle-field in Punjab, iii. 414, 415; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 412, 413.  
 Chilká Lake, shallow inland sea in Orissa, iii. 415-417.  
 Chillies, Cultivation of, in Akyab, i. 156; Ambála, i. 220; Anantápur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 304; Bhután, ii. 413; Cachar, iii. 236; Chengulpat, iii. 386; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Goa, v. 93; Hassan, v. 349; Henzada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissar, v. 430; Jirang, vii. 233; Kamdi, viii. 37; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolár, viii. 276; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nellore, x. 266; Noakháli, x. 347; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thongwa, xiii. 291; Tinnevell, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360.  
 Chilmári, village in Bengal, iii. 417.  
 Chimá Bál, wife of Raghnjí Bhonslá II., built fort and temple of Gungdon, v. 198.  
 Chimná Pátel, *samlúddr* of Kámthá, rebellion of (1818), ii. 361, 362.  
 Chinnáji Apé, Maráthá general, took Bassein (Wásim), (1739), ii. 191.  
 Chímúr, town and *pargana* in Central Provinces, iii. 417.  
 China, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 577; 582, 583.  
 Chináb. *See* Chenáb.  
 Chinamandem, town in Madras, iii. 417.  
 Chinchimulla, estate in Madras, iii. 417.  
 Chinchli. *See* Dang States.  
 Chínchni, town in Bombay, iii. 417.  
 Chindári, a mode of ornamenting cotton and silk goods in Bombay Presidency, ii. 59.  
 Chinese, their numbers in Akyab, i. 134; Bengal, ii. 295; Lower Burma, iii. 182; Henzada, v. 386; tin miners at Máll-won, ix. 258; Rangoon, xi. 485; Taung-ngu, xii. 223; Tavoy, xii. 231; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290.  
 Chingleput. *See* Chengulpat.  
 Chíní, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iii. 417, 418.  
 Chínlot, town and *taluk* in Punjab, iii. 418.  
 Chin Kílich Khán. *See* Asaf Jah, Nizám-ul-Mulk.  
 Chinna Kinedi. *See* Kinedi.  
 Chinnamalpur, peak in Madras, iii. 418, 419.  
 Chins or Khyins, aboriginal tribe in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; their religion, manners, customs, and numbers in Lower Burma, iii. 177, 179, 181, 182, 184; in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Henzada, v. 386; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 386; Prome, xi. 230; Sandoway, xii. 201, 202; Thayet-inyo, xiii. 280-282.  
 Chinsurah, town in Bengal, iii. 419; defeat of the Dutch at, by Clive, article 'India,' vi. 362, 363; head-quarters of the Dutch Settlement in Bengal, vi. 381.  
 Chintdrapet, quarter of Madras town, iii. 419.  
 Chintalnár, estate in Central Provinces, iii. 419.  
 Chintamani-pet, town in Mysore, iii. 419.  
 Chintpurní, mountain range in Punjab, iii. 419, 420.  
 Chintz, Manufacture of, at Aílganj-Sowán, i. 167; Gooty in Anantápur, i. 278; Bellary, ii. 247; Farukhábád, iv. 415; Irich, vii. 24; Islámábád, vii. 26; Masulipatam, viii. 232, ix. 354; Dindigál in Madras, ix. 130; Murádbád, ix. 513; Kanauj, x. 396; Shimoga,

- xii. 404; Siālkot, xii. 448; Sūr Singh, xiii. 138.
- Chiplūn, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iii. 420, 421.
- Chips from a German Workshop*, Max Müller's, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 83 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 142 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 1).
- Chipurupalle, estate and *iduk* in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal, *iduk* in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal, township in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirakkal Rājā, The, took Dharmapatam from the East India Company (1788), iv. 253.
- Chirālā, town in Madras, iii. 421.
- Chiramkod, division of the Nilgiri District, Madras, iii. 421.
- Chirang Dwar, in Assam, iii. 421, 422.
- Chirāwa, town in Rājputāna, iii. 422.
- Chingāon, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 422.
- Chirkhāri. *See* Charkhari.
- Chisholm, Mr., on the architecture of Madras, ix. 106.
- Chitāl*. *See* Spotted deer.
- Chitaldrūg, District in Mysore, iii. 422-428; physical aspects, 422, 423; history, 423, 424; agriculture, 425, 426; manufactures, etc., 426, 427; administration, 427; medical aspects, 427, 428.
- Chitaldrūg, *iduk* in Mysore, iii. 428.
- Chitaldrūg, town in Mysore, iii. 428, 429.
- Chitalmāri, village in Bengal, iii. 429.
- Chitang, river in Punjab, iii. 429.
- Chitā Rewā, river in Central Provinces, iii. 429.
- Chitarkot, hill in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 429, 430.
- Chitartala, river in Orissa, iii. 430.
- Chit-Pirozpur. *See* Baragdon.
- Chitor, town in Rājputāna, iii. 430, 431.
- Chitrā, river in Bengal, iii. 432.
- Chitrāl, town in Kashmir, iii. 432.
- Chitrālis, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Chitrāvati, river in Madras, iii. 432.
- Chitrāwās, State in Kāthiāwar, iii. 432.
- Chittagong, Division or Commissionership of Bengal, iii. 432, 433.
- Chittagong, District in Bengal, iii. 433-443; physical aspects, 433-435; history, 435-438; urban and rural population, 438, 439; occupations, 439; agriculture, 439, 440; natural calamities, 440; commerce, etc., 440, 441; tea, 441; administration, 441-443; medical aspects, 443.
- Chittagong, Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 443.
- Chittagong, town and port in Bengal, iii. 444-446.
- Chittagong Hill Tracts, District in Bengal, iii. 446-453; physical aspects, 446-448; history, 448, 449; population, 449, 450; agriculture, 450, 451; commerce and trade, etc., 452; administration, 452, 453; medical aspects, 453.
- Chitta Pāhar, mountain range in Punjab, iii. 453.
- Chittāwādigi, town in Madras, iii. 453.
- Chittivālāsa, town in Madras, iii. 453, 454.
- Chittivālāsa, river in Madras, iii. 454.
- Chittūr, *iduk* in Madras, iii. 454.
- Chittūr, town in Madras, iii. 454, 455.
- Chittūr, town in Cochin, iii. 455.
- Chitu, Pindārī leader, killed by a tiger near Ahirwas, i. 82; held land in Narasinghpur, x. 219.
- Chitwail, town in Madras, iii. 455.
- Chloride of sodium, found in Azamgarh, i. 399.
- Chobāri, State in Kāthiāwar, iii. 455.
- Chok, petty State in Kāthiāwar, iii. 455.
- Chokahātū, village in Bengal, iii. 455.
- Chokampati, estate in Madras, iii. 455.
- Choka Nayākkān, moved capital from Madura to Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; built palace there, xiii. 364.
- Chola, historic division of S. India, iii. 455, 456. *See* Chera, ancient Hindu dynasty, vi. 286; their history, that of Tanjore, xiii. 181, 182; their capital Tanjore, xiii. 194.
- Cholam*. *See* Millets.
- Cholera, especially prevalent in Ajmere-Merwārā, i. 131; Akola, i. 144, 146; Allgarh, i. 177; Amrāoti, i. 250; Amritsar, i. 266; Anantāpur, i. 277, 278, 279; North Arcot, i. 319; South Arcot, i. 328; Assam, i. 373; Bākarganj, i. 447, 449; Balasor, ii. 10; Bangalore, ii. 65, 72; Bānkurā, ii. 86; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bāsm, ii. 188; Basseln, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207; Belary, ii. 246, 249; Betāl, ii. 333; Bhāgalpur, ii. 351; Birbhūm, iii. 11; Bogrā, iii. 32; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72, 73; Bombay city, iii. 84; Bābak, iii. 115; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Calcutta, iii. 259, 260; Champāran, iii. 344; Chāndā, iii. 355; Chengalpāt, iii. 388; Chittagong, iii. 437, 440, 443; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 453; Cochin, iv. 10; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Darbhāngah, iv. 125; Darrang, iv. 150; Dindjpur, iv. 297; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etāwah, iv. 377; Faizābād, iv. 387; Faridpur, iv. 406; Garhwāl, v. 23; Turā in the Gāro

Hill, v. 32; Gayá, v. 50, 52; Goolpárá, v. 120; Godávári, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Berár, v. 261; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 285; Hardoi, v. 328; Hill Tipperah, v. 401; Hissár, v. 433; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; Ilágli, v. 498; Indore, vil. 8; Jalpur, vil. 58; Jaláun, vil. 103; Jalpáiguri, vil. 117; Jerruck, vil. 180; Jessor, vil. 191; Jhanjhána, vil. 214; Jhansi, vil. 225; Kaládgi, vil. 320; Kámrúp, vil. 365; South Kánara, vil. 384; Kánsat, vil. 436; Kárdéhi, vil. 451, 460; Kárágola, vil. 461; Karan-gull, vil. 465; Karnál, vil. 27; Kashmír, vil. 73, 76; Kheri, vil. 197; Khulná, vil. 209; Kolhápur, vil. 285; Kotah, vil. 307, 308; Kuch Behar, vil. 327; Kúhi, vil. 344; Kumáun, vil. 357; Laccadive Islands, vil. 396; Lakhimpur, vil. 437, 438; Lucknow, vil. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, 80; Madras city, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 132; Maimansingh, ix. 201; Maldah, ix. 248; Mánbhúm, ix. 286; Mandlā, ix. 307; Meerut, ix. 391; Midnapur, ix. 433; Mirāj, ix. 440; Monghyr, ix. 489; Montgomery, ix. 501; Murree, x. 19; Murshidábád, x. 31; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Mysore District, x. 121; Nadiya, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nellore, x. 271; Noakhál, x. 352; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415; Orissa, x. 468; Oudh, x. 510; Pabna, x. 520; Patnágarh, xi. 74; Patná District, xi. 105; Patná State, xi. 116; Pesháwar, xi. 157; Punjab, xi. 292; Puri, xi. 309; Ráí Bareilly, xi. 359; Ráigarh, xi. 363; Ráipur, xi. 374, 376; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rangpur, xi. 500; Silem, xli. 165; Sambhalpur, xli. 184; Sand-wip Island, xli. 213; Sāngli, xli. 218; Santál Parganá, xli. 234, 236; Sāran, xli. 258, 259; Sháhábád, xli. 333; Shikárpur, xli. 394; Sholápur, xli. 419, 420; Simla, xli. 495; Sind, xli. 525; Singhbhúm, xli. 540; Sirsá, xlii. 19; Sitápur, xlii. 37; Sultánpur, xlii. 103; Surat, xlii. 131; Sylhet, xlii. 156; Tanjore, xlii. 194; Thar and Párkár, xlii. 271; Tinneveli, xlii. 311; Tip-perah, xlii. 321; Twenty-four Parganá, xlii. 399; Unáo, xlii. 435; Vizagapatam, xlii. 497; Wardhá, xlii. 528; Wán, xlii. 546.

Chopda. *See* Chopra.  
 Chope, coal-field in Bengal, ili. 456.  
*See* Hazáribágh District.  
 Chopra, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ili. 456, 457.  
 Chozra, town in Káthiawár, ili. 457.  
 Chorángla, petty State in Bombay, ili. 457.

Choráí, Sub-division of Bombay, ili. 457, 458.  
 Chotá Nágpur. *See* Chutlá Nágpur.  
 Choti, town in Punjab, ili. 458.  
 Chotla, petty State in Káthiawár, ili. 458.  
 Chowghat. *See* Chaughat.  
 Christianity in India (100 to 1881 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. chap. ix. pp. 229-267; coeval with Buddhism for 900 years, 229; origin of, in India, 229; Syrian Christians in India, 230; the three legends of St. Thomas, 230-233; wide meaning of India in the writings of the Christian Fathers, 233, 234; first glimpse of Indian Christians (190), 234; ancient Roman trade with India, 234; Jew Settlements in ancient Malabar, 234, 235; Indian Christians (190-547), as described by Pantænus, Hippolytus, and Cosmas Indicopleustes, 235; Nestorian Church in Asia, 235, 236; Nestorianism and Buddhism side by side for 1000 years, 236; wide diffusion of the Nestorian Church, 236, 237; the 'Thomas Christians' of Persia and of India, 237; localization of the legend of St. Thomas, 237-239; embassy of Alfred the Great to India (833), 239; troubles of the ancient Indian Church, 240; the Nestorian St. Thomas Christians of Malabar, a powerful and respected military caste, 240, 241; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, 241; Synod of Diamper (1599), 241, 242; Malabar Christians freed from Portuguese oppressions by the Dutch, 242, 243; Jacobite and Syrian Christians in Malabar, 243; extinction of Nestorianism in Malabar, 243, 244; early Portuguese missionaries identified with Portuguese aggressions, 244; Xavier and the Jesuits (1542), 244, 245; work done by the Madras Jesuits, 245, 246; early Jesuit stations in India, 246; conquest and conversion the basis of Portuguese Indian rule, 246, 247; parochial organization of Portuguese India, 247; Jesuit station of Thánn (1550), its Christian craftsmen and cultivators, 247, 248; Jesuit rural organization, 248; Cochín, a Jesuit collegiate city, 248, 249; Jesuit itineraries and conversions, 250, 251; the Malabar Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251; caste questions among Malabar Christians, 251, 252; Christian martyrdoms, 252, 253; establishment of the Inquisition at Goa, 253, 254; *autos da fé*, 254; persecutions and aggressions by Portuguese, 254; Goa Inquisition abolished (1812), 254; suppression of the Jesuits (1759), 254,

255; their re-establishment (1814), 255; organization of Roman Catholic Missions in India, 255; separate jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics, 257; the Vempoli vicariate in Travancore, 257; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians, 257; statistics of Roman Catholic population of India, 258; Roman Catholic progress, 259; Pontifical Mission, 259; Catholic colleges and schools, 259; first Protestant Missions in India, 259, 260; vernacular translation of the Bible (1725), 260; Protestant missionaries in Tanjore, Calcutta, and Serampur, 260; opposition of the East India Company to Missions, 260; Bishopric of Calcutta, 261; other Indian sees, 261; Presbyterian and other Protestant Missions, 261; statistics of Protestant Missions, 261, 262; increase of native Protestants, 262, 263; extended use of native agency, 263; rapid development of school work of Protestant Missions, 262, 263; general statistics of Christian population in India, 263, 264; Protestant denominational statistics, 264, 265; Indian Ecclesiastical establishment, 266, 267. *Local notices*—Christian population especially numerous or otherwise noteworthy in Agra, i. 76; Ahmadabad, i. 86; Ahmadnagar District, i. 100, city, i. 109; Akhyab, i. 154; Allahabad District, i. 188, city, i. 195; Ambala, i. 226; Amherst, i. 237; Anandapur (Christian village), i. 272; Anjengo, i. 291; North Arcot, i. 314, 315; South Arcot, i. 322, 323; Assam, i. 358, 359; Atdar, i. 382; Bakarganj, i. 443; Bangalore District, ii. 61, city, ii. 69; Bareilly, ii. 141; Bassein (Wasal), ii. 191; Bassein District, ii. 196, town, ii. 201; Behar, ii. 225; Belghum, ii. 232; Bellary District, ii. 243, town, ii. 250; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 295; Bettia, ii. 327, 328; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 80; Lower Burma, iii. 179, 180, 196; Calcutta, iii. 256; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cawnpur District, iii. 283, city, iii. 292; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Champaran, iii. 338; Chhagalpat, iii. 383; Chhagan Gobra (Christian village), iii. 394; Chittagong, iii. 438; Cochin State, iv. 4, town, iv. 11; Coimbatore District, iv. 16, 17, town, iv. 21; Coorg, iv. 35; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cuttack District, iv. 69, town, iv. 75; Dacca, iv. 83; Damán, iv. 103; Dehra Dún, iv. 172; Delhi, iv. 181; Dhárwar, iv.

259; Dindigul, iv. 301; Falakabad, iv. 383; Faridpur, iv. 401; Ferozpur, iv. 442; Ganjam, v. 5; Goa, v. 90; Godavari, v. 126; Berar, v. 267; Hanthawadi, v. 314; Hassan, v. 347, 348; Hienzada, v. 385; Howrah town, v. 464; Jabalpur District, vii. 33, city, vii. 37; Jalandhar, vii. 87; Kndár, vii. 285; Kaira, vii. 302; North Kanara, vii. 370, 371; South Kanara, vii. 378, 379; Karachi District, vii. 447, city, vii. 455; the Karens, viii. 6; Karnál, viii. 36, 37; Khándesh, viii. 154; Khási Hills, viii. 174; Kistna, viii. 229; Kolhapur, viii. 283; Kotáyam, viii. 310; Kumáun, viii. 352; Lahore, viii. 407, 408; Lohárdagá, viii. 480, 481; Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presidency, ix. 23-25, city, ix. 108; Madras, ix. 125; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Meerut District, ix. 386, town, ix. 393; Mergul, ix. 408; Monghyr, ix. 483, 484; Moradabad, ix. 507, 508; Multán, x. 6; Mysore State, x. 97, District, x. 117; Nadiyd, x. 132, 134; Nagarkoll, x. 158; Nagpur District, x. 169, city, x. 174; Násik, x. 229; Nagapatnam, x. 258; Nellore, x. 264; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372, 373; Ongole, x. 423, 424; Orissa, x. 434, 436, 437; Oudh, x. 497; Pálgat, x. 543; Patná, xi. 99; Peshawar District, xi. 142, city, xi. 159; Poona District, xi. 205, city, xi. 210; Punjab, xi. 274; Rangoon District, xi. 476, city, xi. 485; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; Rawál Pindi, xii. 26; Rürki, xii. 85; Sagar, xii. 104; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Salem District, xii. 159, town, xii. 166; Santál Pargannás, xii. 230, 231; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 347; Shimoga, xii. 401; Shwe-gyín, xii. 431; Siálkot, xii. 451; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 517, 519; Singhbhum, xii. 534, 535, 536; Tangasari, xiii. 180; Tanjore District, xiii. 184, 185, city, xiii. 194; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223, 224; Tavoy, xiii. 230, 231; Thána District, xiii. 252, 253, town, xiii. 258; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290; Tinnevellil, xiii. 302-304; Tiruvellá, xiii. 329; Tranquebar, xiii. 341; Travancore, xiii. 347, 348; Trichinopoly District, xiii. 358, city, xiii. 364; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Twenty-four Pargannás, xiii. 393; Utakamand, xiii. 452; Virarajendra-pet (Christian village), xiii. 477, 478; Vizagapatnam District, xiii. 490, town, xiii. 497. See also

- Catholics, Missions, and Syrian Christians.
- Christopher, Lt., R.N., his survey of the Maldive Islands (1834-35), ix. 249.
- Chronicle of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (footnote); 280, 281 (footnotes); 283 (footnote 1); 284 (footnote 1); 385 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote); 298 (footnote 1).
- Chronicles, The palm-leaf. *See* Palm-leaf chronicles, The.
- Chronological table of Governors, Governors-General, and Viceroy of India (1758-1885), article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Chronological table of Muhammadan conquerors and dynasties (1001-1857), article 'India,' vi. 271.
- Chronological tables of the various Kings, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, ii. 276-279.
- Chronology of early European travellers to India, article 'India,' vi. 356, 357 (footnote).
- Chrysolite rosaries, made at Kandahar, i. 39, vii. 391.
- Chudāngā, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iii. 458, 459.
- Chudāsamas, *idukārs* in Ahmadābād, descendants of Hindu dynasty of Junāgarh, i. 89.
- Chunār. *See* Chanar.
- Chunchangiri, hill in Mysore, iii. 459.
- Chunchankatta, dam across the Kāveri river in Mysore, iii. 459.
- Chundernagore. *See* Chandannagar.
- Chunian, town and taluk in Punjab, iii. 459.
- Chura, town and petty State in Kāthiāwār, iii. 460.
- Churāman, founder of the Jāt dynasty of Bhartpur, ii. 373.
- Churāman, village in Bengal, iii. 460.
- Churāman, port in Orissa, iii. 460, 461.
- Church Missionary Society. *See* Missions.
- Church of England Mission. *See* Missions.
- Churches (Christian) of interest—the oldest in Bengal, Bandel, ii. 57; old Roman Catholic (ruined) Bassein (Wasāi), ii. 192; in Calcutta, iii. 251-253; the Memorial, Cawnpur, iii. 292; old Portuguese at Calicut (1525), iii. 269; oldest European in India, Cochin, iv. 12, 13; old Syrian at Kōid-yam, viii. 370; oldest Protestant in India, Madras (1678), ix. 107; old Portuguese at Manori, ix. 339; Māpusa, ix. 343; Margão, ix. 345; Marmagão, ix. 348; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Syro-Roman at Sharretal, xii. 377; Memorial to Rev. T. Huntley, Sidlkot, xii. 445; Armenian, Surat, xiii. 134; old Portuguese, Trombay, xiii. 370; Vypln, xiii. 504.
- Churesar, petty State in Bombay, iii. 461.
- Chārjajira, town in Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chārū, town in Rājputāna, iii. 461.
- Chutiā, village in Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chutiā Nāgpur, Division of Bengal, iii. 461.
- Chutiā Nāgpur Tributary States, petty Native States in Bengal, iii. 461-465; population, 462-464; administrative history, 464-466.
- Chutiya, semi-Hindulized tribe in Assam, iii. 466, 467. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 430; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibsāgar, xii. 461, 463.
- Cigars, made in Lower Burma, iii. 190; Trichinopoly, xiii. 361, 365.
- Cinchona cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 509-511; introduction of plant, 509; the plantations in S. India and at Darjiling, 509, 510; statistics of output and financial results, 510, 511. *Local notices*—Anjūnād, i. 292; Kallhatti in Babā Bādan, i. 403; Bengal, ii. 271 and 305; Billigiri-rangan, ii. 457; Coorg, iv. 37; Dālingkot, iv. 98; Darjiling, iv. 136, 137; Kallhatti in Kadūr, vii. 287; Madras, ix. 34, 35, 86; Merkara, viii. 413; Mysore, x. 102; Nilgiri Hills, x. 316-318; Ochterlongy valley, x. 421; Shewaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sitang, xiii. 27; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Utkamand, xiii. 454; Yedenāiknād, xiii. 550.
- Cinnamon, found in Bhutan, ii. 414; Cachar, iii. 234; South Kānara, vii. 376; Khāsi Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Madras, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229, 230, 231; Nāgā Hills, x. 143; Nilgiri Hills, x. 306; Palni Mountains, xi. 19.
- Cirears, the Northern, historical name for tract of country in Madras, iii. 466-469.
- Circular Road Canal in Bengal, iii. 469.
- Cis-Sutlej States, tract of country in the Punjab, iii. 470, 471.
- Cities over 20,000 inhabitants, article 'India,' vol. vi. Appendix VIII, pp. 696, 697; over 50,000 inhabitants—Agra, i. 68-76; Ahmadābād, i. 82-93; Allgarh, i. 178; Allahābād, i. 195-199; Ambālā, i. 224-226; Anrīwar, i. 263-266; Bangalore, ii. 66-72; Bareilly, ii. 145-147; Baroda, ii. 170-173; Bellary, ii. 250, 251; Benares, ii. 262-267; Bhāgalpur, ii. 352, 353; Bhartpur, ii. 375-377; Bombay, iii. 73-84; Calcutta, iii. 239-268; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Cawnpur, iii. 289-293; Chāprā, iii.

- 271-273; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 89-92; Darbhanga, iv. 126-128; Delhi, iv. 185-197; Farukhabad, iv. 417; Gaya, v. 53; Gorakhpur, v. 172, 173; Haiderabad, v. 252-258; Howrah, v. 464, 465; Indore, vii. 8-10; Jaipur, vii. 59-61; Jalandhar, vii. 91, 92; Kabul, vii. 267-275; Kámbhí, vii. 366, 367; Kandahar, vii. 389-398; Karachi, vii. 452-460; Khatmandu, viii. 181-185; Lahore, viii. 414-419; Lucknow, viii. 503-518; Madras, ix. 102-119; Madras, ix. 132-135; Mandalay, ix. 287-291; Maulmain, ix. 370-372; Meerut, ix. 392-394; Mirzapur, ix. 461, 462; Monghyr, ix. 489, 490; Moradabad, ix. 513, 514; Multán, x. 11-13; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Mysore, x. 122-124; Nagpur, x. 173-175; Nainital, x. 258, 259; Palná, xi. 106-114; Peshawar, xi. 158-160; Poona, xi. 210-214; Rampur, xi. 459; Rangoon, xi. 481-488; Rawal Pindi, xii. 36-38; Saharanpur, xii. 124, 125; Salem, xii. 166; Shalijahánpur, xii. 355-357; Sholapur, xii. 420-422; Srinagar, xiii. 75-77; Surat, xiii. 132-136; Tanjore, xiii. 194-196; Trichinopoly, xiii. 363-365.
- Cities, Ruined:**—Chandrawati, near Mount Abú, i. 8; in Afghanistan, i. 53; in Afghan-Turkistan, i. 56; Agroha, i. 78; Ahár, i. 81; Ajodhya, i. 134, 135; Amber, i. 228; Aror, i. 332; Asarhar, i. 337; Atáfi, i. 375; Badrúbat, i. 410; Bajwára, i. 439; Barkhar, ii. 156; Barkur, ii. 156; Bassána, ii. 176; Basur, ii. 190; Bavel, ii. 217; Bhadravár, ii. 340; Bhadravati, near Bhainsror, ii. 356; Bhám, ii. 358; Bhambore, ii. 359; Bhándak, ii. 359; Bilkrampur, ii. 444; Bilráni, ii. 459; Brahmanabad, iii. 91; Champáner, iii. 333, 334; Chanderi, iii. 358; in Delhi District, iv. 179, 189; Deogarh, iv. 202; at Dheri Shahan, iv. 269, 270; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Garhgáon, v. 14, 15; Gaur, v. 35-41; Old Goa, v. 108; Golconda, v. 143, 144; Gorághat, v. 163; Hampi, v. 306-308; Harappa, v. 319; Hastinapur, v. 352; in Ilahing, v. 435; Ilumcha, v. 501, 502; Ikkeri, v. 508; Irich, vii. 23, 24; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Kamátpur, vii. 351; Kálmházar, viii. 80, 81; Kámpur, viii. 82; Káyal, viii. 107, 108; Khajuráhu, viii. 140, 141; Kolke, viii. 302, 303; Málbang, ix. 187, 188; Malot, ix. 263; Mandáwar, ix. 292, 293; Mandogari, ix. 308, 309; Mandor, ix. 309; Mánikpur, ix. 321; Múdbkiri, ix. 525; Múnj, x. 15; Nalchha, x. 182; Panduah (Ilágh), xi. 39; Panduah (Maldah), xi. 39-42; Rájágrha, xi. 380, 381; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Rángamáti, xi. 469; Rangpur (Assam), xi. 501, 502; Rápri, xi. 511; Sábhar, xii. 88; Sahet Mahet or Srávasti, xii. 126-134; Sāngala, xii. 213, 214; Sankla, xii. 223, 224; Sátgáon, xii. 286; in Shilmoga, xii. 402, 403; Simráon, xii. 501, 502; Subalgarh, xiii. 83; Sugh, xiii. 87, 88; Talamba, xiii. 163; Tándán, xiii. 175, 176; in Thar and Párkar, xiii. 267; Tiravakaraí, xiii. 328; Uchh, xiii. 400; Old Udnipur, xiii. 413; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Citron, in Upper Burma, iii. 210.
- Civil Engineering Colleges, Howrah, v. 465; Rúrki, xii. 86; Sibpur, xii. 458, 459.
- Clarke, Gen. Sir Alfred, acting Governor-General (1798), ii. 279.
- Clarke, Lt., killed at Mángrol (1821), monument to, ix. 317.
- Clay figures, made at Krishnagar, viii. 317; Poona, xi. 213.
- Clay, Porcelain. See Kaolin.
- Cleghorn, Dr., his *Forests and Gardens of Southern India*, referred to, ix. 81.
- Cleveland, Augustus, Collector of Bhágnpur, where he died (1785), ii. 345; monuments to him there, ii. 348, 352; and at Karnagarh, viii. 18; his Hill Rangers, quartered at Karnagarh, viii. 17; author of the non-regulation system by his rules for the Páharas, xii. 228.
- Climate. See the section, Medical aspects, at the end of the articles on the various Districts, the principal Native States, and large cities; and especially Mount Abú, i. 6; Aden, i. 20; Afghanistan, i. 37, 38; Assam, i. 372, 373; Baluchistan, ii. 35, 36; Baroda, ii. 169; Bengal, ii. 321, 322; Bhután, ii. 415; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72, city, iii. 83, 84; Lower Burma, iii. 207, 208; Calcutta, iii. 260; Central Provinces, iii. 321-323; Cochin, iv. 9, 10; Coorg, iv. 41, 42; Dárjiling, iv. 139; Gwalior, v. 228, 229; Haidarabad State, v. 243, 244; Berár, v. 260, 261; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 285; Jalpur, vii. 58; Jodhpur, vii. 245, 246; Karachi, vii. 450, 451; Kashmir, viii. 75, 76; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, city, ix. 119; Mahabaleshwar, ix. 143; Maldive Islands, ix. 252; Mandalay, ix. 291; Manipur, ix. 333, 334; Nagpur, x. 172; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; N.-W. Provinces, x. 403, 404; Orissa, x. 467, 468; Oudh, x. 510; Poona, xi. 213; Punjab, xi. 291, 292; Rájputána, xi. 421-423; Rangoon, xi. 481; Shevarey

- Hills, xii. 384, 385; Shillong, xii. 399; Simla, xii. 495; Sind, xii. 524, 525; Spiti, xiii. 73; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Travancore, xiii. 353; Trichinopoly, xiii. 363; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 448; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Clive, Robert, 1st Lord, struggle with Duplex in the Karnatik, article 'India,' vi. 378, 379; defence of Arcot, 379; recapture of Calcutta, 381, 382; battle of Plassey and its results, 382; his *fighr*, 383, 384; appointed Governor of Bengal, 384; his second Governorship, 386; his partition of the Gangetic valley, 387; grant of the *diwán* of Bengal, 387; reorganization of the Company's service, 387. *Local notices*—Took Aligarh (1756), i. 179; defence of Arcot (1751), i. 309, 310; took Arni (1751), i. 332; and Baj-Baj (1756), i. 438; Governor of Bengal (1765-67), ii. 278; stormed Angria's strongholds (1756), iii. 38; retook Calcutta (1757), iii. 242; began the new Fort William, iii. 242; tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; took Chengalpat (1752), iii. 389; in the Northern Circars, iii. 469; took Conjevaram (1751), iv. 27; and Covelong, iv. 44; in command at Cuddalore (1755), iv. 46; and at Fort St. David's (1756), iv. 162; his narrow escape at siege of Devikota (1749), iv. 234; sent Col. Forde to the Northern Circars (1759), v. 3; joined by Moráí Ráo in relief of Arcot, v. 160; defeated the French at Káveripáik (1752), viii. 105; took Vizladrág (1756), viii. 263, xiii. 499; importance of the defence of Arcot to Madras, ix. 12; quoted on Murshidábád, x. 23; held first English *Punya* or settlement of the revenues of Bengal there (1766), x. 37; his victory of Plassey (1757), xi. 193, 194; took Tanna (1756), xiii. 198; and Trimeri (1751), xiii. 297; went to Arcot to draw off Chánda Sáhib from Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; was granted the Twenty-four Parganás (1759), with reversion to the Company, xiii. 390; nearly captured by the French at Viruddhachalam (1751), xiii. 480; got the *farmán* for the Northern Circars (1765), xiii. 485.
- Clive, and Lord, Governor of Madras (1798-1803), ix. 67.
- Close, Col. Barry, refused help to Nawáb of Bhopál, ii. 404; Closepet named after him, iii. 471; commanded the advance on Sironj, then held by Amir Khán (1809), xi. 1. 8.
- Closepet, town and *iduk* in Mysore, iii. 471, 472.
- Cloth. *See* Cotton-weaving.
- Cloth of gold. *See* Brocade.
- Clyde, Lord. *See* Campbell, Sir Colin.
- Coal and coal mining, article 'India,' vi. 41; 619; history of Bengal coal mining, 619, 620; coal in the Central Provinces, 620, 621; Rániganj coal-fields, 621; outlying coal-beds, 621, 622; future of Indian coal, 622; geology of Indian coal-fields, 636, 637. *Local notices*—Found in Afghanistan, i. 37; Angul, i. 290; Assam, i. 347, 348; Ballálpur, ii. 17; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwán, ii. 127, 133, 134; Baurgarh, ii. 217; Beiladandol, ii. 223; Bengál, ii. 271, 273, 274; Betúl, ii. 329, 332; Biliápur, ii. 452; Bishampur, iii. 17, 18; Bokaro, iii. 33; in hills above Jaitpur, iii. 166; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 300; Champáran, iii. 337; Chánda, iii. 349; Cháing Bhakár, iii. 366; Chaunkilángá, iii. 375, 376; Cherra Punjil, iii. 393; Chhindwár, iii. 399; Chitá Rewa, iii. 429; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Choep, iii. 456; Cutch, iv. 60; Daltonganj, iv. 100; Dárljing, iv. 130, 138; Darrangirí, iv. 150; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dihohá-khál, iv. 270; Dishing, iv. 288; Gáingyur, iv. 478; Gáro Hills, v. 26; on the Ghugus, v. 76; Haidarábád, v. 241; Herár, v. 260; Hazárikágh, v. 378; Hienzain, v. 384; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Itkurí, vii. 28; Jabálpur, vii. 34, 35; Jámuka Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur (Assam), vii. 61; Jamuná river, vii. 136; Jeliam, vii. 167, 168, 175; Jhará, vii. 228, 229; Kangra, vii. 412; Karanpurá, vii. 468, 469; Karharbárl, viii. 8, 9; Kashmir, viii. 67; Khárl Hills, viii. 173; Korla, viii. 296; Korel, viii. 297; Kynuk-pyá, viii. 386; Lá-ká-dong, viii. 423, 424; Lakhimpur, viii. 427, 435, 436; Lohárdágá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 5; Mahádeo river, ix. 154; Deori on the Little Mahánadi, ix. 164; Mákhám, ix. 216; Mánbhúm (Jhará), ix. 284; Manápur, ix. 324; Mao-bé-harkár, ix. 343; Mao-don, ix. 343; Mao-san-rám, ix. 343; Mergul, ix. 407; Nágá Hill, x. 144; Narsinghpur, x. 222; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nong-atolu, x. 354; Nowgong, x. 407; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Rájmahál Hills, xi. 391; Ráigarh, xi. 466; Rániganj, xi. 503-506; Ráwal Pindl, xii. 22; Rewá, xii. 46; Saffrál river, xii. 99; the Salt Range, xii. 171; the Sameswari river, xii. 189, 190; Santál Parganá, xii. 227, 234; Sargúja, xii. 267; Shella, xii. 378; Sher river, xii. 379; Shwegyin, xii. 430; Sháwal, xii. 453; Shíságar, xii. 460; Sijm, xii. 477; Sitá-



- rāmpur, xlii. 39; Sylhet, xlii. 145; Tācher, xlii. 164; Tapasi, xlii. 199; Udaipur (Bengal), xlii. 411; Warora, xlii. 532; Wān, xlii. 538, 544.
- Coalition of Vishnuism with Islām in Kabir's teaching, article 'India,' vi. 219.
- Coal-miners, High wages of, in Bardwān, li. 133.
- Coasting trade of India and coast shipping, article 'India,' vi. 583-586.
- Cobalt in Rājputāna, article 'India,' vi. 626. *Local notices*—Jaipur, vii. 52; Rājputāna, xl. 401; Khetri in Shāikhawāt, xli. 371.
- Cobra di Capello, The, article 'India,' vi. 660.
- Cocanáda, town, port, and Sub-division in Madras, lii. 472.
- Cochin, State in S. India, iv. 1-10; physical aspects, 1, 2; history, 2-4; population, 4, 5; agriculture, 5, 6; commerce and manufactures, 6, 7; means of communication, 7; religious and other institutions, 7, 8; natural calamities, 8; administration, 8, 9; medical aspects, 9, 10.
- Cochin, *ditto* in Madras, iv. 10, 11.
- Cochin, town in Madras, iv. 11-13; history, 11-13; the Jesuit Collegiate city of the 16th century, vi. 248-250; first establishment of Portuguese factory at (1500), vi. 358.
- Cochineal, in Dhenkālā, iv. 269; North Kānara, viii. 372.
- Cock-fighting, a favourite amusement in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
- Cokerell, Mr., murdered at Bānda during Mutiny (1857), viii. 56.
- Cocks, Mr. A. H., special commissioner, was unable to clear Bāda of mutineers (1857), iv. 362.
- Cocoa-nut palms, in the Agoada headland, i. 59; Alsbāgh, i. 166; Amalāpūram, i. 207; Amherst, i. 239; Amrāpur, i. 251; Anantāpur, i. 277; Andaman Islands, i. 286; South Arcot, i. 323; Arkalgad, i. 330; Bārkarganj, i. 441, 445; Bangalore, li. 63; Bellāpatam, li. 239; Bellary, li. 245; Bombay, iii. 45; Buddhal, iii. 128; Callmere Point, iii. 270; Chengalpāt, iii. 380; Chik-nāyakanhalli, iii. 411; Chitaldrāg, iii. 426; Cochin, iv. 2, 5; the Cocos Islands, iv. 13; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Dacca, iv. 85; Diu, iv. 305; Goa, v. 92, 93; Gōdāvari, v. 122; Hassan, v. 349; Ilonavalli, v. 439; Ilowrah, v. 463; Janjīrā, vii. 139; North Kānara, vii. 369, 372; South Kānara, vii. 375, 380; Kānkānhalli, vii. 433, 434; Kārwar, vii. 53; Kolāba, viii. 260; the Konkan, viii. 289, 291; Kūmpta, 361; Kwn, viii. 382; the Laccadive Islands, viii. 393, 396; Madras, ix. 29, 30, 87; Madura, ix. 121; Madurantakam, ix. 135; Mahé, ix. 171; Malabar, ix. 230; the Maldive Islands, ix. 251; Mangalore, ix. 313; Mergui, ix. 409; Mysore State, x. 100, 102, District, x. 119; Nellore, x. 268; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295, 297; Noakhāl, x. 339, 347; Názvid, x. 420; Rāmeswaram, xl. 443; Rānāgiri, xli. 3, 4, 9; Salsette Island, xli. 169; Sandwip Island, xli. 210; Savanūr, xli. 293; Sāwantwārī, xli. 296; Shinoga, xli. 400; Tanjore, xlii. 180, 188; Travancore, xlii. 342, 349; Trichinopoly, xlii. 360; Tripunathoral, xlii. 367; Tūmkūr, xlii. 376, 378, 381; Vengurla, xlii. 469; Yellāpur, xlii. 553.
- Cocos, The, islands in the Bay of Bengal, iv. 13, 14.
- Coffee cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 502-504; its introduction into India, 502; area under cultivation, 502, 503; suitable sites for gardens, 503; processes of preparation, 503, 504; exports of, 575. *Local notices*—Aigūr, i. 111; Anamālā Hills, i. 271; Anantāgiri, i. 273; Anjīnād, i. 292; Bāba Bādan, i. 401, 402; Balasor (Banāsura), ii. 11; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Chikālda, iii. 408; Chikmagalūr, iii. 411; Cochin, iv. 5, 6; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coonoor, iv. 28; Coorg, iv. 31, 32, 33, 36, 37; Dovála, iv. 231; Galikonda Hills, iv. 461; Gōdalūr, v. 176; Hassan, v. 348, 349; Jambūr, vii. 121; Kādūr, vii. 286, 287; North Kānara, vii. 372; South Kānara, vii. 382; Kīggaī-nad, viii. 216; Kolakambāli, viii. 272; Koppa, viii. 294; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Maile, viii. 539; Madras, ix. 31, 32, 85, 86; Madura, ix. 120, 129; Malabar, ix. 229, 231; Mānantavādī, ix. 274; Manjarābād, ix. 334; Merkāra, ix. 413; Mysore, x. 100, 101, 102; Nānguneri, x. 196; Nanjarāpatnā, x. 197; Nellāmpatī Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Ochterlony valley, x. 421; Pādināknād, x. 525; Palni Mountains, xl. 19; Pālpāre, xl. 20; Pīrmāid, xl. 186; Rāyavālasa, xli. 41; Salem, xli. 166; Sāwantwārī, xli. 296; Shenkotta, xli. 379; Shovarooy Hills, xli. 383, 384; Shimoga, xli. 403; Taung-ngu, xlii. 225; Tavoy, xlii. 231; Tinnevellī, xlii. 306; Travancore, xlii. 349; Wālnād, xlii. 510; Yedēnāknād, xlii. 550; Yeluvavīrā, xlii. 554; Yerūd, xlii. 556.
- Coimbatore, District in Madras, iv. 14-21; physical aspects, 14, 15; history, 15, 16; population, 16, 17; agriculture,



- 17-19; natural calamities, 19; commerce and trade, 19, 20; administration, 20; medical aspects, 20, 21.
- Coimbatore, *idruk* in Madras, iv. 21.
- Coimbatore, town in Madras, iv. 21, 22.
- Coins, Indo-Scythian, dug up at Asardr, i. 337; Greek and Indo-Bactrian at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Indo-Scythian at Dipalpur, iv. 304; Gujrat, v. 189; Harappa, v. 319; Bactrian in Hazara, v. 360; Greco-Bactrian at Jalalpur, vii. 81; gold at Kalinga-patam, vii. 330; Greek at Mong, ix. 478; Greco-Bactrian at Multan, x. 4; Roman at Nellore, x. 272; Greek at Rawal Pindi, xii. 36; gold at Tandavolu in Repalli, xii. 44; Sandoway, xii. 201; Sardi Aghat, xii. 249; Shorkot, xii. 424; Greco-Bactrian at Sonpat, xiii. 62; Sumerpur, xiii. 107; Tamilak, xiii. 172.
- Cole fibre matting, Manufacture of, at Alleppi, i. 200; South Arcot, i. 326; Bombay, iii. 59; Cochlin, iv. 7; Goa, v. 94; South Kanara, vii. 382, ix. 54; Laccadive Islands, viii. 394; Maldive Islands, ix. 251.
- Coke, Gen., his operations in Budlaun (1858), iii. 119; suggested Cherat as a sanitarium (1853), iii. 391.
- Coldba. *See* Kolaba.
- Colbert, J. B., reconstituted the French East India Company (1664), iv. 451.
- Colebrooke's *Essays*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 191 (footnote 2).
- Colebrooke, Mr., Resident at Nagpur (1798-1802), x. 167.
- Colepett. *See* Amatti.
- Coleroon, mouth of the Kaveri in Madras, iv. 22.
- Colgong, town in Bengal, iv. 22, 23.
- Collegal, town and *idruk* in Madras, iv. 23.
- Colleges and high schools, article 'India,' vi. 476, 477. *Local notices of the principal colleges*—Agra, i. 67, 70; Ajmere (the Mayo), i. 130; Aligarh, i. 178; Allahabad (the Muir), i. 193, 198; Bareilly, ii. 147; Baroda, ii. 169; Batála (C. M. S.), ii. 216; Benares (Queen's and Jai Narayan's), ii. 266, 267; Berhampur, ii. 325, x. 30; Bikaner (Dungar Singh's), ii. 442; Bombay Presidency (Elphinstone, Deccan, Gujarat, and Rajaram), iii. 71; Bundelkhand (Rajkumar), iii. 154; Calcutta, iii. 259; Howrah (Engineering), iii. 259, v. 465; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 88, 92; Húglí, v. 497; Indore (Rajkumar), vii. 8; Jaipur, vii. 54; Kolhapur, viii. 284; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 135; Lahore, viii. 412; Lucknow (the Canning and Martinière), viii. 517, x. 509; Madras, ix. 116; Calicut, ix. 234; Mangalore (Roman Catholic), ix. 314; Masulipatam (the Noble), ix. 354; Midnapur, ix. 432; Mysore, x. 121; Nagpur (the Morris), x. 174; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 400, 401; Nowgong (Rajkumar), x. 416; Patná, xi. 105, 109; Collegiate school (the Edwardes), Peshawar, xi. 156, 160; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Poona (the Deccan and Science), xi. 209, 213, 214; Rajamahendri, xi. 382; Rajkot (Rajkumar), xi. 389; Rampur Beaulah (the Rajshahi), xi. 438; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratlam, xii. 2; Rurki (the Thomason Civil Engineering), xii. 86; Saldapet (Agricultural), xii. 140, 141; Sardhana (St. John's, Roman Catholic), xii. 266; Serampur (Baptist), xii. 318; Silpur (Engineering), xii. 458, 459; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Trivandrum, xiii. 352, 369; Mavelikara in Travancore, xiii. 352; Trichinopoly (St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic), xiii. 369; Vizagapatam (the Vizianagaram), xiii. 496.
- Collet, Joseph, Governor of Madras (1717-20), ix. 67.
- Collins, Col. John, left Sindia's camp at Mulakpur (1803), and thus opened war, ix. 259.
- Colonelganj, town in Oudh, iv. 23, 24.
- Colonelganj, river mart in Bengal, iv. 24.
- Colquhoun, Mr., his trade journey from China to Burma (1881), iii. 200, 201.
- Culvin, John, Lt.-Governor N.-W. Provinces, died while besieged in Agra during the Mutiny (1857), i. 70.
- Culvin, Major, carried out works of W. Jumna Canal, vii. 259; E. Jumna Canal, xii. 114.
- Combaconum, town and *idruk* in Madras, iv. 24.
- Combermere, Lord, took Bhartpur (1827), ii. 374.
- Comercolly. *See* Kumarkhali.
- Comillah, town in Bengal, iv. 24, 25.
- Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, by Dean Vincent, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- Commerce and Navigation of the Erythraean Sea, by J. M'Crinle, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 166 (footnotes 1 and 2); 356 (footnote).
- Commerce and trade, article 'India,' vi. chap. xix. pp. 555-597. Ancient and mediæval trade of India, 555; function of modern Indian trade, 555, 556; sea-borne trade impossible under the Mughals, 556; growth of trading and industrial cities under British rule, 556, 557; summary of Indian exports (1700-1885), 558; India's balance of

- trade, 558, 559; the Home charges, 559; India's yearly trade savings, 559; the chief Indian ports of export trade, 559, 560; early Portuguese trade, 560; Dutch monopoly of eastern trade, 560; early English factories and advance of English trade, 560, 561; Company's trade in 1834, 561, 562; abolition of inland duties (1836-48), 562; growth of Indian foreign trade (1840-84), 562, 563; Indian trade statistics (1878-85), 563-565; Suez Canal trade, 564; tabular statistics of import and export trade (1882-83), 566, 567; Manchester cotton goods import trade, 565-568; treasure, import of, and proportion of gold to silver, 568, 569; raw cotton export trade, 569, 570; jute exports, 570, 571; rice export trade, 572; rice export duty, 572, 573; wheat trade and exports, 573; oil-seeds, 573, 574; indigo, safflower, myrobolama, turmeric, and lac, 574, 575; tea and coffee exports, 575; exports of cotton and jute manufactures, 575, 576; India's trade with different countries, 577-580; growth of Suez Canal trade, 581; Sir R. Temple's Minute on the balance of Indian trade, 581-583; coasting trade and shipping of India, 583-586; frontier trade, 586; trans-frontier trade with Afghanistan, Central Asia, Nepal, Tibet, Burma, and Siam, 586-590; internal trade of India, 591; trading castes in Southern and Northern India, 591, 592; local trade of India, village money-lenders, travelling brokers, religious fairs, etc., 592, 593; internal trade the chief safeguard against famine, 593, 594; normal action of internal trade, 594; Provincial statistics of internal trade, 594, 595; trade of Patna city, 595, 596; the village mart of Dongargarh, 596; rural fair at Katgola, 596, 597. *See also* Exports and Imports, Foreign trade, River-borne trade, and Sea-borne trade, and the Section on the subject in the several District articles.
- Common origin of European and Indian religions, vi. 76.
- Common shrines of various faiths, article 'India,' vi. 203, 204; Muhammadan and Hindu worship at St. Thomas' shrine in Madras, 238. *Local notices*—Badram Ghat, i. 437; Pallitana, xi. 5; Saint Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Sakhi Sarwar, xii. 145, 146; Upray, xiii. 449.
- Communication, Means of. *See* special section in each District article.
- Comorin, headland in Madras, iv. 25; cape at southernmost extremity of India, vi. 3.
- Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language*, by Hicernle and Grlerson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 336 and footnote; 337 (footnote 1); 341 and footnote; 344 (footnote).
- Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*, by Bishop Caldwell, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 66, 67, and footnotes; 173 (footnote 2); 240 (footnote 1); 327 (footnotes 2 and 3); 328 (footnote); 330 (footnote 2); 332 (footnote); 340 (footnote 2); 369 (footnote).
- Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages*, by Hicernle, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 336 and footnote; 337 (footnote 1).
- Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, by Beames, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 67 (footnote); 103 (footnote); 335; 337 (footnote 2).
- Compensation for disturbance on eviction in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 445.
- Complexity of the Hindu caste system, article 'India,' vi. 192-194.
- Condavil. *See* Kondavil.
- Condition of the people, Material. *See* the Agricultural section of the several District articles, and for more lengthened notices, special sections, or paragraphs on this subject—Ahmadnagar, i. 105; Ajmere-Merwār, i. 124; Assam, i. 361; Bākarganj, i. 444; Basti, ii. 211; Bengal, ii. 300-302; Bhandāra, ii. 363; Bīrbhūm, iii. 4, 5; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Lower Burna, iii. 185-189; Cawnpur, iii. 284, 285; Champāran, iii. 339, 340; Cuttack, iv. 71, 72; Dacca, iv. 84; Darrang, iv. 146, 147; Dehra Dun, iv. 174, 175; Dhārwar, iv. 260; Dindāpur, iv. 293, 294; Etah, iv. 362, 363; Etawah, iv. 375; Faizābād, iv. 385; Faridpur, iv. 402; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Ganjām, v. 7; Garhwāl, v. 21; Goa, v. 94; Gonda, v. 153; Gurdāspur, v. 210; Gurgaon, v. 218-220; Herd, v. 269; Hamirpur, v. 302; Hazāribāgh, v. 374; Jalaun, vii. 99; Jalpāiguri, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhānsi, vii. 224; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Kāmrap, vii. 361; Kangra, vii. 418; Khāal and Jaintia Hills, viii. 175, 176; Kotah, viii. 306; Lucknow, viii. 432; Lohārdāg, viii. 483, 484; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 36; Maimansingh, ix. 196; Maldah, ix. 243, 244; Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Mānbhūm, ix. 282; Meerut, ix. 388; Monghyr, ix. 486; Moradābād, ix. 509; Muttra, x. 49;

- Muzaffargarh, x. 62; Nágpur, x. 170; Násik, x. 230, 231; Noákháíl, x. 346; N.-W. Provinces, x. 390; Nowgong, x. 410, 411; Oudh, x. 500; Pesháwar, xi. 152, 153; Purl, xi. 305, 306; Rangpur, xi. 495, 496; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 27; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 161; Sárán, xii. 254, 255; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 348, 349; Sibságar, xii. 465, 466; Sind, xii. 521; Singhbhúm, xii. 536, 537; Sirsá, xiii. 13, 14; Surat, xiii. 127; Sylhet, xiii. 151; Tipperah, xiii. 316, 317; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 395.
- Constance, Marquis de, defeated by Colonel Forde at Condore (1758), v. 124; succeeded Bussy as French commandant at Masulipatam, viii. 228; driven out of Rájámahendri by Forde, xi. 383.
- Conga dynasty, The, Solar kings in Salem, xii. 153, 154.
- Conjevaram, town and *táluk* in Madras, iv. 26, 27.
- Conolly, Capt., on the Province of Herát, v. 391; estimate of its revenue, v. 392.
- Conolly, Mr., Collector of Calicut, murdered there by Moplas (1855), iii. 269, ix. 323; founded first teak plantation in Malabar, near Beypur (1844), ix. 7.
- Contai, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 27.
- Constantius, The Emperor, sent an embassy to Aden (342 A.D.), i. 15.
- Conti, Nicolas, speaks of Káyal as Cahila and a pearl fishery, viii. 107; visited Pegu (1430), xi. 474.
- Control of India in England under the Company and under the Crown, article 'India,' v. 431.
- Convents, Roman Catholic, at Asansol, i. 337; Bandel, ii. 57; Calcutta, iii. 253; Calicut, iii. 269; Cochin, iv. 13; Dárrjiling, iv. 141; Entallí, iv. 354; Old Goa, v. 107; Káunthí, vii. 367; Lucknow, viii. 517; Mangalore, ix. 314; Tinneveli, xiii. 303; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vempol, xiii. 471, 472.
- Convict establishment in the Andaman Islands, i. 284.
- Conybeare, Mr., built the Vohar Reservoir for the water-supply of Bombay (1853), xiii. 466.
- Cook, Dr., asserts the Bráhuís to be Tartars, iii. 98; on the palace of Khelát, viii. 187.
- Coompta, *See* Kumpta.
- Coolies, Importation of, into Assam, i. 366; Lower Burma, iii. 193; Cachar, iii. 235; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; W. Dwará, iv. 335; Sibságar, xii. 468.
- Coolies, Exportation of, from Lohárdágn, viii. 479; Pámbam, xi. 23; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Tinneveli, xiii. 304.
- Coonoor, hill station in Madras, iv. 27, 28.
- Cooper, Mr., Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, defeated the mutineers of Meean Meer (July 1857), viii. 406, 407.
- Coorg, territory in S. India, iv. 28-42; history, 28-31; physical aspects, 31, 32; population, 33-36; agriculture, 36-38; manufactures and commerce, 38, 39; administration, 39, 41; medical aspects, 41, 42.
- Coorgs, The, their origin and history, iv. 29; their resistance to Haidar Ali and Tipú Sultan, iv. 30; annexation of Coorg by the Company, iv. 30, 31; their manners, appearance, dress, and language, iv. 34, 35.
- Coorla, *See* Kurla.
- Coote, Sir Eyre, defeat of Lally at Wandiwash (1761), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380; in the first Mysore war (1780), 392. *Local notices*—Took Alunjamai (1760), i. 163; and Arcot (1760), i. 310; and Arni (1782), i. 232; failed in his attack on Chilambaram (1781), iii. 413; occupied Chittúr (1781), iii. 454; took Karanguli (1759), vii. 466; his victory at Wandiwash, ix. 13, xiii. 518; and at Porto Novo, ix. 13, xi. 222; defeated Haidar Ali at Perumbakam (1781), xi. 136; wounded in attack on Perumakal (1759), xi. 140; took Pondicherry (1761), xi. 198; defeated Haidar Ali at Shollinghar (1781), xii. 422, 423; took Tripavár (1781), xiii. 367; took Vaidavár (1760), xiii. 461; took Wandiwash (1759), won victory there (1760), and twice relieved Mint there in the siege of 1780-83, xiii. 518.
- Cooum, river in Madras, iv. 42. *See* also Madras city.
- Cope, Capt., made a stand at Chilambaram (1740), iii. 412; after his failure to take Devikota, iv. 234.
- Copper and copper mining, article 'India,' vi. 42; 607; 625, 626. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 36; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118; Alwar, i. 203; Anantápúr, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; Badakshán, i. 407; Badvel, i. 412; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Banaganapalli, ii. 43; Bellary, ii. 241, 250; Bengal, ii. 271; Bhágalpur, ii. 345; Bikaner, ii. 439; Lalitpur in Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 337; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárrjiling, iv. 130, 138; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 208; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Garhwál, v. 22; Gurghón, v.

- 216; Hazaribagh, v. 378, 379; the Himalaya Mountains, v. 412; Jaipur, vii. 52; near Baxa in Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jehlam, vii. 167; Jhábua, vii. 194; Kálnahasti, vii. 321; Kángra, vii. 412, 413; Kámpagádi, vii. 440; Karnál, viii. 34; Kashmír, viii. 67; Khetri, viii. 200, xii. 371; Kistna, viii. 226; Kúlu, viii. 337; Kumdun, viii. 349; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Lohárdágn, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 6; Mattod, ix. 366; Mergul, ix. 407; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 261; Nepál, x. 278; Narnaul in Páulá, xi. 87; Pokri, xi. 195; Rájputána, xi. 401; the Santál Parganas, xii. 227; Sátára, xli. 276; Shwe-gyín, xli. 430; Sikkim, xli. 484; Singhána, xli. 529; Singhbhúm, xli. 531, 539; Sirmur, xli. 554; Siróhi, xlii. 2; Tavoy, xlii. 228; Trichinopoly, xlii. 355; Udnipur, xlii. 401; Vinukonda, xlii. 476.
- Copper and brass vessels and utensils. *See* Brass and copper vessels and utensils.
- Copper-chasing in Pesháwar, xi. 154.
- Corembu Gáonden, hills in Madras, iv. 42. *See* Kálmayannalai.
- Coriander seed, Cultivation of, at Ambála, i. 220; Coorg, iv. 37; Haldaráhád State, v. 245; Madras, ix. 30; Tinneveli, xlii. 306; Tipperah, xlii. 317.
- Coringa, town and port in Madras, iv. 42-43.
- Corn, Indian. *See* Maize.
- Cornelian. *See* Carnelian.
- Cornish, Dr., estimate of deaths during the Madras famine (1876-78), ix. 40; on the climate of Madras, ix. 119.
- Cornwallis, Marquis of (1786-93), article 'India,' vi. 392-394; his revenue reforms and the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 393; second Mysore war, 394; second administration of (1805), and his death after a few weeks in India, 399. *Local notices* — Took Bangalore, ii. 61, 68; Permanent Settlement of Bengal, ii. 279, 280; statue of, in Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251; saved Coorg by the third Mysore war, iv. 30; took Devanahalli (1791), iv. 232; gave back Gohad and Gwallor to Sindhia (1805), iv. 277; died at Gházipur (1805), where there is a monument to him, v. 71; his letter to the Nizám interpreting the treaty of 1789, v. 250, 251; took Hutri-durga (1791), v. 503; dismantled Maddú (1791), viii. 539; his war with Tipú, ix. 13; his statue at Madras, ix. 106; fixed revenue and judicial head-quarters of Bengal at Calcutta, x. 24; took Nandidrug (1791), x. 192; made commercial treaty with Nepál (1792), x. 286; stormed Ráulrug (1791), xi. 362; stormed Savandrug (1791), xii. 294; his advance on Seringapatam (1791), and siege (1792), xii. 319; made Vellore his base of operations during 1791, xlii. 468. *See also* Permanent Settlement.
- Coromandel, part of the eastern coast of Madras, iv. 43. *See* Chola.
- Coromandel, town in Madras, iv. 43.
- Corporate holdings of cultivated land in N.-W. Provinces and in the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 451.
- Corren, on the death and burial of Vasco da Gama at Cochin, iv. 12; made treaty of Martaban (1519), xl. 474.
- Cortellari, river in Madras, iv. 43.
- Corundum, found in Dhámapuram, iv. 251; Kadúr, vii. 283; Madras, ix. 6; Monghyr, ix. 480; Salem, xii. 153.
- Coryat, Thomas, walked from Jerusalem to Ajmere (1616), i. 121; visited Hardwar, which he calls capital of Siva, v. 332.
- Cosmos Indicopleustes' history of the Christian Church in Ceylon, and along the Malabar seaboard (547), article 'India,' vi. 235. *Local notices* — On Kalyán, vii. 347, ix. 166, 167; speaks of Malé, the root of Malabar, ix. 217; implies that the Maldivé Islands were inhabited, ix. 250; his Kalliena probably Kalyámapur, suburb of Udipi, xlii. 416.
- Cosquin, M. Emmanuel, *Revue des Questions Historiques*, liv. 56, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 157 (footnote 3); 152 (footnote 2).
- Cossimbázár, historic town in Bengal. *See* Kasimbázár.
- Cossipur, village in Bengal, iv. 43, 44.
- Cossye. *See* Kasal.
- Cotsford, Edward, founded fort and factory at Ganjam (1768), v. 3.
- Cotton-cleaning machines, in Thayet-myo, xlii. 284.
- Cotton cultivation and manufacture, article 'India,' vi. 491; the American war, its effects on Indian cotton growing, 491, 492; cotton districts in India, area under cultivation, and out-turn, 492, 493; cotton-cleaning, 494; imports of Manchester goods, 565, 566; exports of raw cotton, 569, 570; exports of manufactured cotton, 575; decline of cotton-weaving owing to Manchester competition, but still a domestic industry in India, 599-601; steam cotton mills in different Provinces, 611, 612; sound basis of Indian cotton manufacture, 611-613; exports

- of Bombay manufactured cotton to China and Africa, 613, 614; future prospect of Indian cotton manufactures, 614.
- Cotton, Cultivation of, in Agra, i. 64; Ajmere-Merwara, i. 125; Akola, i. 143, 144; Alahygarh-Tando, i. 161; Aligarh, i. 173; Allahabad, i. 189; Alur, i. 202; Alwar, i. 205; Ambala, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amjhera, i. 244; Amraoti, i. 247, 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Aundh, i. 384; Badakhshan, i. 407; Bahawalpur, i. 422; Bajana, i. 438; Balasnor, i. 460; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Bamra, ii. 42; Banaganapalli, ii. 43; Banda, ii. 50; Bankura, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bantwa, ii. 103; Bardwan, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 158 and 164; Barpali, ii. 174; Basim, ii. 186; Belgaum, ii. 234, 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Bhavnagar, ii. 380; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bilaspur, ii. 450; Bombay Presidency, iii. 53-55; Borasimbar, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 107; Buddun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldana, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Bundi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 191; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chandá, iii. 352; Chhapra, iii. 365; Chhindwara, iii. 401; Chitaldrug, iii. 425; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chitungong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Churn, iii. 460; Cochin, iv. 5; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Dacca, iv. 85, 90; Dair, iv. 92; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Ghazi Khan, iv. 214; Dera Ismail Khan, iv. 224; Dhár, iv. 246; Dharwar, iv. 262, 263; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dhruvadr, iv. 278; Durgapur, iv. 323; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etawah, iv. 367, 374; Farukhabad, iv. 413; Ferozpur, iv. 443; Garo Hills, v. 30, 31; Gaya, v. 49; Ghazipur, v. 67; Godipara, v. 116; Godavari, v. 127; Gondal, v. 157; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujranwala, v. 184; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdaspur, v. 211; Gurgaon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarabad, v. 245; Berar, v. 269, 270; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 280; Hamirpur, v. 302; Hardoi, v. 326; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hisar, v. 430; Hoshangabad, v. 446; Hoshiarpur, v. 455; Hugli, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jafarabad, vii. 39; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalalabad, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaldun, vii. 98; Jalpaiguri, vii. 113; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhansi, vii. 223; Junagarh, vii. 262; Kaira, vii. 304; Kaladgi, vii. 317, 318; Kalid, vii. 344; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karnal, vii. 24; Karnal, vii. 38; Karnal, vii. 46; Kathiawar, vii. 96; Kawardha, vii. 106; Khairagarh, vii. 130; Khairpur, vii. 136; Khândesh, vii. 156; Khâsi Hills, vii. 177; Kolhapur, vii. 281; Kondka, vii. 288; Koreh, vii. 297; Kotah, vii. 306; Kulpnâr, vii. 334; Kundun, vii. 354; Kundla, vii. 364; Kuram, vii. 369; Kurundwad, vii. 376; Lahore, vii. 410; Lakhari, vii. 441; Larkhana, vii. 463; Lathi, vii. 467; Limri, vii. 472; Lohara, vii. 474; Lohardaga, vii. 483; Ludhiana, vii. 522; Madras, ix. 28, 29, 31; Madura, ix. 129; Malinpur, ix. 208; Maldive Islands, ix. 251; Maler Kotla, ix. 255; Malin, ix. 256; Mallani, ix. 261; Western Malwa, ix. 269; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirat Hills, ix. 436; Mirat, ix. 440; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradabad, ix. 508; Morvi, ix. 519; Mudhol, ix. 527; Mul, ix. 538; Multan, x. 7; Multan, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 100, 103; Nabhna, x. 126; Nadlyâ, x. 135; Nagpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nasik, x. 232; Nawanganar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 266; Nimâr, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Ondli, x. 501; Palanpur Agency, x. 537; Palidana, xl. 3; Pandaria, xl. 35; Patanali, xl. 85; Patna District, xl. 101; Patna State, xl. 115; Peshawar, xl. 153; Phuljhar, xl. 168; Poona, xl. 207; Prome, xl. 231; Punjab, xl. 278; Puri, xl. 306; Radhanpur, xl. 342; Rajgarh, xl. 362; Rajpur, xl. 373; Rairakhol, xl. 378; Rajkot, xl. 388; Rajpura, xl. 392; Rajputana, xl. 418; Ramdrug, xl. 441; Rawal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohri, xii. 64; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sachin, xii. 88; Sadabad, xii. 90; Sagar, xii. 105; Saharnpur, xii. 120; Sallana, xii. 142; Sakti, xii. 148; Saleem, xii. 161; Sambhalpur, xii. 183; Sangli, xii. 218; Santal Parganas, xii. 232; Saran, xii. 255; Sarangarh, xii. 260; Sarangin, xii. 268; Satala, xii. 280, 281; Sattianpalli, xii. 290; Savanur, xii. 293; Sayla, xii. 299; Shâhabad, xii. 329; Shâhpur, xii. 365; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sidkoti, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Silsdagar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520, 522; Singhbhum, xii. 537;

- Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sitáman, xiii. 26; Sitápur, xii. 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tádpatrí, xiii. 159; Taráí, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Thuyet-myo, xiii. 284; Tigaráí, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Udaipur (Rájputána), xiii. 402; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Unao, xiii. 432; Virpur, xiii. 479; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wala, xiii. 514; Wánkáner, xiii. 518; Wáráhi, xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543.
- Cotton-dyeing. *See* Dyeing.
- Cotton-spinning factories, at Ankleswar, i. 293; Badnera (steam), i. 409; Broach, iii. 107; Dahhol, iv. 76; Dhárwár, iv. 263; Jalgaon (steam), vii. 104; Jambusar, vii. 122; Jodhla, vii. 134; in Khándesh (steam), viii. 157.
- Cotton import duties, Abolition of, vi. 468.
- Cotton-mills, Steam. *See* Steam cotton mills.
- Cotton presses or screws, at Agra, i. 65; Akola, i. 147; Aligarh, i. 178; Amráoti, i. 251; Badnera (steam), i. 409; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bhaunagar (steam), ii. 382; Broach (steam), iii. 108; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Chandrapur, iii. 357; Dhália (steam), iv. 282; Erode, iv. 357; Firozpur, iv. 447; Guntúr, v. 205; in Harár, v. 271; Hinganghát, v. 421, xiii. 527; Jalgaon (steam), vii. 104; Karáchi, vii. 453; Khámgaon, viii. 144; in Khándesh, viii. 157; Khúrja, viii. 212; Palladam, xi. 13; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Shegaon, xii. 377; Tuticorin (steam), xiii. 386; Wardhá, xiii. 529.
- Cotton-printing, at Aslánda, i. 340; Bággu, i. 420; Jahangirábád in Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Faizpur, iv. 389; Jambusar, vii. 122; Kadl, vii. 280; Kátra, vii. 306; Kheri, viii. 196; Masullipatam, ix. 354; Morása, ix. 516; Murnasapur, x. 16; Murgod, x. 17; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sitápur, xiii. 36; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Waso, xiii. 533.
- Cotton trade, Centres of, Maimána in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Akola, i. 147; Akot, i. 148; Amráoti, i. 251; Anjengáon, i. 290; Ankleswar, i. 293; Anwa, i. 295; Atrául, i. 380; Aurangábád, i. 388; Badnera, i. 409; Baral, ii. 176; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengal, ii. 311, 312; Beilgeri, ii. 327; Bhaunagar, ii. 382; Bombay, iii. 76, 77; Chopra, iii. 457; Cocanada, iii. 472; Deoli, iv. 203; Dháragáon, iv. 250; Dholera, iv. 271; Dhúllá, iv. 282; Digra, iv. 287; Faizpur, iv. 389; Gádarwára, iv. 457; Garag, v. 10; Háveri, v. 358; Hinganghát, v. 421; Hingoli, v. 422; Hubli, v. 467; Jalgaon, vii. 104; Jammalamadugu, vii. 129; Kanriyá, viii. 104; Khámgaon, viii. 143; Khúrja, viii. 212; Kúmpa, viii. 360, 361; Mánilkar Char, ix. 319; Mírpur Khás, ix. 451; Narsinghpur, x. 224; Nawábganj, x. 248; Patná, xi. 112; Plesangán, xi. 188; Raipur, xi. 378; Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 385; Ránilhennur, xi. 503; Sáhíwal, xii. 137; Saláya, xii. 149; Sankeasar, xii. 222; Sarsa, xii. 270; Saranang, xii. 271; Selu, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 315, 316; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Shegaon, xii. 377; in Sind, xii. 521; Surat, xiii. 134; Tádpatrí, xiii. 160; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 413; Vadagenhalli, xiii. 460; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wardhá, xiii. 529.
- Cotton, Weaving and manufacture of. *Local notices*—Abiraman, i. 3; Adoni, i. 26; Istálif in Afghánistán, i. 34; Aszalgarh, i. 57; Agm, i. 65; Agror, i. 78; Ahmadábád, i. 96; Ahmadnagar, i. 104; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 144; Alhábd, i. 165; Allpur, i. 181; Ambála, i. 222; Amethi Dungar, i. 231; Amráoti, i. 251; Anantapur, i. 278; Andhurgáon, i. 287; Anji, i. 292; Anúpsahr, i. 295; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 326; Armori, i. 331; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Aithni, i. 378; Attikuppa, i. 381; Bágalkot, i. 413; Bahraich, i. 432; Balasor, ii. 9; Balrampur, ii. 26; Banga, ii. 58; Bangalore, ii. 64; Bánkurá, ii. 85; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barágáon, ii. 117; Bárhá, ii. 149; Báslm, ii. 187; Batála, ii. 216; Behar, ii. 228; Belgaum, ii. 236; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengál, ii. 308, 309; Betúl, ii. 332; Bhagálpur, ii. 350; Bhandám, ii. 365; Bhándér, ii. 368; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bhém, ii. 386; Bhilwápur, ii. 401; Bhúján, ii. 414; Bijnaur (N.-W. P.), ii. 435; Bijnaur (Oudh), ii. 436; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bírblúam, iii. 9; Birlá, iii. 12; Bisalnagar, iii. 14; Bishnupur, iii. 16; Bíttaganta, iii. 20; Bombay, iii. 58; Borl, iii. 89; Bráhmápurí, iii. 93; Broach, iii. 114; Buldána, iii. 147; Burhánpur, iii. 165; Cnehar, iii. 235, 236; Cambay, iii. 272; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Central Provinces, iii. 319; Chakwá, iii. 327; Chámpa, iii. 332; Champáran, iii. 343; Chándá, iii. 354, 355; Chándpur, iii. 361; Chandrakona, iii. 364; Chengal-

- pat, iii. 387; Chhindwārā, iii. 402; Chicacole, iii. 407; Chiknāyakan-halli, iii. 411; Chikori, iii. 412; Chimūr, iii. 417; Chiniot, iii. 418; Chirāla, iii. 421; Chitaldrūg, iii. 426, 428; Chittagong, iii. 441; Closepet, iii. 471; Coimbatore, iv. 19; Coorg, iv. 38; Cuddalore, iv. 45; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cutch, iv. 62; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dahihā, iv. 76; Dacca, iv. 85; Dāin-hāt, iv. 95; Damān, iv. 103; Darbhanga, iv. 125; by the Lepchās in Dārjiling, iv. 137; Dāudnagar, iv. 158; Deoband, iv. 199; Deodar, iv. 200; Deori, iv. 205; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 218; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 225; Deulgāon Rājā, iv. 230; Dhandhūka, iv. 243; Dhanori, iv. 244; Dhāpewārā, iv. 245; Dhārangāon, iv. 250; Dhārwar, iv. 264; Dholka, iv. 272; Dhāngadrā, iv. 279; Dhrol, iv. 279; Dhūliā, iv. 282; Doda-hallāpur, iv. 311; Doddari, iv. 311; Drūg, iv. 317; Etāwah, iv. 379; Farukhābād, iv. 415; Fatehpur (Oudh), iv. 431; Gādarwārā, iv. 457; Gambat, iv. 460; Ganjām, v. 9; Garhākota, v. 13; Gāro Hills, v. 31; Godāvari, v. 129; Gokāk, v. 142; Gondal, v. 157; Gubbi, v. 176; Gudlātham, v. 177; Gudur, v. 178; Gujrat, v. 197; Guledgarh, v. 197; Gumgāon, v. 198; Gurdāspur, v. 212; Gurgā, v. 224; Berār, v. 270; Haiderābād (Sind), v. 282; Hamirpur, v. 304; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Hassan, v. 349; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissār, v. 432; Hongal, v. 440; Hoshangābād, v. 447; Hoshidarpur, v. 456, 458; Hospet, v. 459; Ilūgl, v. 496; Ikhtiyārpur, v. 508; Inchal-karanji, v. 510; Indāpur, v. 510; Islamābād, vii. 26; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jāfarābād, vii. 39; Jaggayapet, vii. 42; Jahāngirābād, vii. 45; Jain, vii. 65; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jalālpur-Nahvi, vii. 81; Jālandhar, vii. 89; Jālāun, vii. 100; Jālma, vii. 107; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jammalammadugu, vii. 129; Jannjira, vii. 139; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jāwad, vii. 161; Jehlam, vii. 175; Jhalod, vii. 203; Jhang, vii. 211, 213; Jirang, vii. 233; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Junāgarh, vii. 262; Kadūr, vii. 287; Kāimganj, vii. 298; Kairā, vii. 306; Kākori, vii. 312; Kakrāl, vii. 312; Kalādgi, vii. 319; Kālāhasti, vii. 321; Kālāwar, vii. 324; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; Kanauj, vii. 387; Kandell, vii. 399; Kandlāro, vii. 406; Karauli, vii. 473; Karkamb, vii. 13; Karmāla, vii. 17; Karmāl, vii. 25, 29; Karnūl, vii. 41; Karwnitnagar, vii. 53; Kashmir, vii. 79; Kāsi, vii. 82; Katangi, vii. 86; Kāvati, vii. 105; Kerur, vii. 117; Khairpur, vii. 135, 137; Khāndesh, vii. 157; Khānpur, vii. 164; Khānwāhan, vii. 164; Khāpā, vii. 165; Khāsi Hills, vii. 178; Kheri, vii. 196; Khirna, vii. 202; Khirpā, vii. 203; Khora, vii. 204; Khushāb, vii. 213; Kishangarh, vii. 224; Kistna, vii. 232; Kltūr, vii. 238; Koilipet, vii. 240; Kohlat, vii. 248; Kolār, vii. 277; Kolhāpur, vii. 284; Kongnoli, vii. 288; Kopanganj, vii. 292; Kotah, vii. 306; Kotār, vii. 310; Kuch Behar, vii. 324; Kurai, vii. 374; Kurundwād, vii. 376; Kyaukp-pyū, vii. 387; Lāhul, vii. 422; Lakhtar, vii. 441; Larkhāna, vii. 464, 465; Lāmri, vii. 472; Lodhikern, vii. 473; Lohardaga, vii. 485; Lucknow, vii. 500; Lulhiāna, vii. 523, 524, 526; Machheta, vii. 535; Madapolam, vii. 537; Madgiri, vii. 540; Madras Presidency, ix. 53, 54; Madura, ix. 130; Maherwar, ix. 173; Malabar, ix. 233; Mallāni, ix. 261; Mānbhāt, ix. 284; Mandlā, ix. 305; Mangalore, ix. 314; Manglaur, ix. 316; Mamār, ix. 318; Mānjhand, ix. 335; Mannārgudi, ix. 338; Mariddeli, ix. 346; Masulipatam, ix. 354; Mau, ix. 369; Maunagar, ix. 372; Mau Nālbhanjan, ix. 373; Maundā, ix. 373; Māyavaram, ix. 373; Mehār, ix. 397; Mehkar, ix. 399; Melukote, ix. 404; Mirāj, ix. 440; Mohārī, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 500; Moradābād, ix. 513; Moro, ix. 517; Mowār, ix. 523; Mubārakpur, ix. 525; Mudhol, ix. 527; Mūl, ix. 535; Mūltān, x. 13; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Mysore, x. 120; Nābhar, x. 127; Nāgā Hills, x. 153; Nagār Parkar, x. 158; Nagina, x. 160; Nāgpur, x. 174; Najibābād, x. 179; Nāminkal, x. 187; Nārājol, x. 203; Narsipur, x. 225; Nasarpur, x. 228; Yeola, x. 233; Nāsik, x. 237; Nausahar, x. 244, 245; Nawānagar, x. 252; Nawāshahr, x. 254; Nellore, x. 269; Nepāl, x. 284; Nerl, x. 291; Nilgiri Hills, x. 321; Noakhali, x. 350; Nosāri, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Pāl, xi. 2; Pāmidl, xi. 24; Pānjpūt, xi. 47; Parmagudi, xi. 65; Pārner, xi. 66; Pārseoni, xi. 67; Anhilwār Pātān, xi. 82; Patān Sāongl, xi. 84; Pauni, xi. 120; Peshāwar, xi. 155; Pettād, xi. 162; Phaltān, xi. 164; Pilkhua, xi. 180; Pind Dadan Khān, xi. 183; Pindigheb, xi. 184; Pindicherri, xi. 199; Poona, xi. 209, 214; Porbandar, xi. 215; Pūddukattāl, xi. 238; Pullampet, xi. 241; Punjāb, xi. 287; Puri, xi. 308; Rāhatgarh, xi. 346; Rāhon, xi. 347; Rāi Bareli,



- xi. 357; Rálgarh, xi. 362; Rámdrug, xi. 441, 442; Rangoon, xi. 479; Ránla, xi. 502; Ránbennúr, xi. 503; Ránpur, xi. 509; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráver, xii. 14; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 32, 38; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Reoti, xii. 43; Rohri, xii. 65; Rohiak, xii. 75; Rápar, xii. 83; Sachín, xii. 88; Sadalgi, xii. 91; Sádhaurá, xii. 93; Sadras, xii. 95; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Saháspur, xii. 125; Saldápet, xii. 139; Salem, xii. 163, 166; Sambalpur, xii. 183, 184; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sampgáon, xii. 191; Sandoway, xii. 203; Sangamner, xii. 216, 217; Sanganrhi, xii. 217; Sanivassante, xii. 221; Sanke-war, xii. 222; Santál Paragáná, xii. 234; Sántipur, xii. 247; Sáoili, xii. 247; Sáoner, xii. 248; Saráí Sáleh, xii. 250; Sáran, xii. 257; Sarangarh, xii. 260; Sargója, xii. 268; Sarjápúr, xii. 269; Sátám, xii. 282; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sayyidnagar, xii. 299; Schwán, xii. 305, 306; Selu, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 313; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Shikárpur, xii. 393, 396; Shikolábád, xii. 398; Shímoga, xii. 404; Shivgáon, xii. 410; Sholápur, xii. 418, 421; Siáikot, xii. 448, 452; Sibi, xii. 456; Sihágar, xii. 468; Shihora, xii. 477; Sindewáhi, xii. 525; Sindli, xii. 526; Singhbhúm, xii. 539; the Singpho Hills, xii. 542; Sirsa, xiii. 20; Sliotár, xiii. 24; Sítápur, xiii. 361; Songtr, xiii. 61; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Subeha, xiii. 86; Sultánpur, xiii. 101; Súpál, xiii. 117; Surat, xiii. 129; Surharpur, xiii. 137; Sylhet, xiii. 153; Talágong, xiii. 162; Tándá, xiii. 174, 175; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178, 179; Tári Barágáon, xiii. 213; Taita, xiii. 218; Thákurdwárá, xiii. 246; Thána, xiii. 257; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 270; Tháru Sháh, xiii. 274; Thathyangarpet, xiii. 274; Tljára, xiii. 294; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Tiruchengod, xiii. 324; Tirúttácceswaram, xiii. 325; Trichinopoli, xiii. 361; Tímkúr, xiii. 379; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turuwanúr, xiii. 384; Twenty-four Paragáná, xiii. 397; Umarkot, xiii. 421; Umter, xiii. 423; Unao, xiii. 434; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Urál, xiii. 450; Virnvanallúr, xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 493, 494, 498; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Walgáon, xiii. 510; Wáláápet, xiii. 515; Walldpur, xiii. 516; Wankáner, xiii. 519; Waso, xiii. 533; Wún, xiii. 544; Yeola, xiii. 555; Zaidpur, xiii. 560.
- Cotton trees, in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bhágnápur, ii. 343; Eastern Dwára, iv. 328; Himaláya Mountains, v. 409; Jalpáiguri, vii. 108; Karauli, vii. 471; Nepál, x. 277; Sikkim, xii. 484; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97.
- Cotton, Sir Arthur, his anicut across the Coleroon, iii. 279, iv. 22; across the Godávári, v. 133; his deepening of the Pámbáun Passage, xi. 22, 23; designed the Penner anicut, xi. 134; his works in Tanjore, xiii. 190.
- Cotton, Sir J. S., commanded the river column in first Burmese war (1825), xiii. 289.
- Cotton, Colonel, commanded the column in Muttra in 1857, x. 47.
- Cotton, Major, took Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Couper, Sir G. E. W., Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1876-82), x. 370.
- Court, General, his estimate of the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; explored the *stupa* at Manikíala (1834), ix. 320; suggested that Arrian's Mount Aornos was near Attock, xi. 506.
- Courtallum, village in Madras, iv. 44.
- Courts, Number of civil and criminal. *See* Administration section under each Province and District.
- Couts, The *Decadas* of de, quoted, on Bronch, iii. 113; Elephantia, iv. 343.
- Covelong, village in Madras, iv. 44; or Coblen, old settlement of the Ostend East India Company, vi. 373.
- Covilham, earliest recorded Portuguese traveller to Cochin (1487), article 'India,' vi. 357; Jesuit missionary in India, killed in 1500, vi. 244; at Calicut (1486), iii. 269.
- Cowcally. *See* Geonkhall.
- Cowell, Prof., on the *tolis* or Sanskrit schools, x. 138.
- Cowrie shells, found in the Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Maldivé Islands, ix. 251.
- Cox, Captain, placed in charge of the Magh fugitives from Arakan into Chittagong (1799), iv. 45.
- Cox's Bázár, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 44, 45.
- Coxe, Colonel, put down symptoms of mutiny in Dera Ismáíl Khán (1857), iv. 222.
- Cranganore. *See* Kranganur.
- Craigie, Capt., defended Kilát-i-Ghizál (1842), i. 34, 35.
- Crape, Rodant, first Danish captain who came to India, and obtained settlement at Tranquehar (1616), xiii. 340.
- Crawford, Lt.-Col., proposed the making of the Vehar Reservoir to secure the water-supply of Bombay, xiii. 466.
- Crawford, Mr., quoted, on Ava, i. 389, 390; his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213.



- Crelighton, H., first explored the ruins of Gaur (1801), v. 37, 39.
- Cretinism, Notices of, in Ambála, i. 224; Champáran, iii. 344; Kálu, viii. 344; Kumáun, viii. 357.
- Crichton, Capt., Deputy Commissioner of Chánda, suppressed rising of Bábu Ráo and Vyankat Ráo in 1857, iii. 351.
- Criminal classes or tribes, described, in Allgarh, i. 176; North Arcot, i. 315; Belgáum, ii. 232; Budáun, iii. 120; Champáran, iii. 338; Cuddapah, iv. 51; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Gonda, v. 153, 156; Gayá, v. 46, 52; Gurgáon, v. 218; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karnál, viii. 26; Lálitpur, viii. 447, 451, 456; Madras, ix. 20, 21; Málá, ix. 256; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mewát, ix. 419, 420; Muzaffarnagar, x. 70; Nallamálá Hille, x. 186; Rájgarh, xi. 386; Rájputána, xi. 413, 415; Sájár, xii. 104, 105; Sárán, xii. 257.
- Criminal statistics. See the Administrative section at the close of every District article.
- Criminal Tribes Act, article 'India,' vi. 71.
- Criminale, Father Antonio, martyred at Punnaikáyal in Tinnevell (1549), xiii. 303.
- Crocodiles, article 'India,' vi. 660, 661.
- Local notices — Bákarganj, i. 442; Belandaháhr, iii. 133; Karungull tank in Chengalpat, iii. 382; Darbháangah, iv. 123; Dehra Dún, iv. 170; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gaur, v. 40; Gonda, v. 147; Gwallor, v. 229; Indore, vii. 2; in the Indus, vii. 14; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnul, vii. 472; Kheri, viii. 191; Lahore, viii. 405; Madras Presidency, ix. 94; Monghyr, ix. 481; Montgomery, ix. 495; Sárán, xii. 252; in the Tungabhadra, xiii. 383.
- Crole, Mr., quoted, on the remains at Mahábalipur, ix. 144, 145; on the battle of 'St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144.
- Crops, of the Hímáláynas, article 'India,' vi. 8; of the river plains and Gangetic Delta, vi. 32, 35; of Southern India, vi. 40, 41; of Burma, vi. 42. See also vol. vi. chapter xvii., Agriculture and Products, pp. 484-511; and the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Crop statistics for India, Uncertainty of, vi. 500, 501.
- Croton, grown at Dindigál, iv. 301.
- Crozier, Mr., manager of the Vizianágram Estate, xiii. 488, 501.
- Crushed tribes, vi. 71.
- Crystals, Rock, found at Dhármapuram, iv. 251; Madura, ix. 122; Tanjore, xiii. 181.
- Caoma de Korús lived for some years at Kánum, vii. 438; *Life and Works* of, by Dr. Theodore Duka, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 153 (footnote).
- Cubbon, Sir Mark, his successful administration of Mysore (1834-61), x. 95; his house at Nandilrúg, x. 192.
- Cuddalore, town and *Iduk* in Madras, iv. 45, 46.
- Cuddapah, District in Madras, iv. 47-55; physical aspects, 47, 48; history, 48-50; population, 50, 51; agriculture, 51, 53; natural calamities, 53; commerce and trade, 53, 54; administration, 54; medical aspects, 54, 55.
- Cuddapah, *Iduk* in Madras, iv. 55.
- Cuddapah, town in Madras, iv. 55, 56.
- Cullen, Gen., introduced coffee cultivation into Travancore, xiii. 349.
- Culna. See Kalna.
- Cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable aren, etc., of certain Provinces of British India, vi. 691, Appendix III.
- Cultivators, Rights of, reserved by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, vi. 442, 443; oppression of, by rack-renting landlords, 443; the Land Act of 1859, 444; Rent Commission of 1879, and its proposed reforms in the direction of fixity of occupancy and compensation for disturbance, 444, 445.
- Cumbum, town in Madras, iv. 57.
- Cunningham, Sir A., *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote); 144 (footnote); 145 (footnote); 146 (footnote); 153 (footnote 2); 167 (footnote 1); *Ancient Geography of India*, 155 (footnote); 157 (footnote 1); 164 (footnote 1 and 3); 165 (footnote); 166 (footnote 1); 167 (footnote 3); 185 (footnote 2); *Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India*, 184 (footnote 1).
- Local notices—Quoted as to Allahábad, i. 196; Asarár, i. 337; Atárl, i. 375; Atranji Khern, i. 380; Bahmúch, i. 427; Benares, ii. 107; Bareilly, ii. 141; Bhera, ii. 386; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125, 126; Champáran District, iii. 334, 335, 340, 341; Cháranádn, iii. 373; Chhillánwála, iii. 415; the city of Indraprastha, iv. 179; Delhi, iv. 189; Dheri Sháhan, iv. 269, 270; Dípálpur, iv. 303, 304; Gírtiyák, v. 85; Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; Gujrát, v. 196; Gwallor, v. 235; Harappa, v. 319; Harádwár, v. 331, 332; Hásht-nagar, v. 344; Tandwá in Ikáuna, v. 507; Jalálpur, vii. 81, 166; Sámglawála Tila, vii. 207; Kalingá, vii. 328-330; Káplla, vii. 440; Kásia, viii. 79;

- Kásipur, viii. 82; Katás, viii. 87; Kesariya, viii. 118; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kurukshetra, viii. 375; Ladakh, viii. 397; Mahārāshtra, ix. 166-168; Mánikiala, ix. 320; Matan, ix. 360; the course of the Rávi, x. 2; Múltán, x. 3, 4; Padrauna, x. 527; Pákpattan, x. 532; Patná, xi. 107; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rájámahendri, xi. 382; Ránigat, xi. 506; Ráwal Píndi, xli. 36; Sahet Mahet, xli. 126-134; Sám-gala, xli. 213, 214; Sankisa, xli. 223, 224; Sharwa, xli. 271; Shorkot, xli. 424; Siálkot, xli. 441; the Son, xlii. 53; Sonpat, xlii. 62; demarcated the boundaries of Spiti (1846), xlii. 70; quoted as to Sugh, xlii. 88; Talamba, xlii. 163; Thanewar, xlii. 260; Uchh, xlii. 400.
- Currency, in Baroda, li. 168; Bastar, li. 207; Independent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 219; Haldarabád State, v. 248; Jalpur, vii. 54; Karaull, vii. 473; Kashmir, viii. 75; Kuch Behar, viii. 320; Manipur, ix. 332; Nepál, x. 283, 284; Savanúr, xli. 293; Sohág-pur, xlii. 47; Srinagar (N.-W. P.), xlii. 78; Trivandrum, xlii. 369.
- Cust, Mr. R. N., *Linguistic and Oriental Essays*, quoted, vi. 103 (footnote).
- Customs, inland lines, abolished by Lord Mayo, vi. 425; import duties abolished by Lord Ripon, vi. 429.
- Customs revenue, vi. 467.
- Customs, manners, and mode of life of the Afgháns, i. 45-47; of the Akas, i. 136; of the Andamanese, i. 284, 285; of the Arakan Hill Tribes, i. 300, 301; of the Balúchis, li. 38, 39; of the Hatkás, li. 185, 186; in Bastar, li. 207, 208; of the Koráchavandlu, li. 244; of the Kurkús, li. 330, 331; in Bhandará, li. 363; of the Bhils and Bhiláls, li. 389-391; of the Bhutíás, li. 412, 413; of the Bráhuks, lii. 98-100; of the hill tribes in Lower Burma, lii. 183-185; of the Burmese, lii. 185-188; of the Márlás and Márls, lii. 307; of the Gonds, lii. 308-311; of the Chittagong Hill Tribes, lii. 449, 450; of the Chutiyás, lii. 466, 467; of the Coorgs, iv. 34, 35; of the Dapilas, iv. 119; of the Mechs, iv. 332; of the Chandáls, iv. 400, 401; of the Gáras, v. 28-30; of the Shins and Yeshtkúns, v. 80, 81; of the Hazáras, v. 366; of the Tipperahs, v. 399; of the Bishnols, v. 429; of the Jungs, vii. 250-252; of the Sítáposh Káfirs, vii. 290-292; of the Kandás, vii. 401-405; of the Kángm tribes, vii. 420-422; of the Karens, viii. 3-5; of the Kashmiris, viii. 70; of the Khamtis, viii. 145, 146; of the Kháls, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 254-259; of the Kotas, viii. 301; of the Kurumbas, viii. 376; of the Laccadive islanders, viii. 395, 396; of the Ladákhis, viii. 398, 399; of the Lusháls, viii. 530; of the Nairs, ix. 227, 228, xlii. 348, 349; of the Malayáls, ix. 238, 239; of the Maldivé islanders, ix. 250, 251; of the Manipurís, ix. 329, 330; of the Korkus, ix. 403, 404; of the Meos, ix. 419, 420; of the Milkis, ix. 436, 437, x. 151; of the Miris, ix. 445-450; of the Mishmis, ix. 463-465; of the Kurumbas, x. 98, 99; of the Nagás, x. 147-150; of the Kukis, x. 150, 151; of the Náikdás, x. 177; of the Chenchus, x. 185, 186; of the Nicobaríans, x. 296, 297; of the Nilgiri Hill tribes, x. 309-313; of the Palm Hill tribes, xi. 17, 18; of the Minas, xi. 413, 414; of the Moghías, xi. 415; of the Rewá Kántha Bhils, xli. 51, 52; of the Kols, xli. 52, 53; of the Santáls, xli. 240-246; of the Hos or Lark Kols in Singhbhum, xli. 534, 535, 536; of the Chins, xlii. 280-282; of the Nambúris, xlii. 348; of the Banjárs of Wán, xlii. 541, 542.
- Cutch, State in Gujarat, iv. 57-64; physical aspects, 57, 58; the Rann, 58, 59; earthquakes, 59, 60; minerals, etc., 60; population and history, 60, 61; agriculture, 61, 62; trade and manufactures, 62; administration, 62-64; medical aspects, 64; silver jewellery of, vi. 605.
- Cutlery, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 606. *Local notices*, including knives, swords, etc. etc.—Amod, i. 245; Balrámpur, li. 26; Sojitrá and Pattan in Baroda, li. 159; Bhera, li. 386; Bijnaur, li. 435; Chhatarpur, lii. 396; Káimganj, vii. 298; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khairpur Dharki, viii. 138; Kurwál, viii. 378; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Mandalay, ix. 290, 291; Monghyr, ix. 487; Pánpát, xi. 47; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pesháwar, xi. 154; Rámpur, xi. 459; Salern, xli. 163; Siálkot, xli. 448; Strohl, xlii. 7; Viráwah, xlii. 478.
- Cuttack, District in Orissa, iv. 64-75; physical aspects, 64, 65; rivers, 65, 66; estuaries and harbours, 66, 67; canals, 67, 68; embankments, 68; history, 68; population, 68-70; agriculture, etc., 70-72; natural calamities, 72; manufactures, 72; commerce, trade, etc., 73; administration, 73, 74; medical aspects, 74, 75.
- Cuttack, Sub-division of Orissa, iv. 75.

Cuttack, town in Orissa, iv. 75.  
 Cutwá, *See* Katwa.  
 Cyclones, prevalent in the Andaman Islands, i. 286; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Bákarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 8; Bassein, ii. 200; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Calcutta, iii. 260, 261; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chittagong, iii. 437, 440; Dakshin Sháhbápur, iv. 96; Daulat Khán, iv. 160; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Geonkhál, v. 54; Godávarí, v. 130, 131; Hatia, v. 356; Injarám, vii. 18; Khulná, vii. 208; Kistna, viii. 232; Kumáun, viii. 355; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Madras Presidency, ix. 79; Madras city, ix. 104, 113, 114; Masulipatam, ix. 355-357; on the Meghná, ix. 395; Midnapur, ix. 430; Náimí Tál, x. 178; Noákhál, x. 340, 344, 349; Orissa, x. 463; Pabná, x. 519; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Salem, xii. 162; Sandwip Island, xii. 212, 213; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111, 112; Tanjore, xiii. 193

## D

Dabein, tidal creek in Lower Burma, iv. 76.  
 Dabha, State in Bombay, iv. 76.  
 Dábha, town in Central Provinces, iv. 76.  
 Dabhol, town in Bombay, iv. 76.  
 Dábhól, town and port in Bombay, iv. 76, 77.  
 Dabha, village in Baroda, iv. 77.  
 Dabha, town in Rájputána, iv. 77.  
 Dábling, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, iv. 77.  
 Dábrí, chiefship in Central India, iv. 77.  
 Dabura, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 77.  
 Dacca, Division or Commissionership of Bengal, iv. 77, 78.  
 Dacca, District of Bengal, iv. 78-89; physical aspects, 78-80; history, 80-82; population, 82-84; material condition of the people, 84, 85; agriculture, 85, 86; industrial, 86, 87; administration, 87, 88; medical aspects, 88, 89.  
 Dacca, Sub-division of Bengal, iv. 89.  
 Dacca, city in Bengal, iv. 89-92; Dacca muslims a decaying manufacture, vi. 601.  
 Da Cunha, Nuno, built first Portuguese fortress at Diu (1535), iv. 307.  
 Da Cunha, Dr., *Antiquities of Bassein*, quoted, ii. 192.  
 Dádar, town in Bahichistán, iv. 92.  
 Dadhálá, estate in Bombay, iv. 92, 93.  
 Dadri, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 93.  
 Dádú, town and *táluk* in Sind, iv. 93.

Dadu, religious reformer and sacred poet of Rájputána (16th century), vi. 344.  
 Dadu Panthís, the followers of Dadu found in Jaipur, vii. 53; Naraina, their head-quarters, x. 201; Rájputána, xi. 416.  
 Dae, Mr. Arcy, *The Literature of Bengal*, quoted, vi. 347 (and footnote); 348, 349 (and footnote); 352 (footnote).  
 Daulápur, town and estate in Bombay, iv. 93, 94.  
 Dagn, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 94.  
 Da Gama, Vasco. *See* Vasco da Gama.  
 Dagahál, hill cantonment in Punjab, iv. 94.  
 Da-gyaing, river in Lower Burma, iv. 94.  
 Dáhanu, town, port, and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 94, 95.  
 Dahi, State in Central India, iv. 95.  
 Dabira, petty State in Káthiáwár, iv. 95.  
*Dakya*. *See* Nomadic hill cultivation.  
 Dalgnete, hill tribe in Lower Burma, iii. 185.  
 Dáin-hát, town in Bengal, iv. 95.  
 Dal-pat. *See* Deh-peh.  
 Dájal, town in Punjab, iv. 95.  
*Dakhtí*, or gang-robbery, notices of, in Amherst, i. 242; South Arcot, i. 327; Bákarganj, i. 448; Bellia, ii. 20; Bassein, ii. 195, 200; Damurdah, iv. 321; Etah, iv. 359; Gayá, v. 52; Hazáribágh, v. 380; Ilágli, v. 497; Jessor, vii. 190; Midnapur, ix. 432; Murshidábád, x. 30; by the Bhangáms on the Nallamaláí Hills, x. 186; Noákhál, x. 343; Orchha, x. 425; Páikonda Hills, xi. 11; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 176.  
 Dákátá, river of Bengal, iv. 95, 96.  
 Dakhineaswar, village in Bengal, iv. 96.  
 Dákor, town in Bombay, iv. 96.  
 Dakshin. *See* Deccan.  
 Dakshin Sháhbápur, island and Sub-division of Bengal, iv. 96, 97.  
 Dala, suburb of Rangoon, iv. 97.  
 Dala, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 97.  
 Dala-nwun, river in Lower Burma, iv. 97.  
 Dalat, river in Lower Burma, iv. 97.  
 Dáldis, a fishing race of Janjára, who supply boatmen for Bomlay harbour, vii. 139.  
 Dalgomá, village in Assam, iv. 97.  
 Dalhousie, Lord, Governor-General of India (1848-56), article 'India,' vi. 412-417; his administrative reforms, 412; inauguration of the Indian railway system and the Public Works Department, 412; second Sikh war and annexation of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; policy towards Native States, 414, 415; annexation of Oudh, and justification of the measure, 415-417; scheme of

- trunk military railways, 545. *Local notices*—Annexed Pegu, iii. 176, 227; Chini, his favourite hill residence, iii. 418; appointed the Hügl Committee, v. 483; its report on the James and Mary Sands, vii. 125; preferred climate of Kotágiri to Utakamand, viii. 303; had picture of Ballie's desert, and Tipu's mausoleum at Seringapatam, restored, xii. 320; deprived Mir Ali Murid Talpur, of Khairpur, of certain districts in Shikarpur, for forgery, xii. 391; allowed the Talpur Mirs to live at Haidarabad (Sind), xii. 515.
- Dalhousie, town, cantonment, and sanitarium in Punjab, iv. 97, 98.
- Dalingkot, hill tract in Bengal, iv. 98.
- Dalli, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 98, 99.
- Dalmá, hill in Bengal, iv. 99.
- Dalmau, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 99, 100.
- Dálmí, ruins in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Dalrymple, geographer, his map referred to on the Tsan-pu river, xiii. 371.
- Dalton, Col. E. T., Commissioner of Chutía Nágpur, iv. 100; his *Ethnology of Bengal*, quoted, vi. 167 (footnote); and quoted or referred to on the Abars, i. 1; the Ahams, i. 79; the Akas, i. 135; the Kallias, iii. 86; the Bhulyas, iii. 87; the Kurus, iii. 367; on the Chutía Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462; on the caves of Háthpor, v. 353, 354; the Juánga, vii. 249-252; the Khamtis, viii. 146; the Kols, viii. 254-259; on an old picture dated 1660, viii. 478; Kols and Uróns, viii. 480; the Bhumij Kols, ix. 280, 281; the Mirs, ix. 445-450; the Mishmis, ix. 462; ruins at Palmá, xi. 14; on the gateways on Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447; the Santáls, xii. 237-246; on the history of Singhbhám, xii. 532-534; and the Kols there, xii. 535, 536.
- Dalton, Capt., defeated the French at Trichinopoly, and defended that city, xiii. 356, 357.
- Daltonganj, town in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Daltonganj, coal-field in Bengal, iv. 100.
- Dálus, a tribe on the Gáro Hills, v. 28.
- Dalzell, Col., commanding the 42nd N. I., which mutinied at Sagar (1857), xii. 103.
- Damalcherri, pass in Madras, iv. 100, 101.
- Daman, tract of upland in the Punjab, iv. 101.
- Damán, Portuguese settlement in Gujarát, iv. 101-104; physical aspects, 102; agriculture, 102; trade, etc., 102, 103; population, 103; administration, 103, 104.
- Daman-i-Koh, tract of hill country in Bengal, iv. 104.
- Damant, Mr., Deputy Commissioner, killed by the Nágas at Khononun (1879), x. 145.
- Damar Singh, Rájá of Etah, rebelled in 1857, and was deprived of his estates, iv. 360, 367.
- Damascened steel work, vi. 607.
- Dam-Dama. *See* Dum-Dum.
- Dam-ma-tha, town in Lower Burma, iv. 104.
- Dámodar, river in Bengal, iv. 105-107.
- Dámodar coal tract, geology of the, vi. 636-638.
- Damoh, District in Central Provinces, iv. 107-114; physical aspects, 107, 108; history, 108, 109; population, 109, 110; division into town and country, 110, 111; agriculture, 111, 112; commerce and trade, 112, 113; medical aspects, 113, 114.
- Damoh, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 114.
- Dámsang. *See* Dalingkot.
- Dandis, a sect of Sivalte religious ascetics and mendicants, vi. 213, 214.
- Dángs, The, tract in Bombay, iv. 114-116.
- Dángurli, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 117.
- Danish East India Companies (1612 and 1670) and their Settlements, article 'India,' vi. 372. *Local notices*—Calicut, iii. 270; Kolachel, viii. 272; Nicobar Islands, x. 297; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Serampur, xii. 318; Tranquebar, xiii. 183, 340, 341.
- Danish missionaries, vi. 259, 260. *See* Missions.
- Dankar, village in Punjab, iv. 117.
- Dankaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 117.
- Danklá, mountain in Sikkim, iv. 117.
- Dánta, town and State in Gujarát, iv. 118.
- Dantewára, village in Bastar State, Central Provinces, iv. 118.
- Dántun, village in Bengal, iv. 118.
- Danút - Payá - gyl, pagoda in Lower Burma, iv. 118.
- D'Anville, geographer, believed the Iravadi to be identical with the Tsan-pu, vii. 19, xiii. 371.
- Da-moun, tidal creek in Lower Burma, iv. 118, 119.
- Danyál Mirza, son of Akbar, took Ahmadnagar (1599), i. 108; made Governor of Berár (1599), v. 262; Governor of Khándesh, viii. 152; Governor of the Deccan (1600), and drank himself to death, x. 330.

- Do* or *axe*, Use of, in Assam, i. 362;  
 Dārjiling, iv. 134; Jalintia Hills, vii.  
 49; Jalpaiguri, vii. 112; by the  
 Angami Nāgas, x. 148, 150, 152.  
 Dāos, name given to Cacharis, who refuse  
 to be converted to Hinduism, lii. 231.  
 Daphla Hills, tract of country bordering  
 Assam, iv. 119, 120.  
 Daphlas, aboriginal tribe in the mountains  
 of Assam, i. 353; in Lakhimpur, viii.  
 431.  
 Dāpoli, town and Sub-division in Bom-  
 bay, iv. 120, 121.  
 Dārā, brother of Aurangzeb, was defeated  
 by him at Ajmere (1659), i. 121; con-  
 structed canal at Pasrūr, xi. 80; was  
 supported by the Rājput chiefs, xi. 405;  
 defeated at Ujjain (1658), xlii. 417.  
 Dāraganj, suburb of Allahābād, N.-W.  
 Provinces, iv. 121.  
 Dārapur, village in Punjab, iv. 122.  
 Darapur. *See* Dharapuram.  
 Darauti, village in Bengal, iv. 122.  
 Darbela, town in Sind, iv. 122.  
 Darbhāngah, District in Bengal, iv. 122-  
 126; physical aspects, 122, 123; popu-  
 lation, 123, 124; distribution of people  
 into town and country, 124, 125;  
 land tenures, 125; administration, 125,  
 126; climate, 126.  
 Darbhāngah, Sub-division in Bengal, iv.  
 126.  
 Darbhāngah, town in Bengal, iv. 126-128.  
 Dards, Aryan race of mountaineers in  
 the Hīmalaya Mountains, v. 404, 412;  
 and the Hindu Kush, v. 417, 418.  
 Dareh-bauk, name given to northern mouth  
 of Salwin river, Lower Burma, iv. 128.  
 Dareh-byū, creek in Lower Burma, iv.  
 128.  
 Dārjiling, District in Bengal, iv. 128-  
 140; physical aspects, 129-131; history,  
 131, 132; population, 132-134; agri-  
 culture, 134, 135; tea, 135, 136;  
 cinchona, etc., 136, 137; manufactures,  
 trade, etc., 137; mines, 137, 138;  
 administration, 138, 139; medical  
 aspects, 139, 140.  
 Dārjiling, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 140.  
 Dārjiling, hill station in Bengal, iv. 140,  
 141.  
 Darkutl, hill in Punjab, iv. 141.  
 Dardān, town in Punjab, iv. 141.  
 Daro, village in Sind, iv. 141.  
 Darod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 141.  
 Darang, District in Assam, iv. 141-150;  
 physical aspects, 142, 143; history,  
 143, 144; population, 144-146; agri-  
 culture, 146, 147; manufactures, etc.,  
 147, 148; administration, 148, 149;  
 medical aspects, 149, 150.  
 Darrangiri, village in Assam, iv. 150.  
 Darsenda. *See* Kumharsin.  
 Darst, town, *tdruk*, and estate in Madras,  
 iv. 150, 151.  
 Darwa, town and *tdruk* in Berār, iv. 151.  
 Darwānī, village in Bengal, iv. 151.  
 Daryābād, town and *pargana* in Oudh,  
 iv. 151, 152.  
 Darya Kheri, State in Central India, iv.  
 152.  
 Daryāpur, town and *tdruk* in Berār, iv.  
 152.  
 Dasai, town in Central India, iv. 152.  
 Dasāra, State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 152,  
 153.  
 Dāsardzupalli, village in Madras, iv. 153.  
 Daska, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 153.  
 Daskrol, Sub-division in Bombay, iv.  
 153, 154.  
 Dāsna, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 154.  
 Daspalā, tributary State of Orissa, iv.  
 154.  
 Dasūya, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv.  
 155.  
*Dasys*, the Aryan name for the non-  
 Aryans or aborigines, vi. 53.  
 Dātāganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W.  
 Provinces, iv. 155.  
 Datāna, chiefship in Central India, iv. 155.  
 Date palms, grown in Balūchistan, ii. 36;  
 Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 208; Faridpur,  
 iv. 403; Jessor, vii. 387, 387; Karnāl,  
 viii. 19; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khlsor  
 Hills, viii. 203; Khulnā, viii. 205,  
 207; the Konkan, viii. 291; Larkhāna,  
 viii. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore  
 District, x. 114; Punjab, xi. 259;  
 Secunderābād, xii. 302; Shorkot, xii.  
 424; Sind, xii. 507, 520; Siltpur, xiii.  
 39; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Surat, xiii. 119;  
 Syāmnagar, xiii. 143; Thāna, xiii.  
 251; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 466;  
 Wardhā, xiii. 523. *See also* Palms  
 (unspecified).  
 Dāthn, State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 155, 156.  
 Dathweh-kyauk, river in Lower Burma,  
 iv. 156.  
 Dathweh-kyauk, village in Lower Burma,  
 iv. 156.  
 Datla, State in Bundelkhand, iv. 156.  
 Datla, town in Bundelkhand, iv. 156,  
 157.  
 Dattore, seaport in Bombay, iv. 157.  
 Dattaw, stream in Lower Burma, iv. 157.  
 Dattigaon, town in Central India, iv. 157.  
 Datt's Bazar, village in Bengal, iv. 157.  
 Dāūd Khān, last Afghan king of Bengal,  
 defeated by Munnā'im Khān (1575),  
 v. 36; retired into Orissa, and was  
 killed (1578), x. 430.  
 Dāūd Khān, administered the Deccan  
 under Bahādur Shāh, and was killed  
 in battle (1716), v. 257; blockaded  
 Madras (1702), ix. 103; took Vellore  
 from the Marāthās (1706), xlii. 467.

- Dáúdñagar, town in Bengal, iv. 157, 158.  
 Dáúdpur, village in Bengal, iv. 158.  
 Dáúdpntras, The, their authority in Upper Sind, xii. 511.  
 Daudzai. *See* Doaba Daudzai.  
 Daulatábád, historic capital in the Deccan, iv. 158-160.  
 Daulat Khán, village in Bengal, iv. 160.  
 Daulatpur, village in Sind, iv. 160.  
 Dauleswaram. *See* Dowlatshvaram.  
 Daundia Khern, *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 160, 161.  
 Dnusa, town in Central India, iv. 161.  
 Davangere, *taluk* in Mysore, iv. 161.  
 Davangere, town in Mysore, iv. 161.  
 Dávási-Betta, peak in Mysore, iv. 161.  
 David, Fort St., historic fort in Madras, iv. 162.  
 Davids, Prof. Rhys, *Buddhism*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 137 (footnote); *Buddhist Birth Stories*, vi. 137 (footnote).  
 Davidson, Alexander, Governor of Madras (1785-86), ix. 67.  
 Davies, Sir R. II., fifth Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, xl. 270; on Kunáwár, xii. 500.  
 Dawá, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 162.  
 Dawer, town in Rájputána, iv. 162.  
 Dawna, range of mountains in Lower Burma, iv. 162, 163.  
 Day, Francis, chief of Settlement at Armagón, purchased site of Madras (1639), and built factory there, ix. 103; his original building, ix. 106; founded the factory at Armagón (1625), x. 263.  
 Day, Dr., on the resemblance of the *pala* to the *hilsa* fish, vii. 14; on ruins of Kodungalúr, viii. 240, 241; his *Fishes of India*, ix. 96; on Vempoff, xiii. 471, 472.  
 Dayá, river in Orissa, iv. 163.  
 Dayang or Doyong, river in Assam, iv. 163.  
 Day-labourers, their wages given in the different District articles. *See also* Landless day-labourers.  
 Death-rate and average duration of life in India, vi. 666, 667; death and birth rates in different Provinces, vi. 667-679.  
 Deaths by snake-bite and wild beasts. *See* Snake-bite and wild beasts, deaths by.  
 Debar, lake in Central India, iv. 163.  
 Debhátá, village in Bengal, iv. 163.  
 Debi Pátan, village in Oudh, iv. 163, 164.  
 Debt of India and its growth, vi. 469.  
 Deccan, The, or Southern India, vi. 34-41; its mountain ranges and elevated table-land, 35, 36; mountain passes, 36, 37; rivers, 37; forests, 38, 40; scenery, 40; crops, 40, 41; minerals, 41; Maráthá power in the Deccan, 320, 322, 323, iv. 164, 166.  
 Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, a rural insolvency law, vi. 449, 450, xii. 280.  
 Decennial Settlement, The (1789-91), vi. 393.  
 Decline and fall of the Mughal Empire (1707-1857), vi. 312-316; chief events, 312, 313 and footnote; the six puppet kings, 313; independence of the Deccan and Oudh, 314; the Maráthá *chauth*, 314; invasions of Nádir Sháh the Persian, and Ahmad Sháh the Afghán, 314, 315; misery of the Provinces, 315; third battle of Panipat, 315; fall of the Empire, 315, 316.  
 Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, quoted, vi. 230 (footnote 1); 239 (footnote 2).  
 Decline of the Peshwás (1772-1818), vi. 321, 322.  
 Decorative art in India, vi. 112, 113.  
 Dedán, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 166.  
 Dedarda, State in Káthiáwár, iv. 166.  
 Deeg. *See* Dig.  
 Deer, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 657, 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Amritsar, i. 255; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Anantápúr, i. 274; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bánda, ii. 47; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Barn Banki, ii. 106; Basti, ii. 209; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bógrá, iii. 21; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 329; Chhindwár, iii. 399; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárlíng, iv. 130; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 329; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Godávari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Gooma, v. 159; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Gurgón, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hardoi, v. 322; Hnasan, v. 346; Hazaribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himalaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshlárpur, v. 452; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhansi, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kamráp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Kángri, vii. 414; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnul, viii. 35, 36; Kashmir, viii. 68; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Khásl Hills, viii.

- 173; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lahore, viii. 405; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 90; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Malláni, ix. 260; Málwá, ix. 268; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Melghát, ix. 403; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Murshidábád, x. 22; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Mysore, x. 115; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nallamálú Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nepál, x. 278; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Nolkháíl, x. 341; Patná, x. 512; Pálkonda Hills, xl. 11; Palni Mountains, xl. 17; Pesháwar, xl. 146, 147; Pilibhit, xl. 172; Pishin, xl. 188; Polár, xl. 197; Poona, xl. 200; Punjab, xl. 259; Ráipur, xl. 368; Rangpur, xl. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohtak, xii. 69; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganas, xii. 227; Sátára, xii. 277; Sawantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjánpur, xii. 344; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531, 532; Siróhi, xiii. 3; Sirsá, xiii. 10; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 189; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taráí, xiii. 208; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 345; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wán, xiii. 537. *See also* *Bhirsingha* or Swamp deer, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Musk deer, Ravine deer, *Sámbhar*, and Spotted deer.
- Deesa. *See* Dlsa.
- Degám, seaport in Bombay, iv. 166, 167.
- Degh, river in Punjab, iv. 167.
- Dehej, seaport in Bombay, iv. 167.
- Dehlí. *See* Delhi.
- Deh-pel, lake in Lower Burma, iv. 168.
- Dehra, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 168.
- Dehra Dún, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 168-176; physical aspects, 168-170; history, 170-172; population, 172-174; agriculture, 174, 175; commerce and trade, etc., 175; administration, 175, 176; medical aspects, 176.
- Dehri, town in Bengal, iv. 177.
- Dehwára, the cultivating communities of Khelát, viii. 188.
- Deighton, sent by Bengal Government to cede Tinneveli to the Dutch for 1000 men, xiii. 309.
- Delafosse, Major IL. G., narrative of his escape from Cawnpur and the fight at Bakaar (1857), i. 451.
- Delamotte, Gen., took Manohar (1845), ix. 338.
- Delan Sá, Gond chief, rose in rebellion in Ságar (1842), xii. 102.
- Della Valle (1623), mentions Honáwar as a Portuguese settlement, v. 440.
- Delhi, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, iv. 177.
- Delhi, District in Punjab, iv. 177-185; physical aspects, 178, 179; history, 179, 180; population, 180, 182; agriculture, 182, 183; commerce and trade, 183, 184; administration, 184, 185; medical aspects, 185.
- Delhi, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 185.
- Delhi, city in Punjab, iv. 185-197; history, 189-195; population, 195, 196; institutions, public buildings, etc., 196; communications, trade, 196, 197; siege and storm of, article 'India,' vi. 421.
- Delisle, Lieut., proposed Vehar reservoir for water-supply of Bombay, xiii. 466.
- Delly, hill in Madras, iv. 197.
- Del Mar's *History of Money in Ancient Countries*, quoted, vi. 163.
- Delta of Bengal, vi. 23-28; deltaic distributaries, 23; combined delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna, 24; deltaic swamps, 24; land-making, 25; size of the Bengal delta, 26; deltaic depressions, 26; subterranean structure of the Bengal delta at Culcutta, 26 (footnote); alluvial deposits of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, 26, 27; amount of silt deposited at Cházi-pur and in the delta, 27, 28; age of the Bengal delta, 28.
- Deltaic channel of the Ganges, Section of, vi. 23.
- Demágirl, waterfall in Bengal, iv. 197.
- Demon-worship among the Púliyárs, i. 270; the Arakan hill tribes, i. 301; in Báká, ii. 74; Bhálgápur, ii. 347; Coorg, iv. 29; Madura, ix. 127; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250.
- Denaikankotai, town in Madras, iv. 197, 198.
- Dengue fever, in N. Arcot, i. 319; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bhálgápur, ii. 351; Salem, xii. 165.
- Denison, Sir W., Governor of Madras (1861-63), ix. 67; established Saidápet model farm, xii. 140.
- Density of the Indian population, vi. 46; overcrowded and underpeopled Provinces, vi. 46, 47; population entirely rural, vi. 46; immobility of the rural population, vi. 47; relation of labour to land, vi. 48, 49; unequal pressure of

- the population on the land, vi. 49, 50; increase of population since 1872, vi. 50. *See* also the Population section of each District article.
- Denwa, river in Central Provinces, iv. 198.
- Denwa, forest in Central Provinces, iv. 198.
- Denwars, tribe living in the valleys of Nepal, x. 271.
- Deo, town in Bengal, iv. 198.
- Deoband, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 198, 199.
- Deocha, village in Bengal, iv. 199.
- Deodamgar, mountain peak in Madras, iv. 199.
- Deolar, State in Gujardt, iv. 199, 200.
- Deodar* trees, in the Chaur, iii. 377; *Darjiling*, iv. 129; Dehra Dun, iv. 169; Garhwāl, v. 24; *Himālaya Mountains*, v. 409; Mont Juko, vii. 74; Jaunsar Bawār, vii. 160; Kangra, vii. 411; Kashmir, viii. 71; Nalderān Kothl, viii. 311; Kālu, viii. 336, 337, 338; Punjab, xi. 280; Seorāj, xii. 316; Simla, xii. 491.
- Deogāon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 200.
- Deogār, town in Rājputāna, iv. 200.
- Deogār, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 200, 201.
- Deogār, town in Bengal, iv. 201, 202.
- Deogār, *See* Deogadh.
- Deogār, village in Central Provinces, iv. 202, 203.
- Deohra. *See* Deorha.
- Deokarn, mutineer leader in Muttra, taken prisoner (1857), x. 47.
- Deolāl, cantonment in Bombay, iv. 203.
- Deoli, cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara, iv. 203.
- Deoli, town in Central Provinces, iv. 203, 204.
- Deolia, ancient capital of Partābgār State, iv. 204.
- Deonthāl, village in Punjab, iv. 204.
- Deonthāl, hill in Punjab, iv. 204.
- Deoprayāg, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 204, 205.
- Deora Kot, town in Oudh, iv. 205.
- Deorha, village in Punjab, iv. 205.
- Deori, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 205.
- Deori, town in Central Provinces, iv. 205, 206.
- Deoria, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 206.
- Deori Chutiyās. *See* Chutiyās.
- Deotgarh, mountain range in Assam, iv. 206, 207.
- Dera, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 207.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, District in Punjab, iv. 207-217; physical aspects, 207-210; history, 210-212; population, 212-214; agriculture, 214, 215; commerce and trade, etc., 215, 216; administration, 216, 217; medical aspects, 217.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 217.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, town in Punjab, iv. 217, 218.
- Dera Ismā'il Khān, District in Punjab, iv. 218-226; physical aspects, 219, 220; history, 220-222; population, 222, 223; agriculture, 223, 224; commerce and trade, 224, 225; administration, 225, 226; medical aspects, 226.
- Dera Ismā'il Khān, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 226.
- Dera Ismā'il Khān, town in Punjab, iv. 226-228.
- Derajāt, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, iv. 228.
- Dera Nānak, town in Punjab, iv. 228, 229.
- Derapur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 229.
- Derband, village in Punjab, iv. 229.
- Derli Jānbāi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 229.
- Deri Kot. *See* Ghaibi Dero.
- Deri Shāhan. *See* Dheri Shāhan.
- Dero Mohbat, *thaluk* in Sind, iv. 230.
- Deserted river marts and capitals, vi. 30.
- Deshmukhs, particularly numerous in Deolāl, iv. 203.
- Despat, outlaw, sacked Srīnagar (N.-W. P.) during the Mutiny, xii. 78.
- Deswāls, aboriginal tribe in Maksudangār, ix. 215.
- Deinaw, village in Lower Burma, iv. 230.
- Deulgan Rājā, town in Berār, iv. 230, 231.
- Deulghāt, town in Berār, iv. 231.
- Devadatta, the Buddhist schismatic, article 'India,' vi. 140.
- Devālā, town in Madras, iv. 231.
- Devalgan. *See* Deulgan Rājā.
- Devalia. *See* Dewalia.
- Devanahalli, town and *thaluk* in Mysore, iv. 231, 232.
- Devarayapalle, village in Madras, iv. 232.
- Devarayadurga, fortified hill in Mysore, iv. 232.
- Devgad, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 232, 233.
- Devgad, seaport in Bombay, iv. 233.
- Devi, river in Orissa, iv. 233.
- Devikota, town in Madras, iv. 233.
- Devikota, historic fort in Madras, iv. 233, 234.
- Devjagāon, place of pilgrimage in Bombay, iv. 234.
- Dewa, town and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 234, 235.
- Dewala, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235.



- Dewalgāon, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235.  
 Dewalghāt. *See* Deulghāt.  
 Dewālla, State in Kāthiāwār, iv. 235.  
 Dewālwāra, village in Central Provinces, iv. 235, 236.  
 Dewalwārā, village in Berār, iv. 236.  
 Dewās, town and State in Central India, iv. 236, 237.  
 Dhablen. *See* Dahlen.  
 Dhabla Dhr, chiefship in Central India, iv. 237.  
 Dhabla Ghosi, chiefship in Central India, iv. 237.  
 Dhādhār, river in W. India, iv. 237, 238.  
 Dhākdā. *See* Dacca.  
 Dhāk trees, in Alamnagar, l. 163; Allahābād, l. 190; Ambala, l. 215; Amritsar, l. 255; Azamgarh, i. 392; Bhāgalpur, ii. 344; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Budānn, iii. 116; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etāwah, iv. 370; Indore, vii. 2; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jhānsi, vii. 217; Karauli, vii. 471; Ludhlāna, viii. 519; Māinpur, ix. 202; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Muzaffarnagar, x. 67; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Punjab, xi. 281; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 353; Sādābād, xii. 90; Shāhjahanpur, xii. 343, 344; Shāhpur, xii. 360; Sitāpur, xiii. 30; Sultānpur, xiii. 97.  
 Dhākars, illegitimate descendants of Brāhmans in Bastar, ii. 205.  
 Dhalandhar, village in Bengal, iv. 238.  
 Dhalighi, village in Bengal, iv. 238.  
 Dhalawari, name of several rivers in E. Bengal and Assam, iv. 238.  
 Dhalet, river in Lower Burma, iv. 238.  
 Dhalkisor, river of W. Bengal, iv. 238, 239.  
 Dhamda, town in Central Provinces, iv. 239.  
 Dhāni, Hill State in Punjab, iv. 239.  
 Dhamis, sect who read the Kurān with Hindu observances, in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.  
 Dham-ma-tha. *See* Dam-ma-tha.  
 Dhāmōni, village in Central Provinces, iv. 239, 240.  
 Dhāmpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 240, 241.  
 Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, iv. 241.  
 Dhāmra, port in Bengal, iv. 241, 242.  
 Dhamra, estate in Gujarāt, iv. 242.  
 Dhamtāri, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 242.  
 Dhānā, village in Central Provinces, iv. 242.  
 Dhanaudah. *See* Dharnoda.  
 Dhanaurā, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 243, 244.  
 Dhanauli, river in Bengal, iv. 243.  
 Dhandhūka, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 243, 244.  
 Dhaneswari, river in Assam, iv. 244.  
 Dhangāln, pass in Bengal, iv. 244.  
 Dhāngāon, chiefship in Central India, iv. 244.  
 Dhāngars, semi-Hindustribe tribe of Bengal and Chutiā Nāgpur, their numbers in 1872, vi. 71 (footnote 1). *See* Maldah, ix. 243; Matheran, ix. 364.  
 Dhānikholā, town in Bengal, iv. 244.  
 Dhanori, village in Central Provinces, iv. 244.  
 Dhansiri. *See* Dhaneswari.  
 Dhanu, river in Bengal, iv. 244.  
 Dhanūt, lake in Punjab, iv. 244, 245.  
 Dhanūt Bhūra-gyl. *See* Dhanūt-Puyā-gyl.  
 Dhāola Dhar, mountain chain in Punjab, iv. 245.  
 Dhāpewārā, town in Central Provinces, iv. 245.  
 Dhār, State in Central India, iv. 245-248; physical aspects, 246; history, 246-248.  
 Dhārākot, estate in Madras, iv. 248.  
 Dharamkota. *See* Amrāvati.  
 Dharnampur, town and State in Bombay, iv. 248, 249.  
 Dharnampuri, town and *pargana* in Central India, iv. 249, 250.  
 Dhārāngāon, town in Bombay, iv. 250.  
 Dhārapuram, *taluk* in Madras, iv. 250, 251.  
 Dhārapuram, town in Madras, iv. 251, 252.  
 Dhari, State in Bombay, iv. 252.  
 Dharā, river of Bengal, iv. 252.  
 Dharua, tract in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 252.  
 Dharnānpur, *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 252, 253.  
 Dharmāpatam, river in Madras, iv. 253.  
 Dharmāpatam, town in Madras, iv. 253.  
 Dharmāpuri, town and *taluk* in Madras, iv. 253, 254.  
 Dharmāvaram, town and *taluk* in Madras, iv. 254.  
 Dharmkot, town in Punjab, iv. 254, 255.  
 Dharnpur, village in Oudh, iv. 255.  
 Dharmasala, hill station and cantonment in Punjab, iv. 255.  
 Dharnoda, chiefship in Central India, iv. 255, 256.  
 Dharnpur, village in Oudh, iv. 256.  
 Dhārwar, District in Bombay, iv. 256-266; physical aspects, 256-259; wild animals, 259; history, 259; population, 259-262; agriculture, 262, 263; natural calamities, 263; trade, 263, 264; administration, 264, 265; medical aspects, 265, 266.  
 Dhārwar, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 266.

- Dhārwar, town in Bombay, 266, 267.  
 Dhasn, river of Central India, iv. 267, 268.  
 Dhaulagiri, mountain in Nepal, iv. 268.  
 Dhauleshvaram. *See* Dowlishvaram.  
 Dhaurahra, town and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 268.  
 Dhaurahra, town in Oudh, iv. 268, 269.  
 Dhaum-Kunjura, chiefship in Central India, iv. 269.  
 Dhenkanal, tributary State in Orissa, iv. 269.  
 Dheri Shāhan, village in Punjab, iv. 269, 270.  
 Dhers. *See* Mhars.  
 Dhi-Dharamtal, chiefship in Central India, iv. 270.  
 Dhoba, peak in Madras, iv. 270.  
 Dhobā-khāl, village in Assam, iv. 270.  
 Dhodar Ali, road in Assam, iv. 270, 271.  
 Dholn, State in Kāthiāwar, iv. 271.  
 Dholarwa, State in Bombay, iv. 271.  
 Dholbājā, village in Bengal, iv. 271.  
 Dholera, seaport in Bombay, iv. 271.  
 Dholka, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 271, 272.  
 Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, iv. 272-277; physical aspects, 273, 274; population, 274, 275; administration, 275, 276; history, 276, 277.  
 Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, iv. 277, 278.  
 Dhol Samudrā, marsh in Bengal, iv. 278.  
 Dhonegaon, town in Berār, iv. 278.  
 Dhorāji, town in Bombay, iv. 278.  
 Dhotra-Balsola, chiefship in Central India, iv. 278.  
 Dhrāfa, State in Bombay, iv. 278.  
 Dhrāngadrā, State in Bombay, iv. 278, 279.  
 Dhrāngadrā, town in Bombay, iv. 279.  
 Dhrol, State in Bombay, iv. 279, 280.  
 Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwar, iv. 280.  
 Dhuri, town and Sub-division in Assam, iv. 280.  
 Dhude. *See* Dang States.  
 Dhulāprn, reservoir in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 280.  
 Dhulātia, chiefship in Central India, iv. 280.  
 Dhūlā, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 280, 281.  
 Dhūlā, town in Bombay, iv. 281-283.  
 Dhullān, village in Bengal, iv. 283.  
 Dhulpnagar. *See* Edwardesābād.  
 Dhulpi Singh, Mahārājā, terms of his abdication (1849), xi. 266, 267.  
 Dhūmā, village in Central Provinces, iv. 283.  
 Dhūms, class of only lately emancipated slaves in Dhera Dūn, iv. 173; menial class in Garhwāl, v. 19, 20.  
 Dhūnds, important Muhammadan tribe in Ilazāra, v. 363, 364.  
 Dhundia Wāgh, caught by General Wellesley at Manoll, ix. 338.  
 Dhurwāl, State in Bundelkhand, iv. 283.  
 Dhūsan. *See* Parwan.  
 Diamond Harbour, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 283, 284.  
 Diamond Harbour, port in Bengal, iv. 284.  
 Diamond Harbour Canal, Bengal, iv. 284.  
 Diamond Island, in Lower Burma, iv. 284, 285.  
 Diamonds, article 'India,' vi. 41, 628, 629. *Local notices*—Anantāpur, i. 274; Banaganapalli, ii. 43, 44; Bijāwar, ii. 425; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Central India, iii. 295; Chāndē, iii. 349; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Gāngpur, iv. 478; Karnāl, viii. 34, 41; Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 6; Nallamalāi Hills, x. 185; Nandigāma, x. 192; Nandikanama, x. 193; Panna, xi. 48-50; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Upper Vindhyan Mountains, xiii. 475; Walrāgarh, xiii. 513.  
 Dibāl, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 285.  
 Dibru, river in Assam, iv. 285.  
 Dibrugarh, Sub-division in Assam, iv. 285.  
 Dibrugarh, town in Assam, iv. 285, 286.  
 Dickens, Colonel, proposed the Son system of canals (1855), xii. 325, xiii. 54.  
 Dickinson, Henry, acting Governor of Madras (1848), ix. 67.  
 Dictionary of Hindu Mythology, by Professor Dowson, quoted, vi. 180 (footnote 4); 184 (footnote 1).  
 Diddaur, town in Oudh, iv. 286.  
 Dig, town in Central India, iv. 286; battle of, and defeat of Holkar, vi. 323.  
 Digbijalgaon, *tahsil* in Oudh, iv. 286, 287.  
 Digbijal Singh, Rājā of Balrāmpur, kept Mr. Wingfield safely in his fort during the Mutiny, v. 149, 150.  
 Diggi, town in Central India, iv. 287.  
 Dighori, village in Central Provinces, iv. 287.  
 Dignagar, village in Bengal, iv. 287.  
 Digras, town in Berār, iv. 287.  
 Digru, river of Assam, iv. 287.  
 Dili, town and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 287, 288.  
 Dihang, river of Assam, iv. 288.  
 Dihing, name of two rivers of Assam, iv. 288.  
 Diji, fort in Bombay, iv. 288.  
 Dikthān, town in Central India, iv. 288, 289.  
 Dillāwar, fort in Punjab, iv. 289.  
 Dillayāke, their history in Peshāwar District, xi. 148, 149.

Diluvion. *See* Alluvion and diluvion.  
 Dīlwāra, town in Rājputāna, iv. 289.  
 Dimāpur, village in Assam, iv. 289, 290.  
 Diminution of population in Madras and Mysore, vi. 50.  
 Dina Bandu Mitrā, dramatic poet, and author of the *Nil Darpan*, vi. 354.  
 Dinājpūr, District in Bengal, iv. 290-298; physical aspects, 290, 291; history, 291; population, 291-294; agriculture, 294, 295; manufactures, 295; administration, 296, 297; medical aspects, 297, 298.  
 Dinājpūr, town in Bengal, iv. 298, 299.  
 Dina Krishna Dās, Uṛḍū poet of the 16th century, vi. 343.  
 Dinānagar, town in Punjab, iv. 299.  
 Dināpur, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 299.  
 Dināpur, cantonment in Bengal, iv. 299, 300.  
 Dindigal, *taluk* in Madras, iv. 300, 301.  
 Dindigal, town in Madras, iv. 301, 302.  
 Dindivaram, *taluk* in Madras, iv. 302.  
 Dindori, Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 302.  
 Dindori, town in Bombay, iv. 302, 303.  
 Dingarh Kiner, village in Punjab, iv. 303.  
 Dingri, fort in Bombay, iv. 303.  
 Dingier, mountains in Assam, iv. 303.  
 Dinkar Rao, Sindia's *dhudā*, granted the *jadgr* of Dasai by that chief, iv. 153; had to fly with Sindia to Agra in 1858, when the Gwallor troops revolted, v. 233.  
 Diodar. *See* Deodar.  
 Diodorus says that Herakles founded Patnāliputra, now Patnā, xi. 106; his mention of Mount Aornos, xi. 506; Sāngala, xii. 214.  
 Dipālpur, *taluk* in Punjab, iv. 303.  
 Dipālpur, historic town in Punjab, iv. 303, 304.  
 Dipālpur, town in Central India, iv. 304.  
 Dipā, town and *taluk* in Bombay, iv. 304.  
 Dirāpur. *See* Derapur.  
 Disa, town in Bombay, iv. 304, 305.  
 Disaun. *See* Dhsān.  
 Diseases, Endemic and epidemic. *See* Special section on Medical aspects under each Province and District, and also Cholera, Fever, Smallpox.  
 Di-oi, river in Assam, iv. 305.  
 Distillation of country spirits, vi. 454.  
 Distilleries, Principal, at Anrangābād (Bengal), i. 386; Badnūr, i. 410; Aska in Ganjam, v. 8; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 284; Howrah, v. 465; Ki-hengari, viii. 224; Morn, ix. 503; Noāri, x. 405; Pālmāner, xi. 15; the Kosa, near Shāhjahānpur, xii. 353; the Albion at Sibpur, xii. 458; Sirnā-koppa, xii. 551; Tando Lukmān, xiii. 177; in Thāna, xiii. 257; Uraṇ, xiii. 450.

Distribution of Indian trade with foreign countries, vi. 565-580.  
 District officer, Duties of, vi. 436.  
 Districts, Number of, in India, their varying size and population, vi. 436, 437.  
 Districts in British India, Agra, i. 60-68; Ahmadābād, i. 82-93; Ahmadnagar, i. 98-107; Ajmer-Merwārā, i. 117-131; Akola, i. 140-146; Akyab, i. 148-158; Aligarh, i. 167-177; Allahābād, i. 183-194; Ambāla, i. 213-224; Amherst, i. 232-243; Amritoli, i. 245-250; Amritsar, i. 254-263; Anantāpur, i. 273-279; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298-304; North Arcot, i. 311-319; South Arcot, i. 319-328; Azamgarh, i. 391-401; Bahraich, i. 425-433; Bākarganj, i. 439-449; Bālaghat, i. 452-457; Balasor, ii. 1-10; Ballia, ii. 18-23; Banda, ii. 45-55; Bānkura, ii. 78-87; Bannu, ii. 87-97; Bara Banki, ii. 105-114; Baridwān, ii. 125-136; Bareilly, ii. 137-145; Bārim, ii. 183-188; Bassein, ii. 192-201; Basti, ii. 208-214; Belgaum, ii. 230-238; Bellary, ii. 240-250; Benares, ii. 254-262; Betul, ii. 328-333; Bhāgalpur, ii. 342-352; Bhāndāid, ii. 360-367; Bijnāur, ii. 427-435; Bhānpur, ii. 444-453; Bīrbhūm, iii. 1-11; Būgra, iii. 24-32; Broach, iii. 101-111; Budāun, iii. 115-124; Bulandshahr, iii. 130-141; Buldāna, iii. 142-148; Cachar, iii. 230-239; Cawnpur, iii. 279-289; Champāran, iii. 334-344; Chāndā, iii. 348-355; Chengalpāt, iii. 380-383; Chhindwād, iii. 398-405; Chittagong, iii. 433-443; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 446-453; Coimbatore, iv. 14-21; Cuddayahi, iv. 47-55; Cuttack, iv. 64-75; Dacca, iv. 78-89; Damoh, iv. 107-114; Darbhāngah, iv. 122-126; Darjiling, iv. 128-140; Darrang, iv. 141-150; Dehra Dūn, iv. 168-176; Delhi, iv. 177-185; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 207-217; Dera Ismā'il Khān, iv. 218-226; Dhārwar, iv. 256-266; Dindāpur, iv. 290-298; Dillīchpur, iv. 344-347; Etah, iv. 357-366; Etāwah, iv. 367-377; Faizābād, iv. 381-388; Faridpur, iv. 393-407; Farukhābād, iv. 409-417; Fatehpur, iv. 422-430; Firozpur, iv. 438-447; Ginnāni, v. 1-8; Garhwal, v. 16-23; Garo Hills, v. 24-32; Gaya, v. 43-52; Ghāzipur, v. 61-70; Gāidpāt, v. 111-120; Ghol-āvar, v. 122-131; Gondā, v. 145-154; Gornālpur, v. 164-172; Gujran-wād, v. 179-187; Gujrat, v. 188-195; Gurdāspur, v. 205-213; Gurugon, v. 214-223; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 274-285; Hāmīrpur, v. 297-305; Hāmīth-wād, v. 311-318; Haridol, v. 321-329;

Ilazara, v. 359-368; Hazaribagh, v. 368-380; Hienzain, v. 383-390; Ilissar, v. 425-433; Hoshangabad, v. 441-449; Hoshiarpur, v. 450-458; Howrah, v. 461-464; Hugli, v. 489-498; Jabalpur, vii. 29-36; Jalandhar, vii. 83-90; Jalau, vii. 93-102; Jalpaiguri, vii. 107-117; Jaunpur, vii. 149-159; Jehlam, vii. 166-177; Jessor, vii. 183-191; Jhang, vii. 205-212; Jhansi, vii. 215-227; Kaira, vii. 298-307; Kaladgi, vii. 314-320; Kamrup, vii. 354-366; North Kanara, vii. 368-375; South Kanara, vii. 375-384; Kangra, vii. 408-427; Karachi, vii. 443-451; Karnal, viii. 18-27; Karnul, viii. 32-45; Khandesh, viii. 149-159; Khasi and Jaintia Hills, viii. 169-180; Kheri, viii. 189-198; Khulna, viii. 205-209; Kistna, viii. 225-234; Kohat, viii. 242-249; Kolaba, viii. 260-271; Kumdun, viii. 347-358; Kyauk-pyit, viii. 384-389; Lahore, viii. 402-414; Lakhimpur, viii. 425-438; Lalitpur, viii. 446-457; Lohardaga, viii. 475-486; Lucknow, viii. 492-502; Ludhiana, viii. 518-525; Madura, ix. 119-132; Maimansingh, ix. 190-201; Mainpuri, ix. 202-212; Malabar, ix. 216-235; Malda, ix. 240-248; Manbhūm, ix. 277-286; Mandla, ix. 299-307; Meerut, ix. 381-392; Mergul, ix. 406-411; Midnapur, ix. 423-433; Mirzapur, ix. 452-461; Monghyr, ix. 478-489; Montgomery, ix. 492-502; Moradabad, ix. 504-512; Multan, x. 2-10; Murshidabad, x. 20-31; Muttra, x. 43-52; Muzaffargarh, x. 54-64; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66-76; Muzaffarpur, x. 77-83; Nadiya, x. 128-141; Naga Hills, x. 143-154; Nalpur, x. 163-174; Narsinghpur, x. 216-224; Nasik, x. 228-235; Nellore, x. 260-271; Nisigiri Hills, x. 302-325; Nimar, x. 327-335; Noakhali, x. 338-352; Nowgong, x. 405-415; Pahnā, x. 511-520; Panch Mahals, xi. 28-34; Partabgarh, xi. 68-74; Patna, xi. 93-106; Peshawar, xi. 144-157; Pillbhit, xi. 170-178; Poona, xi. 200-210; Prome, xi. 225-235; Puri, xi. 299-309; Purniah, xi. 321-331; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 351-359; Rāipur, xi. 366-376; Rājshahi, xi. 427-439; Rangoon, xi. 471-481; Rangpur, xi. 488-501; Ratnagiri, xii. 2-12; Rawal Pindi, xii. 18-35; Rohtak, xii. 68-76; Sagar, xii. 100-107; Saharanpur, xii. 113-124; Salem, xii. 150-165; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 174-176; Sambalpur, xii. 177-185; Sandoway, xii. 198-205; Santal Parganas, xii. 226-236; Saran, xii. 251-259; Satara, xii. 275-284; Seoni, xii. 308-314;

Shahabad, xii. 322-333; Shahjahanpur, xii. 342-355; Shahpur, xii. 357-367; Shikarpur, xii. 385-394; Sholapur, xii. 411-420; Shwe-grin, xii. 428-434; Slalkot, xii. 439-450; Sibi, xii. 453-458; Silsagar, xii. 459-472; Simla, xii. 490-495; Singhbhum, xii. 529-541; Sirsa, xiii. 8-19; Sitapur, xiii. 29-37; Sultanpur, xiii. 95-103; the Sundarbans, xiii. 107-114; Surat, xiii. 118-132; Sylhet, xiii. 143-157; Tanjore, xiii. 180-194; Tarai, xiii. 207-211; Taung-ngu, xiii. 220-226; Tavoy, xiii. 227-234; Thana, xiii. 249-258; Thar and Parkar, xiii. 261-271; Tharawadi, xiii. 271-274; Thayet-myo, xiii. 276-287; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288-292; Tinnevely, xiii. 297-311; Tipperah, xiii. 312-321; Trichinopoly, xiii. 354-363; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 387-399; Unao, xiii. 426-436; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 438-449; Vizagapatnam, xiii. 482-497; Wardha, xiii. 522-529; Wun, xiii. 538-546.

Districts in Mysore, treated in the same manner as the British Districts, Bangalore, ii. 59-66; Chitaldrug, iii. 422-428; Hassan, v. 345-351; Kadur, vii. 282-288; Kolār, vii. 272-278; Mysore, x. 113-122; Shimoga, xii. 399-406; Tumkur, xii. 375-381.

Diu, island belonging to Portugal in Western India, iv. 305-308; its physical aspects, 305, 306; administration, 306; architecture, 307; history, 307, 308.

Divi Point, headland in Madras, iv. 308.

Divisions or Commissionerships, Agra, i. 59, 60; Allahabad, i. 182, 183; Ambala, i. 213; Amritsar, i. 253, 254; Arakan, i. 297, 298; Bardwan, ii. 125; Benares, ii. 253, 254; Bhagalpur, ii. 341-343; Chhatisgarh, iii. 396, 397; Chittagong, iii. 432, 433; Chutla Nagpur, iii. 461; Dacca, iv. 77, 78; Delhi, iv. 177; Derajat, iv. 228; Faizabad, iv. 380; Ilissar, v. 425; Jabalpur, vii. 29; Jalandhar, vii. 82, 83; Jhansi, vii. 214, 215; Kumdun, viii. 346, 347; Lahore, viii. 402; Lucknow, viii. 490-492; Meerut, ix. 380, 381; Multan, x. 1; Nagpur, x. 162, 163; Narbadā, x. 205-207; Orissa, x. 426-468; Patna, xi. 90-93; Pegu, xi. 124, 125; Peshawar, xi. 141-144; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 348-351; Rājshahi, xi. 424-427; Rawal Pindi, xii. 15-18; Rohilkhand, xii. 60-63; Sitapur, xiii. 27-29; Tenasserim, xiii. 238, 239.

Diwala. *See* Dewala.

Diwigham. *See* Dewigham.

Diwalgion Rājā. *See* Dewlgion Rājā.

Diwalgāt. *See* Dewlgāt.

- Diwalla. *See* Dewalia.  
 Diwalwára. *See* Dewlwardá.  
 Diwángiri, village in Assam, iv. 308.  
*Diván* or financial administration of Bengal, granted to the East India Company (1765), vi. 387.  
 Diwás. *See* Dewás.  
 Dixon, Col., his administration of Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118, 122; founded Beáwar, ii. 222; made first regular Settlement of Merwára (1851), ix. 417.  
 Diying, river in Assam, iv. 308, 309.  
 Dnyánoba, Maráthá poet of the 13th century, vi. 346.  
 Dobb, tract in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 309, 310.  
 Doaba Dáúdál, *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 310.  
 Doanniyás, mongrel race in Assam, descended from the Singphos and their female slaves, xii. 542.  
 Dobbili. *See* Bobbili.  
 Dohbi, village in Central Provinces, iv. 310.  
 Docks and dockyards, at Dala, iv. 97; Darnán, iv. 102; Howrah, v. 465; Kldderpur, viii. 216; Kolába, viii. 271; Mazagon, ix. 379; Rangoon, xi. 483; Sálkhiá, xii. 167.  
 Doctors, Native, and their remedies, Allahábád, i. 194; Ambála, i. 224; South Arcot, i. 328; Cochin, iv. 10; South Kánara, vii. 384; Khairpur, vii. 137; Kuráuli (occulists), viii. 371; Mohan, ix. 471.  
 Doctrines of Buddha, vi. 141, 142; moral code and missionary aspects of Buddhism, vi. 143.  
 Dodábeta, peak in Madras, iv. 310.  
 Dod-ballápur, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, iv. 310, 311.  
 Dodda Vira Rajendra. *See* Vira Rajendra.  
 Dodder, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, iv. 311.  
 Dodka, State in Bombay, iv. 311.  
 Dogars of Mandot, Tie, their history, ix. 273.  
 Dogras, race of mountaineers on the Himálaya Mountains, v. 412.  
 Dogs of India, article 'India,' vi. 654. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 39; Chini, iii. 417, 418; Gáro Hills, v. 31; Madura, ix. 121; Nepál, x. 278; Rámpur, xi. 455.  
 Dogs, Wild, article 'India,' vi. 654. *Local notices*—South Arcot, i. 320; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gwalior, v. 229; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhánsl, vii. 217; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kotah, viii. 304; Lohárdágá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 89; Madura, ix. 121; Patni Mountains, xi. 17; Ratnágiri, xii. 4.  
 Dohad, town and Sub-division in Bonhay, iv. 311, 312.  
 Dohanighát, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 312.  
 Dolmens. *See* Stone monuments.  
 Dolphin, The, article 'India,' vi. 661, 662. *Local notices*—Upper Burma, iii. 212; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gonda, v. 147; the Indus, vii. 14; Monghyr, ix. 481; Kangpur, xi. 490; Sítápur, xiii. 30.  
 Dolphin's Nose, promontory in Madras, iv. 312.  
 Domariaganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 312, 313.  
 Domel, Island in Burma, iv. 313.  
 Domeli, town in Punjab, iv. 313.  
 Dommasundra, *tdluk* in Mysore, iv. 313.  
 Dommerás, wandering thief caste in N. Arcot, i. 315; Nellore, x. 266.  
 Doms, great low caste, formerly pagoda slaves in Akyah, i. 155; pretend to purity of blood in Assam, i. 355, 356; numerous in Bándurá, ii. 81; *tdakdits* in Gayá, v. 52; numerous in Gonda, v. 151; Kánuráp, vii. 359; Nowgong, x. 409; Sáran, xii. 257; Silnagar, xii. 464.  
 Donahyd, township in Lower Burma, iv. 313.  
 Donahyd, town in Lower Burma, iv. 313.  
 Dondt Lohárd, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 313.  
 Dongargáon, mart in Central Provinces, vi. 596.  
 Dongargarh, town in Central Provinces, iv. 313, 314.  
 Dongarpur. *See* Dungarpur.  
 Dongarál, village in Central Provinces, iv. 314.  
 Doranál, cantonment in Bengal, iv. 314.  
 Dorka, chiefship in Bombay, iv. 314.  
 Dornal Ghát, pass in Madras, iv. 314.  
 Dosa, town in Rájputána, iv. 314, 315.  
 Dosadhs, village watchmen, numerous in Ballia, ii. 20; Behar, ii. 296; a criminal class in Gayá, v. 46, 52; in Hazáribágh, v. 373; Lohárdágá, viii. 480; Sáran, xii. 257.  
 Dost Ali, Nawáb of the Karnátic, killed (1740), iv. 101; granted Vellore to his son-in-law (1710), xii. 467, 468.  
 Dost Muhammad, founder of the Bhopál dynasty, ii. 403; seized Hoshangábád (1720), v. 443.  
 Dost Muhammad, Amir of Afghanistan, his history, i. 49-51; took Attock (1848), but had to surrender it to the Sikhs, i. 51; took Herát (1863), i. 51, v. 393; sacked Jaldábhád, vii. 76; defeated the Sikhs at Jamrud (1851), vii. 133; made Kábul his capital, vii. 271; took Kandahér (1855), vii. 394;

- kept in fort of Karnál as State prisoner (1840), viii, 28.
- Double Island, in Burma, iv, 315.
- Doulatabád. *See* Krishnagiri.
- Doung-gyi, town in Burma, iv, 315.
- Dowton, Gen. Sir John, encamped at Mehkar on his march against Apá Sálhb (1817), ix, 399.
- Dow, Col., *History of Hindustan*, quoted, on Alá-ud-din's visit to Ellora, iv, 349.
- Dowlashvaram, town in Madras, iv, 315, 316.
- Dowlatabád. *See* Daulatabád.
- Dowson, Professor, *Dictionary of Hindu Mythology*, quoted, article 'India,' vi, 180 (footnote 4); 184 (footnote 1).
- Dayang. *See* Dayang.
- Drama, The Indian, article 'India,' vi, 125-127; 354.
- Draper, Eliza, Sterne's friend, lived at Anjengo, i, 292; her 'tree' at Masullipatam washed away (1864), ix, 352.
- Draupadi, the wife of the five Pándava brethren in the Mahábháratá, article 'India,' vi, 195.
- Dravida, Division of the Indian Peninsula, iv, 316.
- Dravidians, The, aboriginal race of Southern India, their languages, article 'India,' vi, 64-68; place of languages in philology, 327, 328; in Sanskrit literature, 328; art, 328, 329; Bráhmínical influence on, 329, 330; development into vernacular literatures, 330; Tamil, the oldest and the most influential vernacular of Southern India, 330; Jain cycle of Tamil literature, earliest Tamil poets, 331; Tamil hymnology, 332; modern Tamil writers, Beschli, the Italian Jesuit and Tamil scholar, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333.
- Dress, of the Kamás, i, 300; of the Brahúts and Balúchís, ii, 39; of the Gadwá women, ii, 205; of the Bhils, ii, 389, 390; of the Bhutás, ii, 413; of the Brahúts, iii, 99, 100; of the Salones, iii, 185; of the Gondás, iii, 308; of the Coorgs, iv, 34, 35; of the Daphás, iv, 120; of the Gáras, v, 28; in Jalpáiguri, vii, 113; of the Juangs, vii, 251, 252; in Kámrúp, vii, 361; of the Kángm tribes, vii, 420; of the Khamtis, viii, 145; of the Kurumbás, viii, 376, x, 311, 312; of the Lulákhis, viii, 398; of the Lurhás, viii, 530; of the Mirís, ix, 447, 448; of the Msháms, ix, 462; of the Angámí Nágás, x, 148; of the Kukís, x, 150; of the Náikáhs, x, 176, 177; of the Todas, x, 309, 310; of the Badagás, x, 310, 311; of the Irulas, x, 312; of the Botwás, x, 525; of the Pesháwar Patháns, xi, 153; in Ráwál Pindí, xii, 28, 29; of the Rewá Kántha Bhils, xii, 51, 52; in Ságár, xii, 104; of the Santáls, xii, 245; in Sláikot, xii, 445, 446; in Sirmur, xii, 555; in Sylhet, xiii, 151; of the Bassein Christians in Thána, xiii, 253; of the Balúchí tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii, 441; of the Banjára women in Wán, xiii, 541.
- Drew, Mr., on the southern chain of the Himálayas, v, 407; on the population of Ládakh, viii, 397.
- Droughts. *See* Famines.
- Drowning, Deaths from, by storm-wave, in Nookhálí, x, 340.
- Drúg, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv, 316, 317.
- Drugs and medicines, article 'India,' vi, 34. *See* also Doctors, Native, and their medicines.
- Drugs, found in Akráni, i, 148; Amherst, i, 240; Bádm, ii, 184; Champáran, iii, 337; Cochín, iv, 2; Dera Gházi Khán (*shakh*), iv, 210; Darbhanga, iv, 123; Dinájpúr, iv, 291; Dindigal, iv, 301; Haidarábád, v, 246; Kálu, viii, 343; Lakshmipur, viii, 427; Madras, ix, 30; Malabar, ix, 229; Mishmí Hills, ix, 464; Murshidábád, x, 22; Muttra, x, 45; Nepál, x, 277; Puri, xi, 301; Ráwál Pindí, xii, 22; Salem, xii, 152; Tavoy, xiii, 229; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii, 389.
- Drummond, Hon. E., Lt.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1863-66), x, 370.
- Drummond, Hon. R., Collector of Pilibhit, founded Anglo-Vernacular School there, xi, 177.
- Drury, Col., his works on Indian botany, referred to, ix, 81.
- Duáb. *See* Duáb.
- Dual system of administration in Bengal (1767-72), article 'India,' vi, 387, 388.
- Dúh, pass from Punjab into Kashmir, iv, 317.
- Dubári, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv, 317.
- Dub-chí, valley and pass in Kashmir, iv, 317.
- Dubláná, town in Rájputána, iv, 317.
- Dubois, Abbé, his community of caste Christians at Sathallí in Mysore, v, 348.
- Dubrájpúr, town in Bengal, iv, 318.
- Dúdhpur, State in Bombay, iv, 318.
- Dúdhrej, State in Bombay, iv, 318.
- Dúdú, town in Rájputána, iv, 318.
- Dudu Miyán, second leader of the Farúki, died in obscurity at Dacca (1862), iv, 399.
- Duduyá, river in Bengal, iv, 318.

- Duff, Rev. Alexander, first Presbyterian missionary to India, article 'India,' vi. 261.
- Dufferin, Earl of, Viceroy (1884), article 'India,' vi. 430; his interview with Abdur Rahman Khán (1884), vii. 275.
- Dugári, town in Rájputána, iv. 318.
- Dugriá, chiefship in Central India, iv. 319.
- Dujána, State in Punjab, iv. 319.
- Duka, Dr. Theodore, *Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Korós*, quoted, vi. 153 (footnote 1).
- Dulhi, town in Oudh, iv. 319.
- Dumagádiem, town in Madras, iv. 319. See also Godávri river.
- Dum-Dum, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dum-Dum, town in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dumká. See Naya Dumka.
- Dumrá Falla, rapids in Bengal, iv. 320.
- Dumrdon, town in Bengal, iv. 320, 321.
- Dumráon Canal, branch of Son system in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dumurdah, town in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dún, range of hills in Bengal, iv. 321.
- Dunal Ghát. See Dornal Ghát.
- Dunbar, Capt., commanded the expedition sent from Dinápur for the relief of Arrah (1857), xi. 97.
- Duncan, Jonathan, his report on Sandwip Island (1779), xii. 211, 212; his arrangements for the government of Surat (1880), xiii. 123.
- Duncker, Professor Max, *Ancient History of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnotes 2 and 4); 115 (footnote); 163 (footnote 3).
- Dundhu Panth. See Nana Sahib.
- Dundil Khán, Rohilla leader, built fort at Bisnúl (1750), iii. 15; made peace with the Nawáb of Oudh, but was nevertheless attacked and defeated, iii. 118.
- Dundwáraganj, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 321.
- Dungagall, sanitarium in Punjab, iv. 321, 322.
- Dungarpur, town and State in Rájputána, iv. 325.
- Dúni, town in Rájputána, iv. 325.
- Duns, The. See Dehra Dún.
- Dánthaná, river in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dunwon, village in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dúnyian, creek in Lower Burma, iv. 325.
- Dúnyin, peak in Lower Burma, iv. 325, 326.
- Dupleix, French administrator, his ambition of founding a French empire in India, and his struggles in the Karnátik with Clive, article 'India,' vi. 378, 379.
- Local notices*—Had Alamparia granted to him by Muzaffar Jang (1750), i. 163; sent two ships to help the Peguans against Alompm, iii. 221; greatly developed Chandernagar, iii. 357; twice attacked Fort St. David at Cuddalore, between 1746 and 1752, iv. 46; his policy and the extent of territory he won, iv. 452; his policy in Madras, ix. 12, 13; his statue at Pondicherry, xi. 199; his attempts to take Trichinopoly, xiii. 336.
- Du Pré, Josias, Governor of Madras (1770-73), ix. 67; made treaty at St. Thomas' Mount with Haider Ali (1769), xii. 144.
- Durand, Sir H. M., lighted match for the storming of Ghazni (1838), i. 50; buried at Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 222; besieged in the Residency at Indora (1857), vii. 7; fourth Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270; killed by an accident at Tank (1870), xiii. 198.
- Duráni rule in Afghanistan (1747-1826), vi. 406, 407.
- Duráni, Ahmad Sháh. See Ahmad Sháh Duráni.
- Duráns, the most important tribe in Afghanistan, i. 47; their numbers in the Herát valley, v. 391; in Kandahár, vii. 389, 390.
- Duration of life, Average, in India, vi. 667.
- Durdurlá, historic fort in Bengal, iv. 326.
- Durgá, one of the forms of the wife of Siva, vi. 211, 212.
- Durgárayapatnam, town in Madras, iv. 326.
- Durgávatí, Gond queen of Garhát Mandlá, her defeat by Asaf Khán at Singaurgarh, vii. 31, xii. 529; her reign, defeat, and suicide at Mandlá (1564), ix. 301, 302.
- Durrung. See Darrang.
- Dutch, The, in India (1602-1824), article 'India,' vi. 361-363; Dutch East India Companies, 361, 362; supremacy of, in the Eastern Seas, brilliant progress, and decline, 362; relics in India, 363; English 'Treaty of Defence' with (1619), 367; massacre of Amboyna, and expulsion of the English from the Eastern Archipelago (1624), 368; conquests in India, 371, 372; defeated by Clive at Chinsurah, 385; monopoly of Eastern trade (1600), 560.
- Local notices*—Dutch factories, forts, and settlements at Ayakkotta, i. 391; Hará-nagar, ii. 122; Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Branch (1617), iii. 113; Cannanore (1656), iii. 276; Chayrá, iii. 370; Chetvái, iii. 393; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Jagannáthpur, iii. 472; took Cochín from the Portuguese, iv. 3; buildings at

- Cochin, iv. 11, 12; Dacca, iv. 81; English Bazar, iv. 353; Falta, iv. 391; blockaded Goa (1603, 1639), v. 103; took Káyenkolam, viii. 108; held Masulipatam (1686-89), viii. 227; took Kodungalur (Cranganore) (1661), viii. 241; Madras, ix. 12; in Malabar, ix. 221; Masulipatam, ix. 353, 354; Nagár, x. 155; Naradpur, x. 215; Negapatnam, x. 259; Páinkollu, x. 533, 534; Pondicherri, xi. 198; Punkád, xi. 214; Pullcat, ix. 239; Quilon, xi. 140; Rámpur Beaulcah, xi. 462; Sadras, xii. 94; Surat (1618), xiii. 121, 122; battle with the English there, xiii. 123; at Syriam, xiii. 158; Tanjasseri, xiii. 180; in Tanjore, their history, xlii. 183; in Tinnevellí, where they had pearl fishery, xlii. 300, 308; at Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vengurla, xlii. 470.
- Duttalúr, village in Madras, iv. 326.
- Duttia. *See* Datia.
- Dáya, group of lakes in Burma, iv. 326, 327.
- Dwarband, pass in Assam, iv. 327.
- Dwarikeswar. *See* Dhalkisor.
- Dwárká, seaport in Káthlávár, iv. 327.
- Dwarká, river in Bengal, iv. 327.
- Dwarikeswar. *See* Dhalkisor.
- Dwár-khaling. *See* Khaling-Dwar.
- Dwáras, Eastern, tract in Assam, iv. 328-335; physical aspect, 328, 329; history, 329, 331; population, 331-333; agriculture, 333, 334; manufactures, 334; administration, 334, 335.
- Dwáras, Western, tract in Bengal, iv. 335, 336. *See also* Jalpágarh.
- Dyce, Mr., married daughter of Zafaryab Khán, and his son succeeded to the Sardhána estates of Begam Samru, xii. 265.
- Dyes, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574, 575; found or cultivated in Akola, i. 143; North Arcot (red saunders root), i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Ballápal (red saunders root), ii. 18; Vohorá Kathor in Baroda, ii. 159; Básim, ii. 184; Bastar, ii. 206; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bográ, iii. 26; Bombay, iii. 54; Buldána, iii. 143; Bundelkhand (*di*), iii. 152; Cochin, iv. 2; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dinápur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwáras (*di*), iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Gujranwála (*mekhdi* or henna), v. 184; Gwalior (*di*), v. 228; Haidambád (*di* and cheyroot), v. 245; Jhánsi (*di*), vii. 223; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara (cheyroot), vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Lakhimpur, viii. 427 (*di*), viii. 438; Lálipur (*di*), viii. 453; Madras, ix. 31; Western Málwá (*di*), ix. 269; the Meighát, ix. 403; Máltán, x. 3; Muttra, x. 45; Nágd Hills, x. 143; Nellore, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces (*di*), safflower, *har-singha, less*, myrobolans, x. 380, 381; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Purl, xi. 301; Rájkot, xi. 389; Rájkutána (*di*), xi. 418; Salem, xii. 152; Seoni, xii. 312; Sholápur, xii. 416; Sibságar, xii. 460; Sitápur, xlii. 30; Twenty-four Parganás, xlii. 389; Wán (*di* and *behera*), xiii. 543. *See also* Indigo, Myrobolans, Safflower, and Red saunders root.
- Dyeing, cotton, silk, etc., pursued at Bagru, i. 420; Beáwar, ii. 222; Belgaum, ii. 236; Beni, ii. 323; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bombay, iii. 81; Bori, iii. 89; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Damán, iv. 103; Dhanori, iv. 244; Faizpur, iv. 389; Gádarwára, iv. 457; Gokák, v. 142; Sanganer, near Jalpur, vii. 53; Jalpur, vii. 71; Jáláun, vii. 100; Mauranipur in Jhánsi, vii. 223; Kaira, vii. 306; Kaládgí, vii. 319; Karnuli, vii. 473; Karkamh, viii. 13; Khairpur, viii. 137; Khípra, viii. 202; Larkhána, viii. 464; Lucknow District, viii. 500; Madápollam, viii. 537; Manoli, ix. 338; Masulipatam, ix. 354; Mírpur Batoro, ix. 451; Monghyr, ix. 487; Moráda, ix. 516; Bangalore, x. 106; Nabiant, x. 127; Nagar Pákar, x. 158; Narsapur, x. 215; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 269; Ner, x. 291; Pethápur, xi. 162; Pondicherri, xi. 199; Rabkvi, xi. 340; Rájkot, xi. 389; Ránpur, xi. 509; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráwni Pindi, xii. 38; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sáyla, xii. 299; Sayyidinagar, xii. 299; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Sholápur District, xii. 418, city, xii. 421; Sihor, xii. 476; Thána, xiii. 257; Turanavúr, xiii. 384; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wadhván, xiii. 506; Wáthápet, xlii. 515.

## E

Early Greek historians of India, vi. 163, 164.

*Early History of Tibet and Khotan*, in Mr. Rockhill's *Life of the Buddha*, from the Tibetan classics, vi. 176 and 177 (footnotes).

Early Muhammadan rulers (711-1526), article 'India,' chap. x. pp. 268-289. Early Arab expeditions to Bombay (636-711), 268; Muhammadan settlement in Sind (711), 268; expulsion of the Muhammadans from Sind (828), 268; India on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest (1000), 268, 269; the Hindu kingdoms and Hindu power



- of resistance, 269; slow progress of Muhammadan conquest, 269, 270; Muhammadan conquest only partial and temporary, 270; recapture of India from the Muhammadans by the Hindus (1707-61), 270; chronology of Muhammadan conquerors and dynasties of India (1001-1857), 271; first Türkî invasions, Subuktigin (977-997), 272; the seventeen invasions of Mahmûd of Ghazni (1001-24), 272-274; the Somnâth expedition, 273, 274; Mahmûd's conquest of the Punjab, 274; the Ghor dynasty (1152-1206), 275-278; Muhammad of Ghor's invasions (1191-1206), 275, 276; his conquest of Bengal (1203), 277, 278; Muhammad's work in India and subjugation of Northern India, 278; Kutub-ud-dîn (1206-10), 278; the Slave dynasty, 278-280; Alauddîn (1211-36), 279; the Empress Razia (1236-39), 279; Mughal irruptions and Râjput revolts (1244-88), 279, 280; Balban (1265-87), his cruelties, 280; his royal pensioners, 280; end of the Slave Kings, 280; the house of Khiljî (1290-1320), 280-283; Alauddîn's raids into Southern India, 281; conquest of Northern India (1295-1303), 281; conquest of Southern India (1303-15), 281, 282; Muhammadan power and population in India (1306), 282; Mughal mercenaries and Hindu revolts, 281; Khusrû, the renegade Hindu Emperor (1360-20), 282, 283; the house of Tughlak (1320-1414), 283-286; Muhammad Tughlak (1324-51), his expeditions, cruelties, forced currency, 283, 284; revolts, 284; Muhammad Tughlak's revenue exactions, 284, 285; Firoz Shâh Tughlak (1351-88), his canals, 285; Timur's invasion (1398), 285; ruin of the Tughlak dynasty, 285, 286; the Sayyid, Lodi, and Bahmani dynasties (1450-1526), 286, 287; Muhammadan States of the Deccan, 288; the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, 286, 288; independent Nâyaks and Pâlegâts of Southern India, 288; independent Muhammadan kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarat, and Jaunpur, 289.
- Earthquakes, on Mount Abû, i. 7; Allah Band, i. 199; Amarâpura, i. 209, 210; Assam, i. 372; Brâhmanâbâd, iii. 91; Cachar, iii. 239; Cutch, iv. 59, 60; Dacca, iv. 88; Dehra Dûn, iv. 176; Deoprayâg, iv. 205; Godâpurâ, v. 112; Jalâlabâd, vii. 75; Kâfirâ, vii. 308; Kashmir, viii. 67; Khâsî Hills, viii. 180; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mandalay, ix. 291; Manipur, ix. 334; Pâlanpur Agency, x. 539; Peshâwar, xi. 157; of 1819, its effect on the Sata channel, xii. 274; at Shwe-san-daw, xii. 439; Silchar, xii. 489; Suigâm, xiii. 89; Sylhet, xiii. 156, 157; Tezpur, xiii. 244.
- Eastern branches of the early Aryans, vi. 75.
- Eastern Dwârs. *See* Dwârs, Eastern.
- Eastern Ghâts, mountain range along the eastern coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36, 38; forests of, vi. 39. *See* Ghâts.
- East India Companies and early European Settlements, article 'India,' vi. 356-377; Portuguese, 356-361; Dutch, 361-363; English, 363-371; other India Companies, 371; French, 372; Danish, Scotch, and Spanish, 372; German or Ostend, 372-374, 376; Prussian, 374-376; Swedish, 376; causes of failure, 376, 377.
- East India Company, English, article 'India,' vi. 363-365; first Charter, 364; amalgamated Companies, 365; early voyages, 365, 366; defeat of the Portuguese at Swally, 366; wars with the Dutch, 367, 368; massacre of Amboyna, 368; early English factories, 368-370; foundation of Calcutta (1686), 371; the Company embarks on territorial sway (1689), 371; downfall of the Company, and transfer of India to the Crown (1858), 422. *See also* Factories.
- Eastwick, E. D., his description of the Bhôr Ghât, li. 407, 408; on the number of troops maintained at Ilcrât, v. 392.
- Ehony trees, in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bombay, iii. 45; Coorg, iv. 321; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Ganjâm, v. 21; Western Ghâts, v. 59; Gonda, v. 147; Hassan, v. 346; Ilkur, v. 460; Jashpur, vii. 145; South Kanara, vii. 376; Madras, ix. 7; Monghyr, ix. 480; Patnâ State, xi. 115; Pâwî Mulândâ, xi. 123; Potegdon, xi. 223; Puri, xi. 301; Râmpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Travancore, xiii. 344.
- Ecclesiastical Department, The Indian, vi. 266, 267.
- Eclapâdi, town in Madras, iv. 336.
- Edar, State in Bombay, iv. 336-339.
- Eclâr, chief town of State in Bombay, iv. 339.
- Erlawauna, village in Madras, iv. 339.
- Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1877-82), li. 279; forced to sign treaty with Bhutân, li. 417; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1871-75), iii. 176; envoy to Sikkim, and made treaty (1864), xii. 485.
- Eden Canal, The, in Bengal, ii. 126, 130, 132.
- Eden Hospital, The, at Calcutta, iii. 259.

- Edgar, J. W., accompanied Cachar column in Lushai expedition, viii. 531; sent to Sikkim (1874), xii. 485; his *Visit to Sikkim*, quoted, xii. 484-487.
- Edible birds' nests. *See* Birds' nests, Edible.
- Edicts of Asoka. *See* Asoka.
- Edmonstone, Sir G. F., Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces (1859-63), x. 370.
- Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon, vi. 429; its recommendations, 429; 474.
- Education in India, article 'India,' vi. 472-479; education in ancient India, 472; Sanskrit *cols*, 472; Calcutta *Madras* and other colleges, 473; Mission schools, 473; State system of education, 473, 474; educational finance, 475; Indian universities, 475, 476; colleges, 476; upper, middle, and primary schools, 476, 477; girls' schools, 478, 479; normal and other special schools, 479; educational classification of the population, Appendix IX., 698-702. *See also* Administrative section in each District article, and for the Provinces, *see* Assam, i. 371, 372; Bengal, ii. 320, 321; Bombay, iii. 70, 71; British (now Lower) Burma, iii. 207; Central Provinces, iii. 321; Madras, iv. 77-79; N.-W. Provinces, x. 400-403; Oudh, x. 509; Punjab, xi. 290, 291; Sind, xii. 524. *See also* Colleges, *Madras* or Muhammadan Colleges, *Tols* or Sanskrit schools, and Universities.
- Edwards, Sir II. B., assisted against Miltán by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, i. 423; administration of the Bannu valley (1847, 1848), ii. 91, 92; followed by many levies from Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 221, 222; founded Edwardesábád (1848), iv. 339; estimate of the fighting men in the Kuram valley, viii. 368; gate in memory of, erected at Pesháwar, xi. 158; his policy in regard to Tank, xlii. 197.
- Edwardesábád, town in Punjab, iv. 339, 340.
- Edwards, Mr. R. M., drove the mutineers out of Muzaffarnagar (1857), x. 70.
- Egatpura. *See* Igatpuri.
- Egerton, Sir R., sixth Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.
- Egmore, suburb of Madras, iv. 340.
- Ekamhá, village in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Eklaspur, town in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Ekwál, town in Bengal, iv. 340.
- Elattur, river in Madras, iv. 340.
- Elavarasannundal, hamlet in Madras, iv. 340.
- Electro-plating, at Ahmadábád, i. 96; Bangalore, ii. 70.
- Elephanta, island in Bombay, iv. 340-344.
- Elephant fair, The, at Singeswarthán, xli. 541.
- Elephantiasis, including Cochin leg and Madura foot, prevalent in S. Arcot, i. 328; Balasor, ii. 10; Birbhúm, iii. 11; Cochin, iv. 10; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Dacca, iv. 89; Gáro Hills, v. 32; Jodhpur, vii. 240; Kashmir, viii. 76; Madras, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 132; Monghyr, ix. 489; Murshidábád, x. 31; Nellore, x. 271; Nowgong, x. 415; Parl, xl. 309; Rangpur, xl. 500; Sibságar, xli. 471; Tanjore, xlii. 193, 194; Travancore, xlii. 353; Vizagapatnam, xlii. 497.
- Elephants, domestic and wild, article 'India,' vi. 521, 655; elephant-catching a Government monopoly, vi. 655, 656; Elephant Preservation Act, vi. 656. *Local notices*—On the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; in the Arnikan Hill Tracts, i. 299; in North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bákura, ii. 79; Bhután, ii. 414; Bijnaur, ii. 429; Bilaspur, ii. 445; Billigiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bonal, iii. 85; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 14, 15, 20; Coorg, iv. 32; Dárling, iv. 131; Darang, iv. 142; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dún-yian, iv. 325; Eastern Dwaí, iv. 329; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Western Gháta, v. 59; Gassan, v. 346; Heggadadevankot, v. 382; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himalayan Mountains, v. 409; Jalpíguri, vii. 109; Kádúr, vii. 283; Kámráp, vii. 355; South Kánam, vii. 377; Kházi Hills, viii. 173; Korá, viii. 207; Kumáun, viii. 350; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Langál, viii. 460; Madras, ix. 8, 90; Madura, ix. 121; Malwan-singh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Mánbhúni, ix. 279; Manipur, ix. 325; Mátin, ix. 365; Morbhanj, ix. 516; Mysore, x. 114; Nága Hills, x. 143; Nepál, x. 278; Pakhal, x. 532; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Polár, xi. 197; Pushpa-giri, xi. 355; Ságar (Mysore), xli. 111; Saháranpur, xli. 115; Salem, xli. 152; Shimoga, xli. 400; Sibságar, xli. 460; Singhbhúm, xli. 532; Singál, xli. 542; Sirmur, xli. 553, 554; Siwálík Hills, xlii. 43; Sylhet, xlii. 145; Tarál, xlii. 208; Tavoy, xlii. 229; Tharawadl, xlii. 272; Thayet-myo, xlii. 279; Travancore, xlii. 345; Uprorá, xlii. 449.
- Elgin, Lord, Viceroy of India (1862-63), article 'India,' vi. 424; died at Dharm-

- śāla, where is a monument to him, iv. 255.
- Ellas, Ney, his expedition to open trade route through Burma to China (1874), iii. 228.
- Ellenābād, town in Punjab, iv. 344.
- Ellenborough, Lord, Governor-General (1842-44), article 'India,' vi. 408, 409; the Afghan army of retribution under Generals Nott and Pollock, vi. 408, 409; Somnāth proclamation, vi. 409; conquest and annexation of Sind, Gwalior outbreak, and the battles of Mahārājpur and Punniah, vi. 409. *Local notices*—His new system for the administration of Jabalpur, vii. 32; reorganized the administration of the Sagar and Narbadā territories after Bundela rising of 1842, xii. 102.
- Ellichpur, District in Berār, iv. 344-347; physical aspects, 344; population, 345; agriculture and commerce, 345; history, 345, 346; administration, 346, 347; climate, 347.
- Ellichpur, *iduk* of Berār, iv. 347.
- Ellichpur, town in Berār, iv. 347, 348.
- Ellichpur, Muhammadan kingdom of S. India (1484-1572), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Elliot, Sir Henry, *Tribes of the N.-W. Provinces*, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2); *History of India as told by its own Historians*, 271 (footnote); 272 (footnotes 3 and 4); 273 (footnote); 287 (footnote 2); 290, 291 (footnotes); 295 (footnote 1); 300 (footnote); 302 (footnote); 306 (footnote 2); 313 (footnote 1). *Local references*—On the story of the Tāga Brāhman, iv. 182; on the Bhars, viii. 495.
- Elliot, Hugh, Governor of Madras (1814-20), ix. 67.
- Elliot, Sir Walter, his report on arrears in Kistna District, viii. 233; his *Flora Andhrica*, referred to, ix. 81; on the date of the *śālis* at Mahābalipur, ix. 146.
- Elliott, Sir C. A., Chief Commissioner of Assam, i. 342; his *Chronicles of Unao*, quoted on the legend of Sarwān, xli. 272; on the Purihār Rājputs in Sikandarpur, xii. 479; on the Muhammadan conquest of Unao, xii. 428, 429.
- Elliott, Capt. C., first administrator of Chhattisgarh after annexation (1854), xi. 369.
- Elliott, Daniel, acting Governor of Madras (1854), ix. 67.
- Elliot, Col. E. K., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1861, 1864), iii. 320; administration of Rājpur on its annexation (1855), xi. 369.
- Ellis, Mr., chief of the factory at Patnā, murdered by Mīr Kāsim (1763), xi. 95, 96.
- Ellis, Mr., checked the mutiny at Nāg-pur by his firm attitude, x. 169.
- Ellora, village in Deccan, iv. 348-351.
- Ellore, *iduk* of Madras, iv. 351.
- Ellore, town in Madras, iv. 351, 352.
- Elphinstone, Lord, built house at Kālti, one of the first settlements on the Nilgiris, vii. 310; Governor of Madras (1837-42), ix. 67.
- Elphinstone, Mountstuart, his mission to Afghānistān (1809), i. 49; passed through Bikaner, ii. 438, 440; ntinckewā at Poona by Mājī Rāo, Peshwā (1817), iii. 39; his reforms in Bombay, iii. 40, 75; estimate of the population of Kandahār, vii. 390; present at battle of Pandharpur (1817), xi. 37; enlarged Government house at Parell, xi. 61; description of Singhdāna, xli. 529; his *History of India*, quoted, vi. 175 (footnote 2); 180 (footnote 2); 273 (footnote); 291 (footnote); 300 (footnote 2); 302 (footnote); 306 (footnote 1); on the Sikh organization, xi. 262.
- Elwich, Nathaniel, Governor of Madras (1721-25), ix. 67.
- Embankments, on the Adjal, i. 25; in Balasor, ii. 8; Bardwān, ii. 132; Bassein, ii. 198; the Bhogāl, ii. 402; the Bhīr Bandh, ii. 462; Birkul, iii. 13; Chandan, iii. 356; Chaprā, iii. 370; Chittagong, iii. 434; Comillah, iv. 25; Cuttack, iv. 68; Daga, iv. 94; the Dāmodar, iv. 107; Darrang, iv. 143; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 218; Dera Nānak, iv. 229, v. 207; on the Dhaleswarī, iv. 238; on the Dhalakur, iv. 239; the Dhadar All, iv. 270, 271; at Dhūliā, iv. 282; Dūya, iv. 326, 327; English Bāzār, iv. 353; Golrā, v. 121; the Tucker Bandh in Gorakhpur, v. 171; in Gurgāon, v. 216; Haliā, v. 356; on the Hemavati, v. 382; in Hienzada, v. 383, 387; in Itowrah, v. 461; on the Indus, vii. 15; on the Irawadī, vii. 21; in Jessor, vii. 188; in Kāmārp, vii. 363; at Kashmir, viii. 79; Kharpur, viii. 138; Kutabkhā, viii. 380; in Lakhimpur, viii. 418; Larkhāna, viii. 464; Madnagarh, viii. 544; the Nabayagā at Māgūrā, ix. 141; Malkāpur, ix. 259; Mughallāhin, ix. 529; Murshiddāhād, x. 22; Muzaffarpur, x. 83; on the Eastern Nāra, x. 200; Narkher, x. 212; in Naushahrī Abro, x. 246; in Nodkhālī, x. 340; the Nunā, x. 417; Ot-pu, x. 478, 479; in Purī, xi. 300; in Rājshāhī, xi. 428; in Rangoon, xi. 479; Rāwāl Pindl, xii. 30; Rāyalcheruvu, xii. 40; Rohna, xii. 63; Rohri, xii. 65; on the Rūpnārāyan, xii. 84; in Sabay-yon, xii. 88; Nāgar Island, xii. 110; the Chembrambākan,

- xli. 139; in Sāran, xli. 256; at Segauli, xli. 303; in Siālkot, xli. 440; Silsāgar, xli. 459, 462; in the Sundarhans, xlii. 109; in Thāna, xlii. 254; Thar and Pāikar, xlii. 263; Tha-tun, xlii. 275; Tipperah, xlii. 319; Trichinopoly, xlii. 354; the Twenty-four Parganās, xlii. 389.
- Embsden East India Company. *See* Prussian and Embsden East India Companies.
- Embroidery, gold and silver lace, gold and silver thread, wire, tinsel, etc., vi. 603; made at Agra, i. 76; Ahmadābād, i. 96; Bangalore, ii. 70; Bishnupur, ii. 85; Bombay, iii. 59; Cambay, iii. 272; Cutch, iv. 62; Dacca, iv. 86; Gondal (cord), v. 157; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 282; Jālandhar, vii. 89; Jālna, vii. 107; Jhang, vii. 211; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kāngm, vii. 430; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; by the Khamtiā, viii. 144; Lahore (lace), viii. 418; Lucknow, viii. 516, x. 507; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mirpur, ix. 450; Murshidābād, x. 39; Nawānagar, x. 253; Peshāwar, xi. 154; Punjab (lace), xi. 287; Rāver, xli. 14; Sāwantwārī, xli. 297; Surat, xlii. 129; Sylhet, xlii. 153; Umrer, xlii. 423; Yeola (twist), xlii. 555.
- Emigration and immigration, from or to, Akyah, i. 154; Amherst, i. 237; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 350; Bālaghat, i. 454; Bassein, ii. 196; Bengal, ii. 323; Bhandārā, ii. 362; Lower Burma, iii. 185, 193; Cachar, iii. 235; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central Provinces, iii. 305; Chānda, iii. 351; Chittagong, iii. 437; Cochín, iv. 5; Coorg, iv. 33; Cuttaek, iv. 68; Dāman-Koh, iv. 104; Damoh, iv. 109, 110; Dārjiling, iv. 132, 133; Darrang, iv. 145, 148; Dehra Dūn, iv. 175; Dlu, iv. 306; Eastern Dwarā, iv. 332; Western Dwarā, iv. 336; Faridpur, iv. 401; Gon, v. 94; Gujranwāla, v. 181; Berār, v. 226; Henzada, v. 386; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Jalpāiguri, vii. 115; Jhānsi, vii. 221; Kāmrup, vii. 360; Laccative Islands, viii. 395; Lohārdangā, viii. 479; Madras, ix. 26; Maimansingh, ix. 197; Maldah, ix. 240; Mānbhūm, ix. 281; Mandlā, ix. 303; Mergul, ix. 409; Mōltān, x. 5; Muzaffargarh, x. 59; Muzaffarpur, x. 80; Nilgiri Hills, x. 309; Nowgong, x. 410; Pāmbam, xi. 23; Punjab, xi. 271; Ratnāgiri, xli. 6, 7, 8; Rāwāl Pindī, xli. 25; Sagar, xli. 103; Salem, xli. 159; Seoni, xli. 311; Shāhpur, xli. 363; Siālkot, xli. 443; Silsāgar, xli. 463; Sirād, xlii. 12, 13; Sylhet, xlii. 150; Tanjore, xlii. 185; Tardī, xlii. 209; Thāna, xlii. 253; Tinnevellī, xlii. 304, 305; Travancore, xlii. 347; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 440.
- Eminābād, town in Punjab, iv. 352.
- Empire in India, British. *See* History of British rule in India.
- Empire, The Mughāl. *See* Mughāl Empire, The.
- Enamelling on gold and silver, Lower Burma, iii. 198; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 282; Jalpur, vii. 53; Kāngm, vii. 430; Maulmain, ix. 371; Mōltān, x. 13; Paritāgarh (Rājputāna), xi. 77; *(Koft-giri)* Kotli in Siālkot, xli. 447, 448.
- Engineering Colleges. *See* Colleges.
- English in India, The (1496-1689), article 'India,' vi. pp. 363-377. Attempts to reach India by the North-West passage, 363; Thomas Stephens, the earliest recorded English traveller in India (1579), 363, 364; Pitch, Newberry, and Leedes (1583), 364; first Charter of the East India Company (1600), 364; later East India Companies, 365; the amalgamated Companies (1709), 365; early English voyages to India (1600-12), 365, 366; British defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally (1615), 366; Sir Thomas Roe, British Ambassador to India (1615), 367; wars between English and Dutch, 367, 368; massacre of Amboyna, and expulsion of the British from the Eastern Archipelago, 368; early Indian factories in India, 367, 368; Madras founded (1639), 369; Hugli, Balasor, and Kasimbāzār factories, 369, 370; Bombay ceded to the British Crown (1661), and the Presidency transferred thither from Surat (1684-87), 370; Bengal separated from Madras (1687), 370; Sir John Child, styled 'Governor-General,' 370, 371; English oppressed in Bengal by the native Viceroys, 371; the Company starts on territorial sway (1689), 371; causes of England's success in India, and of the failure of other European powers, 377. *See also* Factories.
- English Bāzār, town in Bengal, iv. 352, 353.
- Eng-rai, town in Lower Burma, iv. 353.
- Eng-rai-gyi, lake in Burma, iv. 353, 354.
- Ennore, town in Madras, iv. 354.
- Entallī, suburb of Calcutta, iv. 354.
- Epidemics. *See* Medical aspect sections in the District articles, and Cholera, Fever, Small-pox.
- Eran, village in Central Provinces, iv. 354, 355.
- Erandol, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 355.
- Ernād, *id est* in Madras, iv. 355.
- Ernagudem. *See* Vernagudem.

- Ernakolam, town in Madras, iv. 355, 356.  
 Ernál, town in Madras, iv. 356.  
 Erode, *idruk* in Madras, iv. 356, 357.  
 Erode, town in Madras, iv. 357.  
 Erskine, Mr., first Collector of Ongole (1790), x. 264.  
 Eruvadi, town in Madras, iv. 357.  
 Estaingé, Admiral D', took Timéri (1758), xiii. 297.  
 Etah, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 357-366; physical aspects, 358; history, 358-360; population, 360, 361; distribution of the people into town and country, 361, 362; agriculture, 362, 363; natural calamities, 363, 364; commerce, trade, etc., 364; administration, 364, 365; medical aspects, 365, 366.  
 Etah, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 366.  
 Etah, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 366, 367.  
 Etaiyapuram, town in Madras, iv. 367.  
 Etáwáh, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 367-377; physical aspects, 367-370; history, 370-372; population, 372-374; distribution into town and country, 374; agriculture, 374, 375; natural calamities, 376; commerce and trade, 376; administration, 376, 377; medical aspects, 377.  
 Etáwáh, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 377, 378.  
 Etáwáh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 378, 380.  
 Ethnical division of the population, article 'India,' vl. 51, 52, 73, 74. See also Population section in the several District articles, and Aborigines.  
 Ettiapuram, estate in Madras, iv. 380.  
 European and Indian languages merely varieties of Aryan speech, vi. 76.  
 European Settlements (1498 to 18th century), article 'India,' vl. chap. xiv. pp. 356-377. The Portuguese in India, 356-361; early Portuguese voyages, Covilham (1487), and Vasco da Gama (1498), 357, 358; state of India on arrival of Portuguese, 358; Portuguese territorial expedition (1500), 358; Portuguese supremacy in the Eastern Seas (1500-1600), 358, 359; capture of Goa by Albuquerque (1510), 359; Portuguese cruelties, 359; Albuquerque's policy of conciliation, 359, 360; Inter-Portuguese Viceroys, their oppressions and conquests, 360; downfall of the Portuguese in India (1639-1739), 360, 361; Portuguese possessions in 1881, 361; mixed descendants, 361. The Dutch in India (1602-1824), 359-362; Dutch East India Companies, 361; Dutch supremacy in the Eastern Seas (1600-1700), 362; their brilliant progress, but short-sighted policy and ultimate downfall, 362; Dutch relies in India, 363. The early English in India, 363-371; attempts to reach India by the North-West passage, 363; Thomas Stephens, the first authentic English traveller in India (1579), 363, 364; later travellers, Mitch, Newberry, and Loedes (1583), 364; first Charter of the East India Company (1600), 364; later East India Companies (1635, 1655, and 1698), 365; the amalgamated Company (1709), 365; early English voyages (1600-12), 365; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally, off Surat (1615), 366; Sir Thomas Roe, first English Ambassador to India (1615), 367; treaty with the Dutch (1619), 367; English expelled from the Spice Islands and Java by the Dutch (1620-21), 367; establishment of English factories at Agra and Patná (1620), 367; Masulipatam factory established (1622), 368; English expelled from Eastern Archipelago, and retire to India, 368; Emperor's *Farman* granting English liberty to trade in Bengal, 368, 369; Madras founded (1639), 369; Hugli factory established (1640), 369; Kasimbázar factory (1658), 369, 370; Bombay ceded to the British Crown (1661), 370; Presidency removed from Surat to Bombay (1684-87), 370; separation of Bengal from Madras (1681), 370; Sir John Child, styled 'Governor-General' (1686), 370, 371; Calcutta founded (1686), 371; the Company embarks on territorial sway (1689), 371; French East India Companies and possessions in 1881, 372; Danish, Scotch, and Spanish Companies, 372; the German or Ostend Company, 372; its Indian settlements (1772), 373; its successful experimental voyages and political objects, 373, 374; Ostend Company bankrupt and destroyed (1783-84), and extinguished (1793), 374; the Prussian and Emblen Companies, 374-376; Swedish Company (1731), 376; causes of failure of foreign European Companies, and of English success in India, 376, 377; European traders in India in 1872 and 1881, 377. See also Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, and Portuguese.  
 Europeans in India. See Population section in each Provincial article, and especially Bombay, lii. 80; Calcutta, iii. 256; Goa, v. 91; Madras, ix. 108.  
 Evans, Capt., his administration in Nimár, x. 331.  
 Evans, Col., put down rebellion in Thar and Pákar (1859), xiii. 265.

- Everest, Mount, in Hilmálayas, iv. 380; highest measured mountain in the world, vi. 5.
- Everest, Sir George, Surveyor-General of India, mountain named after, iv. 380, v. 408.
- Everest, Rev. Mr., calculations regarding silt discharge of the Ganges, vi. 27.
- Exchange, Loss by, vi. 469.
- Excommunication from caste privileges, vi. 199, 200.
- Excise administration, distilleries, rice-beer, opium, *ganjil*, *charas*, vi. 454, 455, 467; expenditure, and income of British India, 465-470.
- Executive Council of the Governor-General, vi. 432.
- Expeditions, Military—frontier and other—against the Akas (1883, 1884), i. 136; the Ambela (1863), i. 227, 228; into Bhattiána (1810, 1818), ii. 379; the Bhután (1865), ii. 417; against the Lusháls (1871, 1872), iii. 232, 448, 449, viii. 531; against the Angami Nagás (1880, 1881), iii. 252, x. 144-146; into the Dangs (1818), iv. 115; against the Daphlas (1874, 1875), iv. 120; the Sikkim (1849, 1850), iv. 131, xii. 485; the Gámsur (1835-37), v. 4; against the Gáros, v. 27; against Háthmas (1817), v. 355; the Jalnla Hills (1862, 1863), vii. 48, viii. 172; Khásl Hills (1829-33), viii. 171; the Kiltár, viii. 238; into Merwára (1819, 1820), ix. 416, 417; into the Míahmí Hills (1855), ix. 463; against the Mohmands (1851, 1854, 1864), ix. 475; the Parla Kímédí (1768, 1833-35, 1837), xi. 64, 65; against Putúr (1837), xi. 336; into Rampá (1858, 1879), xi. 454; against the Kols into Singhbhám (1820, 1821, 1836, 1837), xii. 533; against the Singphos, xii. 542; into Thar and Pákar (1859), xiii. 264, 265; against the Kukis from Tipperah (1861), xiii. 315.
- Export trade of India, its origin and growth, analysis and principal staples of foreign trade, vi. 567, 569-580; distribution of exports to different countries, vi. 569, 580; coasting trade, vi. 584-586.
- Exports and imports, of Afghanistan, i. 40; Assam, i. 367, 368; Bengal, ii. 312-314; Bhután, ii. 415; Bombay, iii. 62, 63; Lower Burma, iii. 199, 200; Upper (then Independent) Burma, iii. 218; Calcutta, iii. 264-266; Central Provinces, iii. 319; Chittagong, iii. 445; Dacca, iv. 91; Berár, v. 271, 272; Karachi, vii. 455-458; Lahore, viii. 418; Madras Presidency, ix. 61, 62; Madras city, ix. 111, 112; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Nepál, x. 282, 283; N.-W. Provinces, x. 392-394; Patná, xi. 110-114; Punjab, xi. 284-286; Rangoon, xi. 484-486; Sind, xii. 522; Tuticorin, xiii. 386. See also Sea-borne trade.
- External sources of the ancient history of India, vi. 163.
- Eyre, Sir Vincent, relieved Arrah (1857), i. 333, 334, xii. 329.
- F
- Fabrics, Luthern missionary in Madras, ix. 25.
- Factories, Steam cotton. See Steam cotton factories.
- Factories, Silk. See Silk manufacture.
- Factories, Old East India Company's, including Commercial Residencies and Lodges, Anjengo (1695), i. 291, 292; Bájtpur, i. 439; Malasor, ii. 5; Bandamurlanka, ii. 56; Negrais, ii. 194; Basseln, ii. 194; Bronch (1616), iii. 109; Calicut (1616), iii. 270; Chandrakona, iii. 364; Cochín (1683), iv. 12; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Dacca, iv. 81; Armagon, near Durgáráyapatnam, iv. 326; English Bázár (1770), iv. 353; Ganjam (1768), v. 3, 9; Hubli, v. 467; Húglí (1640), v. 491, 500; Injardm (1708), vii. 18; Jahándádd (1760), vii. 43; Jaleswar, vii. 104; Jangipur, vii. 137; Kalyan (1674), vii. 347; Karwár (1638, 1682, 1750), viii. 54, 55; Kasimbázár (1658), viii. 80, 81; Kumárhálli, viii. 346; Lahori Bandar, viii. 419; Madappollam, viii. 537; Madras (1639), ix. 103; Khoriganj in Malmarasigh, ix. 198; in Maldah (1686), ix. 242; Masullipatam (1622), ix. 353; Nandurhár (1666), x. 195; Narsapur (1677), x. 215; Nílápallí (1751), x. 301; Nizámpatam (1621), x. 338; in Noákhálli (1756), x. 343; Píppilí (1634), xi. 186; Ponáni (1662), xi. 197; Rajápur, xi. 384, 385; Rámpur Beauléah, xi. 462; Rángá-máli, xi. 470; Rangoon (1790), xi. 482; Sháhbandar, xii. 340; Soná-mukhl, xiii. 58; Surat (1612), xiii. 121; Surul, xiii. 139; Syrlam, xiii. 158; Talta, xiii. 218; Tellicherry (1683), xiii. 237; Vengurla (1772), xiii. 470; Viravásaram (1634), xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 485, 498.
- Factories, Old Danish, Calicut (1752), iii. 270; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Serampur, xii. 318; Tranquebar (1620), xiii. 183, 340, 341.
- Factories, Old Dutch, Baránagar, ii. 122;

Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Bronch (1617), iii. 113; Cannanore (1656), iii. 276; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Jaganadhapur, iii. 472; Dacca, iv. 81; Falta, iv. 391; Masulipatam, ix. 353; Pálakollu (1652), xi. 533; Pulicat (1609), xi. 239; Rámpur Beaulah, xi. 462; Sadras (1647), xii. 94; Surat (1618), xiii. 121; Syriam (1631), xiii. 158; Tanganen, xiii. 180; Tuticorin, xiii. 300, 385; Vengurla (1638), xiii. 470.

Factories, Old French, Calicut (1722), iii. 270; Chandanagar (1673), iii. 356, 357; Chaprá, iii. 370; Dacca, iv. 81; English Bázár, iv. 353; Mahé (1722), ix. 179; Masulipatam (1669), ix. 352; Pondicherry (1674), xi. 198; Yandou, xiii. 547.

Factories, Old German, Banskpur, ii. 77.

Factories, Old Portuguese, Beypur, ii. 335; Bhatkal (1505), ii. 377; Calicut (1501, 1513), iii. 269, 270; Cannanore (1505), iii. 276; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chaul (1505), iii. 376; Cochín (1502), iv. 11; Damán (1558), iv. 101; Goa, v. 100; Hággl (1537), v. 449; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Quilon (1503), xi. 340. See also Portuguese in India.

Fa Hian, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the fifth century, article 'India,' vi. 155.

Local notices.—Visited or mentions Allahábád, i. 186; Bahraich, i. 427; Bengal, ii. 275; Buddh Gayá, iii. 125; Taxila, iv. 270; the 'Solitary Mountain' identified with Giriak, v. 85; Tu-wel (Tandwa), v. 507; Kasia, viii. 79; Ladakh, viii. 399; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; Tamruk, ix. 428, xiii. 171; Muttur, x. 53; Srávastí (Saket Mahet), x. 484, xii. 128; Pushkalavati, xi. 147; Rájá-griha, xi. 380, 381; Sanktisa, xii. 223, 224.

Fairs, generally associated with religious festivals, held at Agradwip, i. 77; Ahár, i. 81; Ahmadábád, i. 95; Ajodhya, i. 135; Akbarpur (N.-W. P.), i. 139; Akot, i. 145; Alawakháwa, i. 164; Allpur (C. P.), i. 181; Allahábád, i. 192, 198; Alwar, i. 205; Amalner, i. 208; Amarnáth, i. 211; Ambád, i. 212; Amritsar, i. 259, 265; Anandpur (Punjab), i. 273; Anwa, i. 295; Aror, i. 332; Asásuni, i. 337; Ashta, i. 338; Atúr, i. 383; Aurangábád Sayyid, i. 388; Bachiredipálem, i. 406; Báclín, i. 409; Bagesar, i. 414; Bágherhát, i. 417; Bahraich, i. 435; Balram Ghát, i. 437; Banrangari, i. 439; Baksar, i. 450; Baldeva, ii. 11; Ballabhpur, ii. 17; Ballia, ii. 23; Bálotra, ii. 24; Unáí, near Bánsad, ii. 99; Bardár Hills, ii. 115; Barhal-

ganj, ii. 150; Bawangaja Hill, ii. 181; Balesar, ii. 216; Bawal, ii. 217; Belgaum, ii. 237; Bellávi, ii. 251; Beri, ii. 325; Bettá, ii. 328; Bhadrasa, ii. 337; Bhádbhát, ii. 338; Bhadrachalam, ii. 339; Bhangarhát, ii. 369; Bhartpur, ii. 376; Bhawanandpur, ii. 384; Bheraghat, ii. 386; Bhetargadon, ii. 387; Bhiri, ii. 399; Bhit Shah, ii. 399; Bihár, ii. 421; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Bilsalpur, iii. 15; Bishanpur Nashan Khás, iii. 16; Bithúr, iii. 20; Bitr-ganta, iii. 20; Bowring-pet, iii. 95; Budhát, iii. 128; Budikot, iii. 129; Bulera, iii. 129; Cháibásá, iii. 324; Chakultor, iii. 326; Chándá, iii. 355; Chándod, iii. 360; Chátsu, iii. 375; Chhipia, iii. 404; Chik Devnarí Sagar, iii. 409; Chikmagalur, iii. 411; Chitambaram, iii. 412; Chímúr, ii. 417; Chitalmár, iii. 429; Chitarkot, iii. 429; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dáin-hát, iv. 95; Dalgoiná, iv. 97; Dálmán, iv. 99, 100; Kundapur and Bándakpur in Damoh, iv. 112; Dárwau, iv. 151; Dhana, iv. 154; Dehl Pátan, iv. 164; Dera Ghází Khán, iv. 218; Deulgaon Rájá, iv. 230; Devanahalli, iv. 232; Devjagón, iv. 234; Dewálwára, iv. 235; Dhalálighi, iv. 238; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Hulgar, Yamnur, and Gudgaddapur in Dhárwár, iv. 260; Dholpur, iv. 277, 278; Machkund and Salpan in Dholpur, iv. 278; Dhálá, iv. 283; Dhuallán, iv. 283; Diggel, iv. 287; Dhwángiri, iv. 308; Dhol-bálápur, iv. 311; Banaswar and Gallákot in Dhangarpur, iv. 323, 324; Elephanta, iv. 344; Eminábád, iv. 352; Doba in Etáwah, iv. 376; Fatehpur-Chaurási, iv. 433; Gangal, iv. 466; Garhwal, v. 14; Garhduvára, v. 14; Garhmuktesor, v. 16; Gauripur, v. 42; Chochakpur in Gházipur, v. 69; Godná, v. 139; Jargo, near Gogunda, v. 140; Gohána, v. 141; Gokarn, v. 142; Gola, v. 143; Gonda, v. 157; Goona, v. 159; Gurábázár, v. 163; Dhonkal in Gujranwála, v. 185, xlii. 535; Gurkhá, v. 224; Haldarábád (Oudh), v. 289; New Hála, v. 294; Bilgram, Hatla, Haran, and Barauya in Haridol, v. 325, 326; Haráwár, v. 333, 334; Hargam, v. 335; Kolhwágard in Harha, v. 336; Haruá, v. 342; Hindaun, v. 414; Hingni, v. 422; Hirdenagar, v. 423; Hongal, v. 440; Chintpurni and Mukerian in Hoshíarpur, v. 456; Housur, v. 460; Indápur, v. 510; Islámábád Bijhauri, vii. 27; Jalalmer, vii. 70; Jájpur, vii. 73; Jalpesh, vii. 118; Janjira, vii. 141; Marah and Kar-chuli in Jaunpur, vii. 157; Choya



Sáldan Sháh in Jehlam, vii. 175; Jewár, vii. 193; Jhálukáti, vii. 197; Tilwára, Mundwá, Parbatsar, Bilara, and Barkhána in Jodhpur, vii. 245; Gartoh, vii. 253; Kadi, vii. 280; Sringeri in Kailár, vii. 287; Kakora, vii. 311; Kakráni, vii. 312; Kalakád, vii. 322; Kálinjar, vii. 333; Kalyanmal, vii. 348; Kanera, vii. 407; Kángra and Jawála Mukhi, vii. 426; Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; Kánsat, vii. 436; Kántha, vii. 437; Kanthalpára, vii. 437; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Káragola, vii. 461; Karanháas, vii. 465; Karnála, vii. 171; Karor, viii. 48; Janu, viii. 74; Katás, viii. 87; Katra Medniganj, viii. 101; Kázipára, viii. 101; Keljhar, viii. 111; Kela, viii. 112; Kendull, viii. 114; Khága, viii. 122; Khagrapára, viii. 123; Khairábád, viii. 129; Khanjua, viii. 140; Khaldár, viii. 141; Khekerá, viii. 187; Golá Gokarannáth in Kheri, viii. 196; Kherkeria, viii. 199; Kisoriganj, viii. 225; Kolár, viii. 279; Kopilás, viii. 294; Kotarpakonda, viii. 309; Sipri in Kothi, viii. 311; Kutahpur, viii. 401; Lakhna, viii. 440; Chutlá and Daltonganj in Lohárdaga, viii. 482; Machhligáon, viii. 533; Mádhá, viii. 541; Mádhopur, viii. 542; Kokalbát, ix. 153; Mahásthángarh, ix. 168; Mahesh, ix. 172; Máhesh, ix. 172; Sámláji and Brahmukhed in Mahi Kántha, ix. 179; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Husainpur in Mahmansingh, ix. 198; Dohi in Mahhaura, ix. 214; Málnagar, ix. 258; Málur, ix. 266; Mandá, ix. 287; Mandhak, ix. 296; Mánikganj, ix. 321; Mánikpur, ix. 321; Mání Mátra, ix. 322; Mánkur, ix. 337; Manora, ix. 339; Mápusa, ix. 343, 344; Márkandi, ix. 347; Másti, ix. 351; Matárl, ix. 362; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meerut, ix. 394; Mendháwal, ix. 405; Merkára, ix. 415; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Miskikh, ix. 467; Mottjhará, ix. 521; Mugdál, ix. 528; Mughalbhin, ix. 529; Murádhábád, x. 16; Muraspur, x. 16; Murgool, x. 17; Náchangáon, x. 127; Nágarl, x. 157; Nángunerl, x. 196; Nawárganj, x. 249; Nekmard, x. 259; Nelamangala, x. 260; Nihor, x. 301; Singál and Mándháta in Nimár, x. 334; Núr Mahál, x. 418; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Panháa, xi. 43; Parlar, xi. 63; Pátan (Oudh), xi. 80; Pátár, xi. 119; Pehon, xi. 129; Peth, xi. 161; Pháphánd, xi. 166; Phulá-guri, xi. 168; Pollachl, xi. 196; Prankasha, xi. 223; Premtoli, xi. 224; Pálkonda, xi. 240; Purwá, xi. 334; Pushkar, xi. 335; Pushpágrl, xi. 335;

Rájágríha IIlla, xi. 380; Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 386; Rájma, xi. 388; Rámkaill, xi. 449; Rámnagar, xi. 452; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Rámpurá, xi. 462; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rangir, xi. 471; Ránipet, xi. 509; Ratapur, xi. 516; Remundá, xii. 42, 43; Rishikund, xii. 57; Rohna, xii. 63; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Rápar, xii. 83; Sadhaurá, xii. 93; Sadiyá, xii. 93, 94; Sadullápur, xii. 97; Bhápel and Pandalpur in Ságur, xii. 106; Ságur Island, xii. 109, 110; Sakráyapána, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 166; Sanivarsante, xii. 221; Sankarkati, xii. 222; Sankhá, xii. 223; Sántipur, xii. 227; Badarpur, xii. 261; Sarjápur, xii. 269; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Sákána, xii. 275; Satrikh, xii. 290; Saundatti, xii. 291; Sauráth, xii. 291, 292; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sehl, xii. 304; Chhapára in Seonl, xii. 313; Seorl Náráyan, xii. 317; Seota, xii. 317; Sháhápur, xii. 338; Sháhápur, xii. 368; Shendumi, xii. 379; Shikárpur (Mysore), xii. 397; Shimoga, xii. 406; Shingnapur, xii. 406, 407; Shindrápur, xii. 409; Shom-pur, xii. 418; Sonárl in Sholápur, xii. 418; Sídákot, xii. 452; Siddham, xii. 473; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Sikandra, xii. 482; Sílánáth, xii. 488, 489; Silchar, xii. 489; Silpáta, xii. 490; Siralkoppa, xii. 551; Sirsi, xiii. 22; Sirúr, xiii. 23; Sítámarhi, xiii. 26; Sonágáon, xiii. 57; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Soron, xiii. 67; Sriwardhána, xiii. 83; Subrmkanyá, xiii. 87; Sudasna, xiii. 87; Sítákurud and Dhopáp in Sultánpur (Oudh), xiii. 99; Sultánpur (Kángra), xiii. 106; Sylhet, xiii. 157; Talegáon Dham Dhera, xiii. 166; Talgáon, xiii. 167; Tándá, xiii. 174, 175; Tarakeswar, xiii. 212; Taroli, xiii. 216; Thulandi, xiii. 293; Tikri, xiii. 295; Tilothu, xiii. 322; Tirtháhalli, xiii. 323; Títálá, xiii. 335; Toshám, xiii. 340; Tribeni, xiii. 354; Trimbhak, xiii. 366; Trimohini, xiii. 366; Gubbi in Tumkúr, xiii. 379; Udalpur, xiii. 414; Uddhanpur, xiii. 415; Ugrl, xiii. 416; Ulvi, xiii. 419; Unja, xiii. 438; Uttár, xiii. 459; Vadagamhalli, xiii. 460; Wálgáon, xiii. 510; Wer, xiii. 537; Wún, xiii. 544, 546; Yedator, xiii. 550. See also Festivals.

Falsan, Captain, his defence of Káveriparam against Haldar Ali (1769), viii. 106. Faizábád, Division of Oudh, iv. 380. Faizábád, District of Oudh, iv. 381-388; physical aspects, 381; history, 381, 382; population, 382, 383; division into town and country, 383, 384; agriculture, 384-386; communications,



- trade, commerce, etc., 386, 387; administration, 387; medical aspects, 387, 388.
- Faizabad, *tahsil* in Oudh, iv. 388.
- Faizabad, town in Oudh, iv. 388, 389.
- Faiz Ali Khān Bahādur, Sir, appointed to administer State of Kotah (1874), viii. 305; holds *jagir* of Pahāsu, x. 528.
- Faizpur, town in Bombay, iv. 389.
- Faiz-ullā Khān, son of Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla, became Nawāb of Rānpur, his history, xi. 456; his tomb, xi. 459.
- Fakhrpur, village and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 389, 390.
- Fakirganj, village in Bengal, iv. 390.
- Fakuhāt, village in Bengal, iv. 390.
- False Point, cape, harbour, and lighthouse in Bengal, iv. 390, 391; history of harbour, 391; trade, 391.
- Falta, village in Bengal, iv. 391, 392.
- Family history, of the Mahārāto of Alwar, i. 203-205; Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, i. 423, 424; Mahārājā of Bahāwalpur, ii. 24; Mahārājā of Bishnupur, ii. 80, 81; Mahārājā of Bardwān, ii. 127, 128; Gāekwār of Baroda, ii. 160-164; Mahārājā of Benares, ii. 255, 256; Mahārājā of Bhartpur, ii. 373, 374; Thākur Sāhib of Bhavnagar, ii. 380, 381; Begam of Bhopāl, ii. 403-405; Mahārājā of Bikaner, ii. 440; Mahārāto Rājā of Bīndī, iii. 158; Nawāb of Cambay, iii. 273; Rājā of Chānehrā or Jessor, iii. 347, 348, vii. 184, 185; Rājā of Cochin, iv. 9; Rāo of Cutch, iv. 61, 63; Mahārājā of Darbhanga, iv. 127, 128; Rājā of Datla, iv. 156; Mahārājā of Deo, iv. 198; Rājā of Dhār, iv. 246, 247; Rānā of Dholpur, iv. 276, 277; Rājā Sāhib of Dhrāngadā, iv. 279; Mahārājā of Dūngarpur, iv. 324; Mahārājā of Ednr, iv. 337, 338; Rājā of Faridkot, iv. 392, 393; Mahārājā of Gwalior, v. 230-233; Nizām of Haidarābād, v. 248-252; Rājā of Hill Tipperah, v. 396; Mahārājā of Indore, vii. 5-7; Mahārājā of Jaipur, vii. 55-57; Mahārājā of Jaisalmer, vii. 67, 68; Nawāb of Janjīra, vii. 140, 141; Rānā of Jhālāwār, vii. 199, 200; Rājā of Jind, vii. 232; Mahārājā of Jodhpur, vii. 240-243; Nawāb of Junāgarh, vii. 262; Rājā of Kapurthāla, vii. 441-442; Mahārājā of Karnāl, vii. 473, 474; Mahārājā of Kāshmir and Jamu, viii. 61, 62; Mir of Kharipur, viii. 134, 135; Mahārājā of Kishangarh, viii. 222, 223; Nawāb of Kohāt, viii. 245; Rājā of Kolhāpur, viii. 281-283; Mahārāto of Kotah, viii. 304-306; Mahārājā of Kuch Behar, viii. 319-322; Nawāb of Mīler Kotla, ix. 254, 255; Rājā of Mandi, ix. 297, 298; Mahārājā of Mysore, x. 94, 95; Rājā of Nābha, x. 125, 126; Rājā of Nagode, x. 160, 161; Jām of Nawānagar, x. 252, 253; Mahārājā of Orchha, x. 425, 426; Dīwān of Pālanpur, x. 540; Mahārājā of Pauna, xi. 50; Mahārājā of Pārī-āgarh, xi. 76; Mahārājā of Patāla, xi. 88-90; Mahārājā of Patnā, xi. 115; Rāo of Pōl, xi. 195; Nawāb of Rādhanpur, xi. 342, 343; Rājā of Rālkot, xi. 364, 365; Nawāb of Rājgarh, xi. 386, 387; Rājā of Rājpipla, xi. 392, 393; Nawāb of Rāmpur, xi. 455, 456; Rājā of Ratilām, xii. 1; Mahārājā of Rewa, xii. 46, 47; Nawāb of Sachin, xii. 88, 89; Rājā of Sandūr, xii. 207, 208; Chief of Sāngli, xii. 218, 219; Rājā of Sārangarh, xii. 260; Rājā Bahādur of Sāwantwārī, xii. 297, 298; Rājā of Shāhpura, xii. 369, 370; Rājā of Sirmur, xii. 554; Rāo of Sirrol, xiii. 3, 4; Rājā of Sonpur, xiii. 64; Mahārājā of Sunthi, xiii. 115; Nawāb of Tonk, xiii. 337, 338; Mahārājā of Travancore, xiii. 345-347; Mahārājā of Udaipur, xiii. 403-408; Chief of Vishalgārh, xiii. 481; Mahārājā of Vizianagram, xiii. 499-502; Rānā of Wāo, xiii. 519, 520.
- Famine relief expenditure, article 'India,' vi. 469.
- Famines, article 'India,' vi. 539-544; causes of scarcity and of real famine, vi. 539; means of husbanding the water-supply, vi. 540; irrigation area, vi. 540, 541; summary of Indian famines, vi. 541, 542; the great famine of 1876-78, its causes, vi. 542, 543; famine expenditure, vi. 543; mortality from disease and starvation, vi. 543, 544; famine a weak check on population, vi. 544. *Local notices*—See the Natural Calamities section under the several Districts, and especially Agra, i. 65; Ahmadābād, i. 91; Ajmere-Merwārā, i. 127, 128; Allahābād, i. 191; Alwar, i. 205; Ambāla, i. 222; Amritsot, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 261; Anantāpur, i. 277, 278; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Bahraich, i. 432; Balasor, ii. 8; Bānda, ii. 52; Bankurā, ii. 84, 85; Bara Banki, ii. 112; Bardwān, ii. 132; Basti, ii. 212; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Bhāgalpur, ii. 349; Bijnāur, ii. 433; Bombay, iii. 57, 58; Budaun, iii. 122; Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Champārān, iii. 335, 342; Colmbatore, iv. 19; Cuddāpur, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dhārwar, iv. 263; Etah, iv. 363, 364; Rādwāl, iv. 371, 376; Faizābād, iv. 386; Fatehpur,

- iv. 428; Ganjam, v. 7; Garhwál, v. 22; Gayá, v. 50; Gurghon, v. 221; Hamirpur, v. 303; Hissár, v. 431; Ilágli, v. 495; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Jaláun, vii. 100; Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jhansi, vii. 224, 225; Káladgi, vii. 318; Karnát, viii. 40, 41; Kashmír, viii. 73; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kheri, viii. 195; Kistna, viii. 231; Kolába, viii. 268; Kópárgón, viii. 293; Lálitpur, viii. 455; Lucknow, viii. 497, 499; Madras, ix. 37-40; Madura, ix. 129, 130; Mainpur, ix. 209; Malláni, ix. 261; Mánbhúm, ix. 284; Midnapur, ix. 430; Mirzápur, ix. 459; Monghyr, ix. 486; Morádábád, ix. 510; Muttra, x. 49, 50; Mysore, x. 105, 106; Nadliá, x. 137; Nálk, x. 232, 233; Nellore, x. 268; N.-W. Provinces, x. 390-392; Orissa, x. 463-467; Pálanpur Agency, x. 539; Patná, xi. 89; Phaltán, xi. 164; Poona, xi. 208; Puri, xi. 307, 308; Purniah, xi. 327, 328; Rái Bareilly, xi. 356; Raipur, xi. 374; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsháhí, xi. 435; Rohitak, xii. 74, 75; Saháranpur, xii. 121, 122; Salem, xii. 158, 162, 163; Santál Parganá, xii. 233, 234; Sárán, xii. 256, 257; Sítára, xii. 281, 282; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346, 351, 352; Sholápur, xii. 413, 416, 417; Singhhádm, xii. 539; Siróhi, xiii. 6; Sirsa, xiii. 11, 17; Sítápur, xiii. 36; Tinnevellí, xiii. 301, 307; Tirupatúr, xiii. 326; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 396; Unáo, xiii. 430, 433; Wáo, xiii. 520.
- Familie warnings. *See* Natural Calamities under the several District articles.
- Famdnagar, village in Bengal, iv. 392.
- Farráh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 392.
- Fardíza, sect of Muhammadans, to be found in Bákarganj, i. 444; Bográ, iii. 28; Dacca, iv. 83; Dinájpur, iv. 293; Farídpur, their doctrines, iv. 398-400; Góálpárá, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 360; Lakshmipur, viii. 431; Maldah, ix. 243; Nadiyá, x. 139; Nodkháíl, x. 344; Nowgong, x. 410; Pabná, x. 414, 415; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sibságar, xii. 464; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111.
- Farídpur, village in the Deccan, iv. 392.
- Farín de Souza, *Annals*, 1581-84, quoted, on Darkálúr, ii. 156; the embassy to Chíttingong (1538), iii. 435; Mariahan, ix. 350.
- Farídábád, town in Punjab, iv. 392.
- Farídkot, State in Punjab, iv. 392, 393.
- Farídkot, chief town of State in Punjab, iv. 393.
- Farídpur, District in Bengal, iv. 393-407; physical aspects, 394-397; history, 397, 398; population, 398; Muham-
- madans, 398-400; Hindus, 400; Chandáls, 400, 401; Christian population, 401; division of the people into town and country, 401, 402; material condition of the people, 402; agriculture, 402, 404; natural calamities, 404, 405; manufactures, 405; administration, etc., 405, 406; medical aspects, 406, 407.
- Farídpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 407.
- Farídpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 407, 408.
- Farídpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 408, 409.
- Farms, Government model, Guindy, v. 178; Akola, v. 270; Saidápet, ix. 35, 49, xii. 140; Púsh, xi. 334.
- Farquhar, Col., cleared Bulandshahr of mutineers (1857), iii. 134.
- Farráh, town in Afghanistan, i. 35.
- Farukhábád, District in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 409-417; physical aspects, 409; history, 409-411; population, 411, 412; division into town and country, 412, 413; agriculture, 413, 414; natural calamities, 414; commerce and trade, 414, 415; administration, 415, 416; medical aspects, 416, 417.
- Farukhábád, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 417.
- Farukhnagar, town in Punjab, iv. 417, 418.
- Farukhsiyar, Emperor, granted *chauth* of Berár to the Maráthas (1717), iii. 144; history of his reign (1713-19), v. 257.
- Fatehábád, town in Punjab, iv. 418, 419.
- Fatehábád, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419.
- Fateh All Khán Talpur, Mir, first Talpur Rais of Sind (1783-1801), his history, xii. 513.
- Fatehganj (East), village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419.
- Fatehganj (West), village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 419, 420.
- Fatehgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 420, 421.
- Fatehgarh, town in Punjab, iv. 421.
- Fateh Jang, Nawáb of Bengal, invaded Tipperah (1620) and took the Rájá prisoner, v. 396.
- Fatehjang, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 421.
- Fateh Khán, Governor of Sandwip, defeated by the Portuguese pirates off Dákhshín Sháhábápur, x. 342.
- Fatehkhelá, town in Berár, iv. 422.
- Fateh Náik, father of Haidar All, first distinguished himself at Gándikot, iv. 464; Mughal governor of Kolár, vii. 274; his tomb at Kolár, viii. 279.
- Fateh Panjál, mountain chain in Kashmír, iv. 422.
- Fatehpur, District in N.-W. Provinces,

- iv. 422-430; physical aspects, 422, 423; history, 423-425; population, 425, 426; division into town and country, 426; agriculture, 426-428; natural calamities, 428; commerce and trade, 428, 429; administration, 429; medical aspects, 429, 430.
- Fatehpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 430.
- Fatehpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 430, 431.
- Fatehpur, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 431, 432.
- Fatehpur, village in Central Provinces, iv. 432.
- Fatehpur, town in Rājputāna, iv. 432.
- Fatehpur Chaurāsī, town and *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 432, 433.
- Fatehpur Sikri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 433.
- Fatehpur Sikri, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 433-435.
- Fattura Rājā, at head of Gujāra threatened Gangoh, but defeated (1857), iv. 477.
- Fatwa, town in Bengal, iv. 435.
- Faulmann's *Buch der Schrift*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 103 (footnote).
- Fauna of India, article 'India,' vi. 10. See also Zoology, vi. 652-62.
- Fawcett, Col., commanding in Bundelkhand campaign, was defeated by Amīr Khān, viii. 363.
- Fazilka, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, iv. 435, 436.
- Fazl Ali, notorious bandit in Oudh, killed Col. Belleau, v. 149.
- Fazl Muhammad Khān, mutineer leader, seized Rāhatgarh, but was hanged (1858), xi. 345, 346.
- Fazl-ulla Khān, Haidar Ali's general, took Sadāshivgarh (1763), xii. 92.
- Felspar, found in the Anamāl Hills, i. 270; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bantwāl, ii. 104; Bhāndārā, ii. 360; Chengalpat, iii. 381; Chitaldūg, iii. 423; Dūbrājpur, iv. 418; Gooty, v. 160; Hassan, v. 346; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Khāndesh, viii. 151; Kolār, viii. 273; Madras Presidency, ix. 4; Madura, ix. 121; Mahendragiri, ix. 172; Monghyr, ix. 480; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Palni Mountains, xi. 17.
- Felt, made in Afghānistān, i. 39; at Bahraich, i. 432; Balrāmpur, ii. 26; Bhera, ii. 386, xli. 366; Jarwāl, vii. 144; Kandahār, vii. 391; Kolhāpur, viii. 284.
- Female education, article 'India,' vi. 478, 479.
- Females, Proportion of. See Population section in each District article.
- Ferac Nature. See Animals, wild, and Zoology.
- Ferdousi, Persian poet and historian in the days of Mahmūd of Ghazni, article 'India,' vi. 275.
- Fergusson, Mr. James, Paper in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1880, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 147 (footnote); *Tyre and Serpent Worship*, quoted, vi. 185 (footnote 4), 204 (footnote 1); *History of Architecture*, vi. 304 (footnotes). *Local notices*—His works quoted, on Mount Abū, i. 9-12; Agra, i. 71; Ahmadābād, i. 98; Ajanta, i. 114-116; Amīr, i. 228, 229; Amravati, i. 252; Bhillā, ii. 393, 394; Bijāpur, ii. 425; the palace at Delhi, iv. 186, 187; Elephanta, iv. 343; Ellora, iv. 349, 350; Gaur, v. 40; Gīrnār, v. 86; Gwalior, v. 234, 235; Halebid, v. 295; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120; Kanāruk, vii. 385; Kārlī, viii. 13-16; Lucknow, viii. 507, 511; Madura, ix. 133; Mahābālpur, ix. 145-147; Pālitāna, xi. 8-10; Panduah, xi. 42; Rājamahendri, xi. 382; Rāmeswaram, xi. 443-445; Salsette, xii. 169, 170; Sānchi, xii. 195, 196; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; Srīrangam, xlii. 80, 81; Swatch of No-Ground, xlii. 143; Tanjore, xlii. 195, 196; Tinnevely, xlii. 312.
- Ferishta. See Frishta.
- Fernandez, Francis, his use of the word Bengal, ii. 270.
- Ferokh, deserted town in Madras, iv. 436.
- Ferozābād. See Fīrozābād.
- Ferozābād, *pargana* in Oudh. See Fīrozābād.
- Ferozepur. See Fīrozpur.
- Ferozeshāh. See Fīrozshāh.
- Ferrier, quoted, on Afghānistān, i. 35, 36, 38; the Koh-i-Bāba, i. 54; his estimate of the population of Herāt, v. 391; of Kandahār, vii. 390.
- Ferries, across the Swāt at Abāzī, i. 2; across the Adajai at Sankhāi, i. 25; across the Ganges, Tons, and Belan in Allahābād, i. 185; across the Rens and Rāvi in Amritsar, i. 254, and the Sutlej, i. 262; across the Sonār at Ashānā, i. 340; across the Gogra and Rāpti in Bahraich, i. 432; across the Rāpti at Balrāmpur, ii. 26; at Bānāl, ii. 101, and in Basti, ii. 213; across the Rens, ii. 221; across the Tungabhadra in Bellary, ii. 247; across the Kistna at Bezvāda, ii. 336; across the Dalāni at Bijni, ii. 437; across the Sutlej at Bīdāpur, ii. 454; across the Chambal, iii. 331; across the Indus at Kureshi, iv. 216; across the Narbadā

at Khal, iv. 246; in Dholpur, iv. 273; across the Brahmaputra at Dhubri, iv. 280; across the Jumna and Chambal in Etawah, iv. 309; across the Gogra in Faizābād, iv. 384; across the Ganges at Fatehgarh, iv. 415; across the Ganges at Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; across the Indus at Gidu-jo-Tando (steam), v. 77, 287; across the Gogra, v. 139; across the Gúmtil (Oudh), v. 200; across the Gúmtil (Bengal), v. 201; across the Beas and Ravi in Gurdaspur, v. 207; in Haldarābād (Sind), v. 282; across the Sutlej and Beas in Hoshiarpur, v. 451, 452; across the Indus at Hissar Beli, v. 503; across the Sál at Parshādēpur, vii. 65; across the Brahmaputra at Jamálpur, vii. 119; in Janjira, vii. 140; across the Parwan, Newá, Kálí Sind, Aú, and Chhota Kálí Sind in Jhalāwár, vii. 198; across the Jehlam and Chenáb in Jhang, vii. 211; across the Ganges at Jhúsi, vii. 231; across the Kálul, vii. 276, 277; across the Mahi in Kaira, vii. 306; across the Kalang at Rahá, vii. 323, xi. 345; across the Jumna at Kálpi, vii. 343; across the Úlhas at Kalyán, vii. 346; across the Ganges at Kamar-ud-din-ngar, vii. 351; across the Godávari at Kapileswarapuram, vii. 440; between Bombay and Morn in Karmnā (steam), vii. 457; across the Damodár at Kasim, viii. 59; across the Indus in Khatrpur, viii. 136; in Kherl, viii. 190; across the Kistna, viii. 236; across the Amba at Kolád, viii. 269; between Bombay, Revns, and Dharambar, viii. 269; across the Chambal at Kotah, viii. 308; across the Indus at Kotri, viii. 315; across the Indus in Larkhāna, viii. 464; across the Gúmtil in Lucknow, viii. 500; across the Mandá, ix. 276; across the Narbadá at Mandelsar, ix. 308; across the Jiri into Manipur, ix. 325; across the Múskhál channel, ix. 351; Maung-daw, ix. 373; across the Jehlam at Mlani, ix. 378; across the Indus and Nára in Mehar, ix. 397; across the Kálul at Michni, ix. 423; across the Sutlej in Montgomery, ix. 500; across the Kori creek at Mughalbhin, ix. 528; across the Sutlej in Múldán, x. 9; across the Jehlam and Kishen Gangá at Muzaffarābād, x. 54; across the Brahmaputra at Nasirābād, x. 237; across the Indus at Naushahro, x. 244; across the Chauka and Sarja in Nighásan, x. 299; in Nodkhálí, x. 340; across the Imvadi at Pa-daung, x. 524; across the Ganges, Gúmtil, and Sál in Partābgarh, xi. 72; across the

Indus, Swát, and Kábul in Pesháwar, xi. 155; across the Sárda at Sherpur, and Jaspura, xi. 171; across the Sál in Rál Barellí, xi. 352; across the Jumna at Rájápur (N.-W. P.), xi. 386; across the Ganges at Rájghát, xi. 388; across the Tista at Kaunia in Rangpur (steam), xi. 499; across the Indus at Rohri (steam), xii. 67; across the Ganges at Sálkhin (steam), xii. 167; across the Indus in Sehwan, xii. 305; across the Ganges at Sháhzádpur, xii. 371; across the Ganges at Sirán, xiii. 21; across the Subansiri, xiii. 84; across the Indus at Sukkur (steam), xiii. 92; across the Tapti at Mándvi and Surat, xiii. 117; between Surat, Gogo, and Bhaunagar (steam), xiii. 129; in Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 178; across the Tons at Malhar, xiii. 339; across the Bhágrathi at Uddhanpur, xiii. 415; across the Húglí at Ulúbará, xiii. 419; across the Beas at Valtróval, xiii. 461; at Vizagapatnam, xiii. 498.

Festivals, Religious, held at Ahíyári, i. 82; Ajmere, i. 132; Alavakháwa, i. 164; Allahābād, i. 199; Ambuláplí, i. 230; Anamasudrapet, i. 272; Anantápúr, i. 280; Antravedi, i. 294; Anupshahr, i. 295; Ariapád, i. 330; Athrála, i. 377; Aváni, i. 390; Bachiredidpálem, i. 406; Badrináth, i. 411; Badrpur, i. 411; Bahradch, i. 435; Balkanibpur, i. 437; Bahrán Ghát, i. 437; Baitarani river, i. 438; Ballabhpur in honour of Jagannáth, ii. 17; Ballia, ii. 23; Batesar, ii. 216; Baust, ii. 217; Bechráji, ii. 222; Belgaum, ii. 237, 238; Belár, ii. 252; Bhimáveram, ii. 396; Bhiri, ii. 339; Bhrnagar, iii. 13; Bithár, ii. 20; Chakultor, iii. 326; Chhipla, iii. 404; Chhambaram, iii. 413; Chikarkot, iii. 429; Chunchangiri, iii. 459; Chuan-chankatta, iii. 459; in Cochín, iv. 8; Comorin, iv. 25; Conjevaram, iv. 26; in Cuddapah, iv. 54; Dakor, iv. 69; Kandálpur and Bándákpur in Damoh, iv. 112; Debl Pátan, iv. 164; Deo, iv. 198; Deoband, iv. 199; Deulgaon Kájá, iv. 230, 231; Devanaydurga, iv. 232; Dholpur, iv. 278; Doharighát, iv. 312; Elephanta, iv. 343, 344; in Etah, iv. 364; Fatwá, iv. 435; Ganjam (Mysore), v. 9; Garhdiwála, v. 14; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Gohána, v. 141; Golá, v. 143; Gosáinganj, v. 174; Dhonkal in Gujranwála, v. 185; Hampi, v. 308; in Haridol, v. 325, 326; Hardwár, v. 333, 334; Hargám, v. 335; Harha, v. 336; Herumdu, v. 393; Hoskot, v. 459; Jajmau, vii. 72, 73;

- Jewálamukhi, vii. 162; Katás and Choya Sáidan Sháh in Jehlam, vii. 175; Kálahasti, vii. 321; Kálighat, vii. 326; Kámakhya, vii. 349; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Karmbás, vii. 465; Karigatta, viii. 9; Kázipará, viii. 108; Kotaha, viii. 308; Kotappakonda, viii. 309; Kundada-betta, viii. 363; Lahárpur, viii. 401; Madheswaranmalai, viii. 541; Mahában, ix. 152; Mahámuni, ix. 155; Máhes, ix. 172; Mathura, ix. 365; Melukote, ix. 404; Mudak-dor, ix. 525; Muktsar, ix. 534; Murshidábád, x. 35; Nadlyá, x. 141, 142; Ngár, x. 155; Nan-daw, x. 189; Nanjangad, x. 196; Nayákanhatti, x. 257; Puri, x. 448, 449, xi. 316, 317; Pákpattan, x. 532, 533; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Panduah, xi. 42; Patná, xi. 110; Pendhát, xi. 132; Premtoli, xi. 224; in *Prome*, xi. 231; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sadullápur, xii. 97; Ságur Island, xii. 109, 110; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Sakráy-patna, xii. 148; Sandúr, xii. 209; Sankerkatí, xii. 222; Sántipur, xii. 247; Sáthan, xii. 286; Sauráth, xii. 291, 292; Sharretalai, xii. 377; Shihí, xii. 385; Shikárpur (Mysore), xii. 397; Shímmut-ti, xii. 407; Shwe-dagon, xii. 427; Shwe-nat-taung, xii. 437; Shwe-ann-daw, xii. 439; Siddheswar, xii. 474; Siakúnd, xiii. 25; Sonda, xiii. 60; Sringeri, xiii. 79; Srirangam, xiii. 82; Sylhet, xiii. 157; in *Tanjore*, xiii. 187; Tankeswar, xiii. 211, 212; Thaneswar, xiii. 260; Tirumale, xiii. 325; Tirumúrikovil, xiii. 325; Tirupati, xiii. 326; Tirutani, xiii. 327; Tiruvannámalai, xiii. 329; Tribeni, xiii. 353, 354; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Trimbak, xiii. 366; in *Tunkár*, xiii. 379; Ulvi, xiii. 419; Upmáka, xiii. 438; Urmar, xiii. 452; Vanarásí, xiii. 463; Vijayanagar, xiii. 473; Waigón, xiii. 510; Yediyár, xiii. 551. *See also* Bathing Festivals, Car Festivals, and Fairs, generally associated with religious festivals.
- Fetish worship in Hindúism, article 'India,' vi. 205, 206.
- Feudatory India, the thirteen groups of Native States, article 'India,' vi. 43; population, vi. 45. *See also* the several Native States in their alphabetical order, and Native States over 50,000 inhabitants.
- Feyers, in Afghánistán, i. 38; Ahmad-nagar, i. 107; Ajmere, i. 131; Akola, i. 146; Aligarh, i. 177; Ambála, i. 224; Amherst, i. 243; Amráoti, i. 250; Amritsar, i. 263; Anantápur, i. 279; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 304; North Arcot, i. 319; South Arcot, i. 328; Assam, i. 373; Azamgarh, i. 400; Bahraich, i. 433; Bákarganj, i. 449; Bálághát, i. 457; Bándá, ii. 54; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bándurá, ii. 86; Bannu, ii. 97; Bándwára, ii. 102; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bardwán, ii. 135, 136; Bási, ii. 188; Bassein, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207; Basti, ii. 214; Belgaum, ii. 237; Bellary, ii. 249; Betól, ii. 333; Bhágalpur, ii. 351; Bhandára, ii. 367; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Biláspur, ii. 453; Birlásham, iii. 11; Bogná, iii. 32; Bomhay Presidency, iii. 72, 73; Bombay city, iii. 84; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Buldáná, iii. 148; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Calcutta, iii. 260; Champáran, iii. 344; Chánda, iii. 355; Chhindwára, iii. 403; Chitaldrág, iii. 428; Chittagong, iii. 443; Cochin, iv. 10; Coorg, iv. 42; Cuddapah, iv. 55; Cutchi, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dacca, iv. 88; Damoh, iv. 113; Darbhánga, iv. 125; Dárljilling, iv. 139; Darang, iv. 150; Delhi, iv. 185; Deolma, iv. 200; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 217; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 226; Dhar, iv. 246; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dindápur, iv. 297, 298; Elliehpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etáwah, iv. 377; Fátáláhd, iv. 385; Faridpur, iv. 406; Farukhábád, iv. 416; Farukhnagar, iv. 418; Ferozpur, iv. 446; Ganjam, v. 9; Garhwal, v. 23; Gáru Hills, v. 32; Godápurá, v. 120; Golávari, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Gujránwála, v. 186; Gurgáon, v. 223; Herár, v. 261; Hindaráhád (Sind), v. 285; Hamirpur, v. 305; Hantawadi, v. 318; Haridol, v. 328; Hassan, v. 351; Hazára, v. 368; Hazáribágh, v. 380; Hill Tipperah, v. 401; Hissár, v. 433; Hoshangábád, v. 448; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; Hugli, v. 498; Jabalpur, vii. 36; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 90; Jáláun, vii. 102; Jalpáiguri, vii. 117; Janjira, vii. 139; Jaunpur, vii. 159; Jehlam, vii. 176; Jessor, vii. 191; Jhang, vii. 212; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Jhansi, vii. 227; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Jundgarh, vii. 261; Kádur, vii. 288; Kaira, vii. 307; Kálágl, vii. 320; Kámráp, vii. 365; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 383, 384; Kángra, vii. 327; Karáchi, vii. 451; Karauli, vii. 473; Karnál, viii. 27; Karnál, viii. 44, 45; Kashmir, viii. 76; Káulpur, viii. 137; Khándesh, viii. 159; Kharkhanda, viii. 168; Khásl Hills, viii. 180; Kheri, viii. 197; Khulná, viii. 209;

- Kohát, viii. 249; Kolhápur, viii. 285;  
 Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Kotah,  
 viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 327;  
 Káñu, viii. 344; Kumtun, viii. 357;  
 358; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 389; Lahore,  
 viii. 413; Lakhimpur, viii. 437;  
 Lalitpur, viii. 457; Larkhána, viii.  
 465; Lathi, viii. 467; Lohárdaga, viii.  
 486; Lucknow, viii. 501; Ludhiána,  
 viii. 525; Madras Presidency, ix. 79,  
 80; Madura, ix. 132; Maimansingh,  
 ix. 201; Mámpuri, ix. 211; Malabar,  
 ix. 234; Malda, ix. 248; Maldive  
 Islands, ix. 252; Mánbhúm, ix. 286;  
 Mandalay, ix. 291; Mandlá, ix. 307;  
 Mawána, ix. 376; Meerut, ix. 391;  
 Mehar, ix. 397; Melangiri Hills, ix.  
 402; Mergul, ix. 411; Midnapur,  
 ix. 433; Montgomery, ix. 501;  
 Mudhol, ix. 527; Muhammadpur, ix.  
 532; Múltán, x. 10; Murahidábád,  
 x. 24, 31; Muzaffargarh, x. 64; Muz-  
 affarnagar, x. 76, 77; Mysore State, x.  
 113; Mysore District, x. 121; Nadiyá,  
 x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur,  
 x. 223; Násik, x. 235; Nellore, x.  
 271; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; Nimár,  
 x. 335; Noakhál, x. 352; N.-W.  
 Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415;  
 Pabná, x. 520; Pálanpur, x. 539;  
 Panch Maháls, xi. 34; Páñtálgarh, xi.  
 74; Patná, xi. 105; Pesháwar city,  
 xi. 157, cantonment, xi. 161; Pilibhit,  
 xi. 178; Poona, xi. 210; Panjab, xi.  
 292; Purl, xi. 309; Purniah, xi. 331,  
 332; Rádhānpur, xi. 342; Rát Barall,  
 xi. 359; Rálgarh, xi. 363; Ráipur, xi.  
 376; Rájkot, xi. 389; Rájpipla, xi.  
 392; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rampá, xi.  
 454; Rámpur, xi. 457; Rángamáti,  
 xi. 470; Rangoon, xi. 481; Rangpur,  
 xi. 492, 500, 501; Ratnágiri, xii. 12;  
 Ráwal Pindl, xii. 35; Rohtak, xii.  
 76; Ráurki, xii. 86; Sagar, xii. 107;  
 Saháranpur, xii. 123; Salem, xii. 165;  
 Samlálpur, xii. 184; Sandoway, xii.  
 204; Sangli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá,  
 xii. 234, 236; Santálpur-with-Chád-  
 chat, xii. 247; Sárán, xii. 258, 259;  
 Sárangarh, xii. 260; Secunderábád,  
 xii. 303; Seoni, xii. 314; Sháhábád,  
 xii. 333; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 352, 354;  
 Sháhpur, xii. 367; Shevaroy Hills, xii.  
 385; Shikárpur, xii. 394; Shimoga,  
 xii. 405; Sholápur, xii. 419, 420;  
 Shwe-gyin, xii. 434; Sikálkot, xii.  
 449, 450; Silsagar, xii. 471; Sikkim,  
 xii. 488; Sind, xii. 525; Singhbhúm,  
 xii. 540; Siróhi, xiii. 7; Sirsá, xiii.  
 19; Sitápur, xiii. 37; Sultánpur, xiii.  
 203; Surat, xiii. 131; Syihet, xiii.  
 156; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Taráí, xiii.  
 211; Terwára, xiii. 243; Thána, xiii.  
 258; Thar and Pákar, xiii. 271;  
 Tipperah, xiii. 321; Travancore, xiii.  
 353; Tunkúr, xiii. 381; Turá, xiii.  
 384; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 399;  
 Unaó, xiii. 430, 435; Upper Sind  
 Frontier, xiii. 449; Vypár, xiii. 479;  
 Vizagapatam, xiii. 497; Wadhván, xiii.  
 506; the Wainád, xiii. 510; Wánkárner,  
 xiii. 518; Wáo, xiii. 519; Wáráhi,  
 xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 528; Wán,  
 xiii. 545; Yerkád, xiii. 556.  
 Fibres. See Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Jute,  
 and Silk.  
 Filatures. See Silk-weaving.  
 Filigree-work, made at Benares, ii. 266;  
 267; Cuttack, iv. 75; Delhi, iv. 197;  
 Trichinopoli, ix. 54, xiii. 361, 365.  
*Final Struggles of the French in India*, by  
 Col. Malletson, quoted, article 'India,'  
 vi. 379 (footnote).  
 Finances and taxation of India, obscuri-  
 ties and changes in system of account,  
 article 'India,' vi. 457-465; taxation  
 of British India, 459-461; taxation  
 under the Mughals and under the  
 British, 462, 463; taxation in Native  
 States, 464; incidence of taxation in  
 British India, 464, 465.  
 Fingesar. See Phingeswar.  
 Fire, destructive, in Surat (1837), xiii.  
 133.  
 Fire-arms, matchlocks, etc., Manufacture  
 of, at Khehát, ii. 36; Nagína, ii. 434,  
 x. 160; Cochín, iv. 7; Dhampur,  
 iv. 441; Kashmír, viii. 74; Khairpur,  
 viii. 137; Khambhála, viii. 142; Kohát,  
 viii. 250; Kurwál, viii. 378; Ludhiána,  
 viii. 523; Monghyr, ix. 487; Najib-  
 ábád, x. 199.  
 Fire-works, Manufacture of, at Jarwál,  
 vii. 144.  
 Firinghi Bazar, village in Bengal, iv.  
 436, 437.  
 Firingipet. See Porto Novo.  
 Firinghis, or half-caste Portuguese,  
 numerous in Chittagong, iii. 438;  
 Dacca, iv. 83; South Kánam, vii.  
 379.  
*Firishtá's Rise of the Muhammadan Power  
 in India*, Colonel Briggs' translation,  
 quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (foot-  
 note); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnotes);  
 also on Adoni, i. 26; Ahmadábád, i.  
 94; Alwar, i. 206; Asirgarh, i. 339;  
 Betál, ii. 329; Bhartpur, ii. 372;  
 Biána, ii. 418; Bilápur, ii. 423; the  
 meeting of the Chandel Rájá and  
 Mahmád of Ghazni, iii. 154; Asá the  
 Ahir, iii. 301; Coorg, iv. 29; Daulat-  
 ábád, iv. 159; Kálinjar, vii. 332;  
 Kandwá, viii. 162; Málwá, ix. 267;  
 Nizámpatam, x. 338; the invasion of  
 Sabuktigin, xi. 261; the Ghakkars of

- Rāwal Pindi, xii. 23; the Balūchīs of Sibi, xii. 457.
- Firozābād, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 437.
- Firozābād, *pargana* in Oudh, iv. 437, 438.
- Firozpur, District in Punjab, iv. 438-447; physical aspects, 438-440; history, 440, 441; population, 441-443; condition of the people, 443; agriculture, 443, 444; natural calamities, 445; commerce and trade, 445; administration, 445, 446; medical aspects, 447.
- Firozpur, town and *tahsil* in Firozpur District, Punjab, iv. 447, 448.
- Firozpur, town and *tahsil* in Gurgāon District, Punjab, iv. 448, 449.
- Firozshāh, battle-field in Punjab, iv. 449; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 411.
- Firoz Shāh Tughlak, the third king of the Tughlak dynasty (1351-88), his canals and public works, article 'India,' vi. 285. *Local notices*—Granted lands in Bahraich to Bariah Sāh, i. 427; transferred Delhi to Firozābād, where he built a great palace, iv. 192; built mosque at Dīpālpur, iv. 304; founded Fatehābād, iv. 418; founded Hissār, and built first Jumna canal to supply it with water, v. 426, 434, 438, vii. 258; founded Jaunpur, vii. 152, 159; plundered temple of Kāngra, vii. 414; built fort of Khanigarh, viii. 131; founded Laharpur, viii. 401; invaded and plundered Rohilkhand, ix. 505; invaded Sind, xii. 510; built fort of Surat to keep out the Bhils, xiii. 120.
- Firoz Shāh, mutineer leader, retired to Bareilly on the fall of Lucknow, ii. 140; fled through Cawnpur, iii. 283; plundered Etāwah, but defeated at Harchandpur, iv. 372; driven out of Fatehgarh, iv. 411.
- First Buddhist Council (543 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 143.
- Fisher, Colonel, commanding at Sultānpur, murdered there (1857), xiii. 98.
- Fisheries, Adirampet, i. 27; South Arcot, i. 326; Bāknarganj, i. 440, 442; Bardwān, ii. 126; Basseln, ii. 198; Lower Burma, iii. 199; Chengalpāt, iii. 387; Chittagong, iii. 434; Cochin, iv. 4, 5; Dacca, iv. 79, 80; Damān, iv. 103; Din, iv. 306; Doung-gyl, iv. 315; Eng-mi-gyl, iv. 353, 354, vii. 18; Faridpur, iv. 396; Ganjam, v. 2; Godāvari, v. 123; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 284, 285; Jerruck, vii. 180, 181; Jessor, vii. 186; Karāchi, vii. 440, 450; Karnāl, viii. 36; Khalāna, viii. 206; Kolāba, viii. 262; Malabar, ix. 220; Maldiva Islands, ix. 251; Lake Manchhar, ix. 287; Ma-ublin, ix. 370; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradābād, ix. 505; Nadiyā, x. 130; Nawānagar, x. 252; Noākhālī, x. 340; Puri, xi. 301; Rājshāhi, xi. 429; Rangoon, xi. 480; Rangpur, xi. 490; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4, 12, 13; Rāynk, xii. 40; Salem, xii. 152; Sibāgar, xii. 460; Siju, xii. 477; Sind, xii. 507; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Surat, xiii. 120; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Thal, xiii. 247; Thāna, xiii. 251; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 364; Tharawadi, xiii. 272.
- Fishes of India, article 'India,' vi. 661, 662. *Local notices*—Varieties of fish described in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; South Arcot, i. 321; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Darbhāngah, iv. 123; Faridpur, iv. 396; the Indus, vii. 14; Lake In-yeh-gyl, vii. 18; Kādūr, vii. 283; Karnāl, viii. 36; Kolāba, viii. 262; Lahore, viii. 405; Lalitpur, viii. 448; Lohardāgā, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 96, 97; Lake Manchhar, ix. 287; Murāssargarh, x. 58; Nadiyā, x. 130; Nicobar Islands, x. 205; Peshāwar, xi. 147; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4, 5; Sahāranpur, xii. 115; Sind, xii. 507; Lake Tārūbā, xiii. 215; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 389.
- Fish-curing, pursued at Godānda, v. 111; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4, 5.
- Fish trade, Centres of, Adirampet, i. 27; Cochin, iv. 4, 5; Godānda, v. 111; Ratnāgiri, xii. 12, 13.
- Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes, the first English traders in India (1583), article 'India,' vi. 364.
- Fitch, Ralph, quoted, in Bassein (Burma), ii. 195; Cochin, iv. 12; and Mergui, ix. 408.
- Flax, Cultivation of, in Allahābād, i. 184; Amritsar, i. 259; Bānkurā, ii. 83; Bellary, ii. 245; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cochin, iv. 5; Colmbatore, iv. 18; Gayā, v. 49; Hazārībāgh, v. 175; Kashmir, viii. 71; Kātna, viii. 230; Kumāun, viii. 354; Mānpur, ix. 339; Mīdnāpur, ix. 429; Nadiyā, x. 135; Puri, xi. 306; Santāl Parganas, xii. 232; Sāran, xii. 255; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
- Flaxman, his statue of Cornwallis at Ghāzipur, v. 71.
- Fleury, M., with detachment of Marāthās surprised British force at Silkhābād (1802), xii. 398.
- Plint, Captain, his defence of Tāgar against Tipū Sultān (1790), xiii. 293; of Wandiwash against Tipū Sultān (1780-85), xiii. 518.



- Flint weapons of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 53.
- Floating gardens, The, of Kashmir, viii. 72; at Srinagar, xiii. 77.
- Floods. *See* Natural Calamities section under the several Districts, and especially Ahmadābād, i. 91; Alwar, i. 205; South Arcot, i. 325; Azamgarh, i. 399; Bākarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 7, 8; Bara Banki, ii. 112; Bardwān, ii. 132; Bellary, ii. 246, 247; Badgarh, ii. 338; Buddāun, iii. 121; Champaran, iii. 342; Chāndā, iii. 353; Chittagong, iii. 440; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 72; of the Dāmodar, iv. 106, 107; of the Dayā, iv. 163; in Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 209, 218; Dera Ismā'il Khān, iv. 227; Dera Nāndk, iv. 228; Dhūllā, iv. 281; Faridpur, iv. 404; Fatehpur, iv. 428; Garhwāl, v. 21; Godāvari, v. 130, 131; of the Indus, vii. 15; of the Irawadī, vii. 22; in Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jessor, vii. 188; Jhānsi, vii. 224, 225; at Kamar-ud-dīn-nagar, vii. 351; Karnūl, viii. 40; Kashmor, viii. 79; Khāndesh, viii. 157; Kheri, viii. 195; Khulnā, viii. 208; Kolāba, viii. 269; Lārkhāna, viii. 464; Limri, viii. 472; Machhlī-shahr, viii. 534; Madāhpur, viii. 536; of the Mahānadī, ix. 158; in Maldah, ix. 245; Mānbhūm, ix. 278; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 430; Moradābād, ix. 510; Murshidābād, x. 21; Muzaffargarh, x. 56, 57, 65; Muzaffarnagar, x. 74; Muzaffarpur, x. 83; Nadliā, x. 137; Narsinghpur, x. 218; Nāsik, x. 233; Nellore, x. 268; Noākhālī, x. 349, 350; Orissa, x. 462; Patnā, xi. 101; Puri, xi. 300, 307; Purnah, xi. 327; Rājshāhī, xi. 435; Rāmpur Beaulah, xi. 462; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 20, 21; Rewāri, xii. 55; Rohri, xii. 65; Salem, xii. 162; Sāran, xii. 252, 256; Shāhābād, xii. 331; Shikārpur, xii. 393; Shīrpur, xii. 408; Shwe-gyln, xii. 435; of the Silāi, xii. 488; of the Sīprā, xii. 545; Sītāpur, xii. 36; of the Son, xii. 53; of the Subansiri, xii. 84; in Surat, xiii. 119, 120, 123; Suti, xiii. 141; of the Swāt, xiii. 142; in Sylhet, xiii. 152, 153; at Tumbam, xiii. 169; of the Tapti, xiii. 204, 205; in Tinneveli, xiii. 307; Tipperah, xiii. 319; of the Tistā, xiii. 331, 332-334; in the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 396.
- Flora, of India, article 'India,' vi. 662-664; of Madras, ix. 81-87.
- Floris, Peter, his journal of the voyage to India (1611), recently published, ix. 353.
- Flour-mills, Steam, at Cawnpur, iii. 292; Howrah, v. 465; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 21; Silpur, xii. 458.
- Flowers, grown and exported, from Vellore, xiii. 469.
- Floyd, Sir John, took Satyamangalam (1790), and fought battle with Tipū Sultān there, xii. 291.
- Floyer, Charles, Governor of Madras (1747-50), ix. 67.
- Foley, his statue of Outram at Calcutta, iii. 250.
- Fonseca, José Nicolau da, drew up the account of Goa for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, v. 88-106.
- Food, of the Andamanese, i. 285; of the Balūchis, ii. 38; of the Kōrichavandī, ii. 244; of the hill Bhils, ii. 390; of the Bhutias, ii. 413; of the Deorī Chutiya, iii. 467; of the Gāros, v. 29; of the Juāngs, vii. 251; of the Sīāh-posh Kāfirs, vii. 292; in Kāmrup, vii. 361; in Kāngra, vii. 419, 420; of the Khāsias, viii. 176; of the Kols, viii. 258; of the Kolas, viii. 301; of the Lādākhis, viii. 398; of the Nāikdās, x. 177; of the Chenchus, x. 185; of the Nicobarinas, x. 296; of the Peshāwar Pathāns, xi. 153; in Rāi Bareli, xi. 356; in Rangpur, xi. 495; in Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 28; of the Santāls, xii. 242; in Siālkot, xii. 446; in Sīdāgar, xii. 466; in Sylhet, xiii. 157; of the Balūchī tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 441.
- Food-grains, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 571-573.
- Foot-and-mouth disease. *See* Cattle Disease.
- Forbes, James, describes Kolāba as an important place (1771), viii. 262; Mahād as fortified and well peopled, ix. 154.
- Forbes, Major, defeated the Marāthās in the Barmūl Pass (1803), ii. 157; his operations in Orissa, x. 431.
- Forbes, Captain C. J. F., quoted, on the early history of Promo, xi. 227.
- Forbes, Kinloch, suggested reforms in Kāthiāwār (1863), viii. 92; quoted on the Jain temples on Satrunjaya Hill, xi. 4, 5.
- Forchhammer, Dr., of Rangoon, archaeologist, mentioned, iii. 172.
- Forde, Colonel, recapture of Masulipatam from the French (1759), article 'India,' vi. 385. *Local notices*—Sent by Clive to the Northern Circars (1759), v. 31; his victory over the French at Condore, v. 124; joined the Rājā of Vizianagram at Kasimkota, viii. 81; his capture of Masulipatam (1759), viii. 228, ix. 354; failed to take Nellore (1757), x. 263; drove Conflans out of Rājamahendri,



- xl. 283; landed at Vizagapatam (1759), xiii. 485.
- Foreign trade of India, its gradual growth, article 'India,' vi. 561-581; returns of foreign trade (1840-84), vi. 562-564; staples of import and export sea-borne trade (1882-83), 565-581. *See also* Exports and Imports, Sea-borne trade.
- Local notices*—Bengal, ii. 311, 312; Bombay, iii. 62, 63; Lower Burma, iii. 199, 200; Calcutta, iii. 262-264; Chittagong, iii. 445; Karachi, vii. 456-458; Madras Presidency, ix. 61-63; Madras city, ix. 112; Rangoon, xi. 487; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386.
- Forester, Hon. Mary Anne, widow of Dyce Sombre, succeeded to the Sardhana estates (1851), xii. 265.
- Forest Department, Growth of, and its administration, vi. 522-528; forest conservancy statistics, vi. 526, 527; 'open' and 'reserved' forests, 526.
- Forests, article 'India,' vi. 8; in S. and S.-W. India, vi. 38-40; in Sind and Punjab, vi. 524, 525; N.-W. Provinces, vi. 525; Sundarbans, vi. 525; Assam and Burma, vi. 525, 526. *Local notices*—On Mount Abu, i. 5, 6; Ahiti, i. 82; Amur Margudi, i. 111; Airl, i. 111; in Ajmere-Merwara, i. 128; Akyab, i. 149; Ambala, i. 214; Amherst, i. 233-235; Amroli, i. 246; on the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; in Angul, i. 289; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298; North Arcot, i. 311; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 348, 349; Athmallik, i. 377; Baba Budan, i. 402; Bahralch, i. 426; Bakarganj, i. 442; Baloghhat, i. 453; Ballipara, ii. 13; Ballapali, ii. 17; Bamra, ii. 41; Banda, ii. 46; Bangalore, ii. 60; Bardwar, ii. 137; Barla, ii. 147; Baria, ii. 151; Basim, ii. 183; Bassein, ii. 193; Belgaum, ii. 231, 232; in Bengal, ii. 305, 306; Betul, ii. 329; Bhandara, ii. 361; Bhomragur, ii. 402; Bhutan, ii. 414; Bijil, ii. 427; Bijil, ii. 427; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Bilaspur, ii. 446, 451; on the Bilson Range, iii. 17; in Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Bondil, iii. 85; Borasambar, iii. 89; Brahmagiri, iii. 91; Buldana, iii. 143; Bdmawadi, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 202-204; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233, 234; Central Provinces, iii. 299, 300; Chamba, iii. 329; Champaran, iii. 336; Chandá, iii. 349; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Char-dwar, iii. 371; Chhindwara, iii. 398; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chintpurni, iii. 419; Chitang Dwar, iii. 422; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dillingkot, iv. 98; Dalmá, iv. 99; Damán, iv. 102; the Dangs, iv. 114; Darjiling, iv. 130; Darrang, iv. 142; Dawna Hills, iv. 163; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Denwa, iv. 198; Deori, iv. 205; Dhaleswari, iv. 238; Dharampur, iv. 248; Dharmánpur, iv. 252; Dhárwar, iv. 256; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Dúnyin, iv. 326; Eastern Dwará, iv. 328, 329; Gámpur, iv. 478; Ganjam, v. 2; Garhákota Ramná, v. 14; Independent Garhwál, v. 24; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Garumárl, v. 33; Gauhati, v. 34; Western Gháts, v. 59; Gilgón, v. 77; Goa, v. 89; Gólpárl, v. 112; Godávári, v. 123; Golconda, v. 145; Goona, v. 158; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Gyaling Attaran, v. 237; Herár, 259, 260; Hantlawadi, v. 313; Hassenan, v. 345, 346; Hátthárl, v. 353; Hlaung-tharaw, v. 358; in Hazárlhagh, v. 370; Heggaddevankol, v. 382; Hlenzala, v. 384; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Hilekal Hills, v. 423; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Hoshárpur, v. 452; Hpaung-lin, v. 466; on the Ilyu river, v. 466; in Indore, vii. 2; Jalalpur, vii. 34; Jalpáiguri, vii. 108, 109; Jhánsl, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kágún valley, vii. 293; Kalesar, vii. 324; Kalráyan Mountains, vii. 343; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Kamtaránárl, vii. 366; North Kánara, vii. 369, 370; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kángun, vii. 411, 412; Karáchl, vii. 450; Karáthárl, vii. 462; Karmál, vii. 35; Katanúg, vii. 86; Káthiáwár, vii. 89; Khálíng Dwar, vii. 142; Khándesh, vii. 150; Khárl Sílla, vii. 173; Kheri, vii. 190; Klygat-nad, vii. 216; Kodachárl, vii. 239; Koldha, vii. 261; Kolhápur, vii. 281; the Konkan, vii. 291; Koppin, vii. 294; Kulsi, vii. 334, 335; Kumáun, vii. 348, 349; Kyauk-pyú, vii. 385; Lakhimpur, vii. 426, 427; Lakvalli, vii. 444; Látlipur, vii. 447; Langárl river, vii. 460; Laun, vii. 467; Lohárdagá, vii. 476; Lohán, vii. 488; Madras, ix. 6-8; Madura, ix. 121; Mahágón, ix. 155; Mállal Hills, ix. 190; Malabar, ix. 220, 229; Mál-lí-won, ix. 258; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Manallá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 325; Manjarárl, ix. 334; Mátkárl, ix. 359; Mohar, ix. 396; Mehwa, ix. 400; Melghát, ix. 402, 403; Mergul, ix. 406, 407; Merkár, ix. 413; Milmlilla, ix. 438; Mitrápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 460; Múl Hills, ix. 535; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore State, x. 109, 110, District, x. 114; Nága Hills, x. 143; Nágpur, x. 171; Nalkori, x. 184; Nallamalárl Hills, x. 186; Námbar, x. 188;

- Nandidrúg, x. 192; Nánpárá, x. 197; Naodvár, x. 199; Nárukot, x. 226; Násik, x. 228; Naushahro, x. 243; Nellámpatt, x. 260; Nellore, x. 267, 268; Nepál, x. 277; Nibárl, x. 294; Nighásan, x. 299; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323, 324; Nimár, x. 328; Nirmal, x. 338; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Nowgong, x. 407; Orchhá, x. 425; Orissa Tributary States, x. 476; Oudh, x. 482, 483; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Pabár Sirgirá, x. 528; Pálanpur, x. 539; Palasgáon, x. 542; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Pal Laháma, xi. 13; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pánábáras, xi. 24; Panch Maháls, xi. 28, 29; Pántán, xi. 51; Patná State, xi. 115; Páwá Mulándá, xi. 123; Phingeswar, xi. 168; Pilibhát, xi. 170; Polúr, xi. 197; Promé, xi. 226; Punása, xi. 242; Punjab, xi. 280, 281; Purárl, xi. 299; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rátrakhol, xi. 378; Rájáhorárl, xi. 380; Rájoli, xi. 391; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rájputána, xi. 402; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rangoon, xi. 473; Ratnágiri, xii. 3, 4; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 19, 21, 22; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rohrl, xii. 64; Ságárl, xii. 101; Salem, xii. 152; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 174, 175; Sandoway, xii. 197, 200; Sandúr, xii. 206; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sáolgarh, xii. 247; Sátára, xii. 276, 277; Sátúra, xii. 289; on the Sávitri river, xii. 295; Sáwantwárl, xii. 296; Schwán, xii. 304; Seoni, xii. 309; Seorárl, xii. 316; Sesháchalam Hills, xii. 321; Settárl, xii. 321; Sháhjáhanpur, xii. 343, 344; Shikárlpur, xii. 386; Shímoga, xii. 400; Sholárlpur, xii. 416; Silságar, xii. 459, 460; Siddhárlpur, xii. 473; Sídhl, xii. 475; Simla, xii. 491; Sinchal Pabár, xii. 502; Sinchulá Hills, xii. 502; Sind, xii. 506; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Singhpur, xii. 541; Singlá, xii. 542; Sirmur, xii. 553; Siróhi, xiii. 2; Sirál, xiii. 21; Sirsi State, xiii. 22; Siwálk Hills, xiii. 43, 44; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Sunkani, xiii. 114; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 118, 119; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taung-ngu, xiii. 220, 221; Thákurtólá, xiii. 246; Thána, xiii. 251; Tharwadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277, 279; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Tirkheri Malpur, xiii. 322; Travancore, xiii. 342, 344, 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Tunkur, xiii. 376; Turá Mountains, xiii. 384; Turmárlpur, xiii. 385; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389; Vizagapatnam, xiii. 483, 484; Wáda, xiii. 504; the Wainád, xiii. 510; Walrágarh, xiii. 513; Wálwa, xiii. 516; Yedenáknád, xiii. 551; Yelusaárl, xiii. 554.
- Forest and jungle products of the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 327; Bákarganj, i. 442; Bamrá, ii. 41; Bánkúrl, ii. 79; Bárlm, ii. 184; Bastar, ii. 206; Bhandárl, ii. 361; Bilárlpur, ii. 451; Bombay, iii. 45; Bonárl, iii. 85; Buldana, iii. 143; Búndi, iii. 157; Champáran, iii. 337; Cochín, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuttack, iv. 65; Dinárlpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dvár, iv. 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjárl, v. 2; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Gayá, v. 44; Godávarí, v. 123; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hénzárl, v. 384; Jubbárlpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kámrúp, vii. 355; South Kámrúp, vii. 376; Karaull, vii. 471; Karnárl, viii. 35; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Kárlu, viii. 343; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lárlt-pur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229; Melghát, ix. 403; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464; Monghyr, ix. 481; Murshidábád, x. 22; Nága Hills, x. 143; Náslk, x. 231; Nellámpatt Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380-382; Nowgong, x. 407; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Párl, xi. 301; Rárl Barell, xi. 353; Rárlgarh, xi. 362; Rátrakhol, xi. 378; Rangpur, xi. 489; Rewá, xii. 46; Sakul, xii. 148; Salem, xii. 152; Sambárlpur, xii. 178; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Silságar, xii. 460; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sítárlpur, xii. 30; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112, 389; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Travancore, xiii. 344, 345; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543.
- See also Drugs, Dyes, Gums, Honey and Beeswax, Lac, Resins, and Tassar silk.
- Forsyth, Sir T. D., his mission to Yárlkand (1873), v. 418.
- Fortified weaving settlements of the East India Company, article 'India,' vi. 599. See Factories and Ports (Old East India Company's).
- Fort St. David, See David, Fort St.
- Fort St. George, See Madras city.
- Fort Victoria, village and old fort in Bombay, iv. 449.
- Fort William, See Calcutta.
- Ports, Abázál, i. 2; Chárlkár, Kilárl-Chilzárl, Gírlshk, Farráh, Sabzárl, Lash, and Ghórlan in Afghánistán, i. 34-36; Agar, i. 57; Agónde Head, i. 59; Agra, i. 68, 72; Ahmádnagar, i.

- 109; Ajampur, i. 116; Akbarpur (Oudh), i. 139; Aknūr, i. 140; Akola, i. 146; Alahyār-jo-Tando, i. 161; Alamgirnagar, i. 162; Aldemau, i. 165; Aliganj (N.-W. P.), i. 167; Allgarh (N.-W. P.), i. 178; Alipura, i. 181; Allahābād, i. 192, 198; Amb, i. 211; Ambād, i. 212; Amritsar, i. 264; Anupgarh, i. 294; Ariākūpam, i. 329; Arnāla, i. 331; Arundāngi, i. 335; Atār, i. 383; Badagām, i. 406; Bajwāra, i. 439; Bālāpur, i. 459; Balkh, ii. 15; Ballālpur, ii. 17; Bangalore, ii. 66, 67; Bareilly, ii. 147; Baswa, ii. 215; Baxa, ii. 219; Betāl, ii. 334; Bhartpur, ii. 376; Bhatnair, ii. 378; Bijalgarh, i. 423; Bijerāghogharh, ii. 426; Nathawān, near Bijnaur, ii. 436; Bikaner, ii. 442, 443; Bīlāspur (N.-W. P.), ii. 454; Birāulpur, iii. 13; Bisaul, iii. 15; Bishangarh, iii. 10; Bissau, iii. 18; Bissemkatak, iii. 18; Bobbill, iii. 22; Bonālgarh, iii. 87; Borsad, iii. 90; Botad, iii. 90; Broach, iii. 115; Budhāna, iii. 128; Būkkur, iii. 130; Buriyā, iii. 167; Calcutta, iii. 249; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cassergode, iii. 277; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Chālnpur, iii. 324; Chaitpet, iii. 325; Chāndā, iii. 355; Channapata, iii. 368; Chanraypatna, iii. 369; Chengulpat, iii. 389, 390; Chencocole, iii. 407; Chikāti, iii. 409; Chikballapur, iii. 409; Dahhol, iv. 76; Dāhānu, iv. 95; Delhi, iv. 186; Deoghar, iv. 200; Deori, iv. 205, 206; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 209; Akalgarh, near Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 227; Devanahalli, iv. 232; Deogad, iv. 232; Dharnpur, iv. 255; Dhārwar, iv. 266; Dig, iv. 286; Diggi, iv. 287; Diji, iv. 288; Dilāwār, iv. 289; Dingl, iv. 303; Diwangiri, iv. 308; Dod-ballāpur, iv. 311; Dohad, iv. 312; Dādā, iv. 318; Dūnl, iv. 325; Edwardesābād, iv. 339; Ellichpur, iv. 348; Etah, iv. 367; Fakrpur, iv. 390; Falta, iv. 391, 392; Farukhābād, iv. 417; Fatehgarh, iv. 420; Fort Victoria, *see* Bankot; Fort William, *see* Calcutta; Gādawārā, iv. 457; Gandāva, iv. 463; Garaspur, v. 11; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Garolā, v. 52; Ghāziyūr Khās, v. 71; Ghazāl, v. 71, 72; Gohad, v. 140; Govindgarh, v. 174; Gujrat, v. 196; Gurdāspur, v. 214; Gursarāi, v. 225; Hardi, v. 319; Harīhār, v. 338; Harnhalli, v. 341; Harrand, v. 342; Hattā, v. 356, 357; Herāt, v. 393; Hingni, v. 422; Hoti-Mardān, v. 460; Hujra, v. 501; Ichak, v. 504; Isākhel, vii. 25; Isarda, vii. 25; Islāmgarh, vii. 27; Islāmkot, vii. 27; Itāwa, vii. 28; Jahazgarh, vii. 45; Jaisinghnagar, vii. 70; Jaitpur, vii. 71; Jalālābad, vii. 76; Jālna, vii. 107; Jāmbughora, vii. 120; Jāmhusar, vii. 123; Jammālam-madāgū, vii. 129; Jamrud, vii. 133; Janjira, vii. 141; Jasān, vii. 141; Jaspur, vii. 146; Jhīnjhuwārā, vii. 230; Joglaurh, vii. 247; Junāgarh, vii. 263; Junnar, vii. 264; Kāhni, vii. 267; Kadi, vii. 280; Kadūr, vii. 289; Rohās in Kāimur, vii. 298; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; Kamonā, vii. 353; Kandahār, vii. 390, 391; Kandāpur, vii. 398; Kānkānhalli, vii. 434; Manora (Karāchi), vii. 452; Karangul, vii. 465, 466; Karmāla, vii. 17; Karnāl, vii. 28; Katalgarh, vii. 86; Kāveripak, vii. 105, 106; Kāveripatam, vii. 106; Kāveripuram, vii. 106; Kerā, vii. 117; Kerūr, vii. 117; Kesod, vii. 118; Khairpur-Juno, vii. 139; Khandwā, vii. 162; Khania-dhāna, vii. 163; Kharāla, vii. 167; Khehlā, vii. 187; Khimlādā, vii. 201; Kishangarh, vii. 223, 224; Kistnāpur, vii. 237; Klūtūr, vii. 237, 238; Kohāt, vii. 250; Kora, vii. 295; Kot-Pulli, vii. 313; Kunigal, vii. 366; Kurāt, vii. 367, 368; Kuttyāna, vii. 381; Lachmanagarh, vii. 396; Lādwa, vii. 400; Lahār, vii. 400; Lahora, vii. 415, 417; Lakhimpur, vii. 439; Lakhnauti, vii. 441; Laki, vii. 443; Lal-gull Falls, vii. 445; Lārkhāna, vii. 463, 465; Leh, vii. 469; the Machi Bhawan, Lucknow, vii. 503, 504; Ludhiāna, vii. 526; Lughāsi, vii. 527; Fort Macleson, vii. 535, 536; Mādha, vii. 541; Fort St. George (Madras), ix. 106, 107; Mālihu, ix. 180; Malhar, ix. 189; Māinpur, ix. 212, 213; Makrāl, ix. 215; Mālogān, ix. 254; Malkāpur, ix. 259; Mandlā, ix. 307; Mandlesar, ix. 308; Mangahpott, ix. 312; Mangalvedha, ix. 315; Mangrota, ix. 317; Mankera, ix. 337; Manora, ix. 339; Marādeh, ix. 345; Masulipatam, ix. 352; Māl, ix. 358; Prabal, ix. 364; Mattol, ix. 366; Mau, ix. 368; Mauulā, ix. 373; Māolikāra, ix. 375; Mīkhi, ix. 423; Mogaltūr, ix. 470; Mojarh, ix. 477; Monghyr, ix. 490; Morādābād, ix. 513; Morpur, ix. 518; Mowa, ix. 522; Mughalpur, ix. 529; Muhammadpur, ix. 532; Māldān, x. 11; Mundra, x. 14; Mustāfābād, x. 42; Muzaffarābād, x. 54; Muzaffargarh, x. 65; Mysore, x. 123; Nāgmangalā, x. 154; Nagāna, x. 160; Nahnwah, x. 178; Pāthargarh, x. 179; Nakulār, x. 180; Nandārthān, x. 189; Nandikottūr, x. 193; Nar-singharh, x. 216; Narsipur, x. 225; Narwar, x. 227; Nawānagar, x. 2531

- Nellore, x. 272; Nidadāul, x. 298;  
 Nīmach, x. 326; Nūzoid, x. 410;  
 Orchhā, x. 426; Pāldāgarh, x. 542;  
 Pālgahā, x. 543; Pālupāre, xl. 20;  
 Panāhat, xi. 25; Pānīpat, xi. 47;  
 Parendā, xi. 62; Partābgarh (Rājput-  
 āna), xl. 77; Pātri, xl. 117; Pattī, xi.  
 117; Pattukotal, xl. 118; Peshāwar,  
 xl. 159; Phillaur, xi. 167; Pimpalner,  
 xi. 181; Pishān, xl. 191; Pithorī, xi.  
 193; Punāsa, xi. 242; Purngarh, xl.  
 321; Quetta, xi. 338; Rādhanpur, xl.  
 343; Rāi Barell, xl. 360; Rājghāt, xi.  
 387, 388; Rājnagar, xi. 391; Rāmna-  
 gar, xl. 452; Rāmpur, xi. 459; Rasūl-  
 ābād, xi. 515; Ratnāgiri, xii. 12;  
 Rāver, xii. 14; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 35,  
 38; Reddī, xii. 41; Rorla in Rewad-  
 anda, xii. 44; Rohna, xii. 63; Rūp-  
 garh, xii. 83; Sachīn, xii. 90; Sāh,  
 xii. 113; Sakaldīha, xii. 144; Sakherā,  
 xii. 145; Sāibet, xii. 150; Sānglī, xii.  
 219; Sāngola, xii. 220; Sarila, xii.  
 269; Satanwārī, xii. 275; Satyamanga-  
 lam, xii. 291; Satsar, xii. 292; Se-  
 cunderābād, xii. 302; Selu, xii. 307;  
 Seoni, xii. 315; Seota, xii. 317;  
 Shābhādar, xii. 322; Shāhbāznagar,  
 xii. 340; Shāhganj, xii. 342; Shāh-  
 jānpur, xii. 356; Sholāpur, xii. 420,  
 422; Sholavandān, xii. 422; Shujābād,  
 xii. 426; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Sīkhar,  
 xii. 482; Sīndwa, xii. 527, 528; Sira,  
 xii. 546; Somnāth, xiii. 50; Sonāgdon,  
 xiii. 57; Srīnagar, xiii. 77; Srīvai-  
 kuntham, xiii. 82; Subeha, xiii. 86;  
 Surat, xiii. 132; Talāgang, xiii. 162;  
 Tanjore, xiii. 196; Tanna, xiii. 198;  
 Tarikere, xiii. 214; Tehrī, xiii. 236;  
 Tellīcherī, xiii. 237; Tonkaraikottal,  
 xiii. 241; Thān, xiii. 249; Thāna  
 (Bombay), xiii. 258, 259; (Oudh), xiii.  
 259; Thulandī, xiii. 293; Trāgar, xiii.  
 293; Tūkārī, xiii. 295; Tīrwā, xiii.  
 330; Tonk, xiii. 338; Tranquebar, xiii.  
 341; Tripunnathoral, xiii. 367; Trivan-  
 drum, xiii. 368; Umargarh, xiii. 419;  
 Umarkot, xiii. 420; Usūr, xiii. 452;  
 Uttūr, xiii. 459; Vellore, xiii. 467-469;  
 Vengurla, xiii. 469; Vesāva, xiii. 472,  
 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; Vizia-  
 drūg, xiii. 499; Viziānagum, xiii. 503;  
 Wairāgarh, xiii. 513; Wandīwash, xiii.  
 517, 518; Yāwāl, xiii. 549; Yedehallī,  
 xiii. 550. See also Forte, Ruined.  
 Forte, Hill, Ajāgarh, i. 112; Alwar, i.  
 206; Amber, i. 229; Ambūr Drūg, i.  
 230; Anchlital-durgam, i. 281; Asir-  
 garh, i. 338, 339; Attock, i. 381, 382;  
 Badesar, i. 408; Badrpur, i. 411;  
 Bāhli, i. 425; Debrīgarh, ii. 148;  
 Songarh, Sāler, and Rūpgarh in Baroda,  
 ii. 159; Bekal, ii. 229; Belgaum, ii.  
 238; Bellary, ii. 250; Bhainsaror, ii.  
 355; Bhīlān, ii. 392; Bhopāl, ii. 405;  
 Biāna, ii. 418; Būndī, iii. 159, 160;  
 Buncra, iii. 160; Champāner, iii. 333;  
 Chanār, iii. 346, 347; Chandarī, iii.  
 358; Chandor, iii. 361; Chandragiri,  
 iii. 363; Charikhārī, iii. 372; Chital-  
 drūg, iii. 428; Chitor, iii. 430, 431;  
 Dankar, iv. 117; Daulatābād, iv. 158;  
 Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Dhār, iv. 248;  
 Lāling, near Dhūllā, iv. 281, 282;  
 Dindigal, iv. 301; Gāgraun, iv. 458,  
 459; Gandikot, iv. 464; Gangrov, iv.  
 479; Garhbord, v. 14; Gāwīgarh, v.  
 42, 43; Gingī, v. 80-82; Chaprot and  
 Nagar in the Ghilhit valley, v. 79, 80;  
 Gobardhāngiri, v. 121; Golconda, v.  
 144; Gooty, v. 160, 161; Gopālwāmī-  
 hetta, v. 162; Gudībānda, v. 177;  
 Gumayakan-palya, v. 199; Gurram-  
 konda, v. 224; Gwalior, v. 234, 236;  
 Haldarābād (Sind), v. 287; Hamīrgarh,  
 v. 297; Harischandragarh, v. 340;  
 Fort Hastings, v. 352; Hinglīgarh, v.  
 422; Hosdurga, v. 444; Ilutī-durga,  
 v. 503; Iggitappa-kunda, v. 506;  
 Iskardo, vii. 26; Jahazpur, vii. 45;  
 Jalgarh, vii. 45; Jaipur, vii. 59;  
 Jaisalmer, vii. 70; Jaitak, vii. 71;  
 Jāipur, vii. 73; Jālor, vii. 107; Jamāl-  
 ābād, vii. 118; Jamnu, vii. 129; Jam,  
 vii. 149; Jāwad, vii. 161; Jhalra  
 Pātan, vii. 204; Jhānsī, vii. 228;  
 Jobat, vii. 234; Jodhla, vii. 234;  
 Jodhpur, vii. 246; Sioner, near Junnar,  
 vii. 264; Kakāīr, vii. 310; Kamīgarh,  
 vii. 353; Kandukūr, vii. 407; Kāngm,  
 vii. 429; Kanjīā, vii. 433; Khetri, vii.  
 200; Kistawār, vii. 225; Komulmatr,  
 vii. 287; Kondavīr, vii. 287, 288;  
 Morni in Kotah, vii. 308; Kumalgarh,  
 vii. 345; Kumīgarh, vii. 359; Kur-  
 wāl, vii. 378; Lāndī Kotāl, vii. 459,  
 460; Lāphāgarh, vii. 461; Lohgarh,  
 vii. 488; Madgiri-drūg, vii. 540;  
 Pratāpgarh, ix. 155; Mahākālīdurga,  
 ix. 155; Māhulī, ix. 186, 187; Malan-  
 garh, ix. 236, 237; Malāun, ix. 237;  
 Mallangur, ix. 260; Malot, ix. 263;  
 Mālthon, ix. 265; Mandalgarh, ix.  
 291; Manohar, ix. 338; Mastgarh, ix.  
 351; Merkāra, ix. 413, 414; Mohne,  
 ix. 476; Mudgal, ix. 526; Nagode, x.  
 161; Sītābāddī, x. 173; Naldrūg, x.  
 182-184; Nāmakal, x. 187; Nandīdrūg,  
 x. 191, 192; Narsīnghgarh, x. 216;  
 Nawāgarh, x. 250; Nidūgal, x. 298;  
 Partābgarh, xi. 77, 78; Pavngada, xi.  
 121; Pāwagarh, xi. 121, 122; Pāwan-  
 garh, xi. 122; Fort Londoun, Pithora-  
 garh, xi. 193; Rāichūr, xi. 360;  
 Rāidrūg, xi. 361; Rājgarh, xi. 363,  
 364; Rājgarh, xi. 365, 366; Rātri, xi.

379; Ralsán, xl. 380; Rálgarh (2), xl. 387; Rájpípla, xl. 393; Rámgarh, xl. 448; Rámtek, xl. 466; Ránigat, xl. 506; Ranthambor, xl. 511; Rnsálgarh, xl. 512, 513; Ráyan, xli. 40; Rehál, xli. 42; Rínsí, xli. 57; Sadáshivgarh, xli. 92; Sagar, xli. 109; Sagar-garh, xli. 111; Salambar, xli. 172; Samod, xli. 190; Sankaridrúg, xli. 221; Sankshi, xli. 224; Sáfára, xli. 284, 285; Savandrug, xli. 293, 294; near Ugli in Seoni, xli. 310; Shioner, xli. 410; Songarh, xlii. 60; Srínagar (Kashmir), xlii. 76, 77 (N.-W. P.), xlii. 78; Subáthu, xlii. 85; Sunth, xlii. 116; Tárágarh, xlii. 206; Tekal-kotta, xlii. 236; Tepágarh, xlii. 242; Theog, xlii. 288; Todgarh, xlii. 336; Trichinopoly, xlii. 364; Trimbak, xlii. 366; Eklingarh, near Udaipur, xlii. 410; Sháhpur, near Rábkob, xlii. 412; Vinukonda, xlii. 476; Visápur, xlii. 480. *See also* Forts, Hill, Ruined.

Forts, Ruined or dismantled, Hari Palakudn, near Addanki, i. 14; Afzalgarh, i. 57; Agroha, i. 78; Ahirwas, i. 82; Ahmadnagar (Oudh), i. 110; Akbarpur (Bengal), i. 139; Aliganj (Oudh), i. 167; Aligarh (Bengal), i. 179; Amérpura, i. 210; Amner, i. 245; Amrávali, i. 253; Andiyár, i. 288; Anekal, i. 288; Angádpuran, i. 289; Anjengo, i. 292; Ankola, i. 293; Arava-Kárichi, i. 307; Arcot, i. 311; Arni, i. 332; Asurgarh, i. 375; Atátri, i. 375; Ateha, i. 375; Atner, i. 379; Aurungábád (Oudh), i. 386; Badnem, i. 409; Kherla, near Badwar, i. 410; Báláhera, i. 457; Balihál, ii. 13; Bándra, ii. 55; Bansi, ii. 101; Barábati, ii. 116; Barkár, ii. 156; Barwá Sagar, ii. 181; Bāwan, ii. 218; Behar, ii. 228; Belá, ii. 230; Benugarh, ii. 323; Bhadrí, ii. 341; Bhágamandal, ii. 353; Bháwán, ii. 383; Bhind, ii. 397; Bhilwápur, ii. 401; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bhdhuna, ii. 420; Bijaigarh, ii. 422; Bijnaur, ii. 436; Bilalgarh, ii. 444; Bilgram, ii. 456; Bishnupur, iii. 16; Bodwad, iii. 24; Budáun, iii. 124; Budihál, iii. 128; Chánwarpatha, iii. 369; Cherdnd, iii. 391; Chopra, iii. 457; Fort St. David at Cuddalore, iv. 46, 162; Cumbum, iv. 57; Dádri, iv. 93; Dálmau, iv. 100; Dálmi, iv. 100; Dankaur, iv. 117; Dasáyn, iv. 155; Dativre, iv. 157; Debi Pátan, iv. 164; Delly, iv. 197; Deo, iv. 198; Devikota, iv. 233, 234; Dhamdá, iv. 239; Dhápevárá, iv. 245; Dhárapuram, iv. 251; Dhárwár, iv. 266, 267; Dheri Sháhán, iv. 270; Dig, iv. 286; Dimápur, iv. 289, 290; Dipsa, iv. 304, 305; Simbor, iv. 307;

Dolphin's Nose, iv. 312; Dongarhál, iv. 314; Drúg, iv. 317; Durdurá, iv. 326; Ellóre, iv. 352; Etáwah, iv. 379; Ganjáin, v. 9; Garhgaón, v. 15; Georgegarh, v. 54; Gholghát, v. 74; Gidhaur, v. 76; Gosdinganj, v. 174; Gungáon, v. 198; In Maidantabad (Oudh), v. 289; Hájpúr, v. 291; Hamirpur, v. 306; Handliá, v. 309; Hánsi, v. 311; Hardoi, v. 330; Haridwar, v. 331; Harhar, v. 336; Háth-ras, v. 355; Hehli, v. 382; Heggadarns, v. 382; Hindaur, v. 414; devankot, v. 423; Hosdrúg, v. 441; Hoshangábád, v. 449, 450; Ikkeri, v. 508; Imáingarh, v. 509; Jainagar, vii. 46; Jáinau, vii. 72; Jaláikherá, vii. 79; Jaláun, vii. 103; Jámner, vii. 131; Jamál, vii. 134; Jampur, vii. 159, 160; Jhopatgarh, near Jawhá, vii. 164; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Kaithal, vii. 309; Kalná, vii. 340; Kanauag, vii. 388; Kárángáon, vii. 462; Karáuja, vii. 467; Karnál, viii. 45; Karra, viii. 48; Karúr, viii. 52; Káranagál, viii. 58; Kátol, viii. 100; Katra, viii. 101; Katámbar, viii. 101; Kátwá, viii. 102; Keljhar, viii. 111; Kekal, viii. 111; Khairigarh, viii. 131, 132; Khakereri, viii. 141; Khánpur, viii. 164; Khiron, viii. 203; Khatpur, viii. 220; Kálung-lár, viii. 241; Komatagiri, viii. 296; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Kudáitni, viii. 329; Kulbarga, viii. 333; Kulpahár, viii. 334; in Lálitpur, viii. 452; Lalmai Hills, viii. 458; Landaura, viii. 459; Lánji, viii. 461; L'ini in Lohárdrupá, viii. 482; Lawá, viii. 490; Mauláur, viii. 539; Madnagar, viii. 544; Maulura, ix. 135; Magadh, ix. 136; Mahában, ix. 151; Mahágáon, ix. 155; Maheswar, ix. 173; Char Garhjarisá, ix. 195; Málgarh, ix. 235, 236; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Malvalli, ix. 266; Patnagarh and Sindhudrug, ix. 273; Mandot, ix. 273; Mandáwar, ix. 293; Mangaur, ix. 316; Manwan, ix. 342; Maráhu, ix. 348; Mro-haung, ix. 523, 524; Murleswar, x. 17; Murán, x. 20; Nagar, x. 155; Nagavaram, x. 159; Pratápgarh, x. 193; Náráyanavaram, x. 205; Nargánd, x. 211; Nawághanj, x. 249; Neri, x. 291; Nevil, x. 292; Niehlaval, x. 294; Nidhauil, x. 298; Nipáni, x. 366; Nirmal, x. 338; Pálánukottá, x. 535; Pallanám, xi. 13; Parichhatgarh, xi. 63; Párola, xi. 66; Parone, xi. 67; Parátágarh (Oudh), xi. 75; Patan Sáongí, xi. 84; Patlálí, xi. 90; Paunár, xi. 119; Pendrá, xi. 132; Penyápatná, xi. 139, 140; Pinjaur, xi. 184; Polúr, xi. 197; Porakál, xi.

- 214; in Púliwendala, xi. 240; Púnamallu, xl. 242; Raghugarih, xi. 345; Raipur, xi. 377, 378; Rájágríha, xi. 381; Rájgarh, xi. 387; Rámmád, xi. 450, 451; Rángánálí (Assam), xi. 470; Ranpur, xi. 510; Ratanpur, xl. 577; Ráth, xl. 518; Rattihalli, xii. 14; Repalli, xii. 44; Gokalgarih, xii. 55; Rohar, xii. 60; Rudrapur, xii. 81; Sahet Mahet, xii. 135; Sambalpur, xii. 185; Sánghari, xii. 217; Sanklaa, xii. 224; Samu, xii. 225; Sātoner, xii. 248; Sardhána, xii. 266; Sarvepalli, xii. 271; Sāsní, xii. 273; Sehwan, xli. 306; Seringapatam, xli. 319, 320; Sháhábád (N.-W. P.), xli. 337; Sháhgarh, xii. 342; Sháhpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 368; Shekohpura, xii. 378; Shergarih, xii. 380; Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; (Mysore), xii. 397; Siálkot, xii. 451; Simráon, xii. 501; Sindgi, xii. 526; Sindkher, xii. 527; Sobágpur, xiii. 47; Soháwal, xiii. 48; Sonda, xiii. 59, 60; Songir, xiii. 61; Subalgarh, xiii. 83; Sumerpur, xiii. 107; Surharpur, xlii. 137; Sryámnagar, xiii. 143; Talamba, xlii. 163; Tambam, xlii. 169; Tangasseri, xiii. 180; Tánk, xlii. 198; Tappal, xlii. 200; Tarahwán, xiii. 206, 207; Tatta, xlii. 219; Telíágarh, xiii. 236; Thanewar, xiii. 260; in Thar and Párkár, xlii. 267; Thatiá, xlii. 275; Tirkanamb, xlii. 322; Tripasúr, xiii. 367; Udaipur, xlii. 410; Dumráton, near Umapur, xlii. 421; Umrer, xlii. 423; Ural, xlii. 450; Utraula, xlii. 458; Wárl, xlii. 531.
- Forts, Hill, Ruined, Adeqáton, i. 15;** Adoni, i. 26; Ajmirgarh, i. 133; Ambáji-durga, i. 213; Bálakot, i. 458; Ballal-ryan-durga, ii. 17; Baurgarh, ii. 217; Bellamkondá, ii. 240; Bījagarh, ii. 422; Brahmapuri, iii. 93; Chaundgarh, iii. 377; Deogarih, iv. 203; Káfir Kotin Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dhámoní, iv. 240; Dongargarih, iv. 314; Garhá, v. 12; Garhákota, v. 13; Húliyar-durga, v. 501; Jála, vii. 253; Kabbal-durga, vii. 266; Kalan Kot, vii. 323; Kálinjar, vii. 331-337; Kalpi, vii. 343; Kangundi, vii. 431; Kanigiri, vii. 432; Karnáta, viii. 29, 30; Kátá, viii. 87; Kevale-durga, viii. 104, 105; Kondaplii, viii. 287; Korígi, viii. 300; Krishnagiri, viii. 317, 318; Langur, viii. 461; Lingána, viii. 472; Lío, viii. 473; Madakstra, viii. 536; Mahoba, ix. 182, 183; Medak, ix. 379; Tior Mountain, ix. 503; Mundargi, x. 13; Nadol, x. 142; Nalápáni, x. 181; Narnála, x. 213; Nijagal, x. 301; Nárpur, x. 419; Penukonda, xi. 135; Perumakal, xi. 140, 141; Purandhar, xi. 297, 298; Ragauli, xi. 344; Ráhatgarh, xi. 345, 346; Rámgi, xi. 449; Rásan, xi. 513; Ráyakottal, xii. 40; Rohtágarh, xii. 78; Rotás, xii. 80; Sadri, xii. 95; Parasgarh, near Saundatti, xii. 291; in Seoni, xii. 310; Sihonda, xii. 476; Sikandarpur, xii. 480; Singnurgarih, xii. 528, 529; Singhgarh, xii. 543, 544; Sirakot, xii. 550; Sironchá, xii. 7; Tálbehá, xiii. 164; Tárugarh, xiii. 206; Tekalkota, xiii. 236.
- Forts, Old East India Company's, at** Beliápátam (1735), ii. 240; Bezwáda (1760), ii. 331; Fort St. David's, iv. 162; Devikota, iv. 234; Ganjám (1768), v. 3, 9; Fort St. George (Madras), ix. 106, 107.
- Forts and fortifications, Old Portuguese,** Bandel, ii. 57; Barkalúr, ii. 156; Basseln (Bombay), ii. 192; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Cochín, iv. 12; Damán, iv. 103, 104; Diu, iv. 306; Gholghát, v. 74; Honáwar, v. 440; Kandápur, vii. 398; Karanja, vii. 467; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; Saint Thomé, ix. 104; Porakád, xi. 214; Quilon, xi. 340; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Vesáva, xlii. 473.
- Fort, Old Danish, Tranquebar, xlii. 340, 341.**
- Forts, Old Dutch, Chetval, lii. 393;** Cochín, iv. 12; Pulicat, xi. 239; Sadras, xii. 94; Tangasseri, xiii. 180.
- Forts, Old French, Kárikál, viii. 10;** Kavál, viii. 104; Vaidavár, xlii. 461.
- Foul Island, in Lower Burma, iv. 450.**
- Fouracres, Mr., the head of the Son Canal works at Dehri, xlii. 54.**
- Fourth Buddhist Council (40 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 147.**
- Fo-wel-kian-king, Chinese translation from the Sanskrit of the 'Dying Instructions of Buddha,' article 'India,' vi. 141 and footnote.**
- Fox, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 654.**
- Local notices—Found in Azamgarh, i. 393; Bálághát, i. 453; Ballia, ii. 19; Balúchistan, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chhindwára, lii. 399; Cochín, iv. 2; Cuddálah, iv. 48; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dhárwár, iv. 259; Dinápur, iv. 291; Firozpur, iv. 439; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gurgáon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Hímdáláya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vi. 2; Jalpálguri, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kalra, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 370; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, vii. 35; Kashmir, viii. 68; Káthiáwar, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Káthiáwar, viii. 133.**

- viii. 338; Kumāun, viii. 349; Lark-hāna, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Moradābād, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Rājāgrhā Hills, xi. 94; Peshāwar, xi. 147; Pishān, xi. 188; Punjab, xi. 259; Rājshāhi, x. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 22; Shāhābād, xii. 324; Sind, xii. 507; Sitāpur, xiii. 30; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wām, xiii. 539.
- Fox, Rev. Mr., missionary at Masulipatam with Noble (1841), ix. 354.
- Foxcroft, George, Governor of Madras (1668-70), ix. 66.
- France, India's foreign trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Francis, Philip, his duel with Warren Hastings at Alipur (1780), i. 180.
- Franklin's *Memoir of the Geology of Bundelkhand*, quoted, iii. 151.
- Franklin, Col., first ascended Pārnānāth Hill, quoted, xi. 57.
- Franks, Sir T. H., joined Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow (1858), viii. 515; his campaign in Oudh, x. 496.
- Fraser, Gen., defeated Holkar and stormed fort of Dig (1804), iv. 286.
- Fraser, Col., annexed Coorg on surrender of the Rājā (1734), iv. 30, 31; first political agent, Fraserpet called after, iv. 450.
- Fraser, William, Commissioner of Delhi, murdered by Shams-ud-din Khān (1836), iv. 448, viii. 487.
- Fraserpet, town in Coorg, iv. 450.
- Frederic, Caesar, Venetian traveller to India, quoted, upon Martaban, i. 236; the jewels of Burma, iii. 195; Hampi, v. 307; Honāwar, v. 440; Mergui, ix. 408; Nodkhāli, x. 341; Pegu, xi. 126, 127; Sandwip Island, xii. 210; the pearl fishery of Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- French possessions, iv. 450-455; history, 451-454; present territories, 454; revenue and expenditure for 1883, 454, 455.
- French East India Companies, and the present French possessions in India, article 'India,' vi. 372; French and English in the Karnātik, the first French war (1746-48), 378; capture of Madras by the French (1746), and its restoration to the English (1748), 379; French influence in India (1798-1800), and intrigues with Tipū Sultān and the Nizām of Haidarābād, 394, 395.
- Local notices*—The French at siege of Arcot (1751), i. 309; took Bobbili (1756), iii. 21; founded factory at Calicut (1722), iii. 270; held Chaltpet (1751-60), iii. 325; at Chandernagar (1673), iii. 356, 357; took Chikambaram (1753), iii. 412; took Covelong (1750), iv. 44; took Cuddalore (1758, 1782), iv. 46; at Dacca, iv. 81; held Devikota (1758-60), iv. 234; settlement at Malda, iv. 353; their trade with False Point, iv. 391; in Guntur (1752-76), v. 205; settlement at Kārkāl, viii. 9-11; took Masulipatam (1750), viii. 228, ix. 353, 354; took Kondavir (1757), viii. 288; in Madras Presidency, ix. 12, 13; held Madras city (1746-48), ix. 103; at Saint Thomé (1672-74), ix. 104; settlement at Mahé, ix. 170, 171; in Malabar, ix. 221; at Pondicherry, xi. 198, 199; at Rājāmahendri (1753-59), xi. 383; attacked Settipattadai, xii. 321; held Valdavār, xiii. 461; at Vizagapatam, xiii. 484, 485; defeated at Wandiwash (1760), xiii. 518.
- French Settlements, Existing, in India, Chandernagar, iii. 356, 357; Kārikāl, viii. 9-11; Mahé, ix. 170, 171; Pondicherry, xi. 198, 199; Yanāou, xiii. 547, 548.
- Frere, Sir Bartle, his speech on opening railway over the Ihor Ghāt, quoted, ii. 407; founded European school at Karachi, the Frere Hall in his honour there, vii. 454; constructed Napier Mole at Karachi, vii. 458; his Commissionership of Sind (1851-59), xii. 526; introduced ten years' assessment into the Thar, xiii. 265.
- Probinher's, Davis', Hudson's, and Baffin's attempts to reach India by way of the North-West passage, article 'India,' vi. 363.
- Frontier District, Sind. See Upper Sind Frontier.
- Frontier trade of India, article 'India,' vi. 585-590.
- Fruits, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 490; in Afghanistan, i. 38; Afghanistan-Turkistan, i. 55; Akola, i. 143; Akyah, i. 156; Allahābād, i. 190; Amherst, i. 239; Anantāpur, i. 277; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Badakshan, i. 407; Baluch, ii. 15; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Bombay, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 102; Bulkāna, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Cherra, iii. 392; Chitrāl, iii. 432; Eder, iv. 337; Killelupur, iv. 345; Ghazni, v. 72; Haidarābād, v. 245; Ilanthawadi, v. 315; Ilunza, v. 503; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jāldābād, vii. 75; Jalna, vii. 107; Kābul, vii. 266; Kandahār, vii. 391; Kangra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71, 72; Khāh, viii. 122; Khāsi Hills, viii. 177; Kumāun,



- viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Larkhāna, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 86; Manipur, ix. 331; Mergui, ix. 409; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 103; Nāsik, x. 232; Nepal, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381, 382; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xl. 19; Peshāwar, xi. 146, 159; Prome, xi. 232; Ranchi, xi. 468; Rangoon, xi. 478; Rawal Pindi, xii. 22; Safed Koh Mountains, xli. 99; Sātara, xli. 277; Sāwantwār, xli. 296; Shellā, xli. 378; Shevaroy Hills, xli. 383; Sikkim, xli. 486; Sind, xli. 520; Sitāpur, xlii. 35; Tavoy, xlii. 232; Tharawadi, xlii. 273; Thon-gwa, xlii. 291; Twenty-four Parganas, xlii. 394; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 446; Wellington, xlii. 536.
- Fruits, Dried, exported from Afghanistan, l. 40; Agashi, l. 58; Gujrat, v. 197; Kandahar, vii. 391.
- Frushari, Mr., first established a silk factory at Ganutā in Bīrbhām, iii. 6, v. 10; his difficulties and subsequent prosperity, iii. 7.
- Fryer, Dr., his description of Bombay (1673), quoted, iii. 74, 75; calls Ghorbandar, Grebondel, v. 75; description of Goa, v. 104; on the difficulty of ascending the Narbadā, x. 210; on the Jesuit College of Bandora, xl. 61.
- Fulaguri. *See* Phulaguri.
- Fuller's earth, found in Bikaner, li. 439; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 210; Ghāziपुर, v. 69; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 286; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Mallāni, ix. 260; Manipur, ix. 324.
- Fullerton, Col., took Pālgahā (1783), x. 543; his campaign in Tinneveli, xlii. 300; asserted that the Bengal Government offered Tinneveli to the Dutch for 4000 soldiers, xlii. 309.
- Funeral ceremonies and customs of the Bāluchis, li. 38, 39; of the Hātākars, ii. 186; of the Bhils, li. 391; of the Gonds, iii. 311; of the Daphias, iv. 120; of the Gāros, v. 30; of the Bishnois, v. 429; of the Juangs, vii. 252; of the Sākhposh Kāsirs, vii. 291; of the Karens, viii. 4; of the Khamtis, viii. 145, 146; of the Khāsīs, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 301, 302; of the Kurumbas, viii. 376; of the Korkus, ix. 404; of the Mīkirs, ix. 437; of the Mīris, ix. 444, 449; of the Angāmi Nāgās, x. 149; of the Kukis, x. 151; of the Nicobarinus, x. 296; of the Santāls, xii. 245, 246; of the Chins, xlii. 282; of the Nāirs, xlii. 349.
- Funeral mounds and ceremonies of the Sakyas and Buddhists in ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 178.
- Furniture, Manufacture of, at Bareilly, li. 147; Kotah, viii. 306; Ludhiāna, viii. 523, 526; Tūmkūr, xlii. 379.
- Furcedābād. *See* Faridābād.
- Furcedcote. *See* Faridkot.
- Furcedpore. *See* Faridpur.
- Fytche, Gen. Albert, cleared Bassein of *dakdits*, li. 195; xlii. 289; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1867-76), iii. 176; supplied materials for article Mandalay, ix. 288-291; went up the Pak-chau to Kra (1864) to settle Burmese frontier, x. 531; introduced Cuba tobacco into Sandoway, xli. 203.
- Fyzābād. *See* Faizābād.

## G

- Gāb, from which glue is made, found in the Twenty-four Parganas, xlii. 389.
- Gābat, State in Bombay, iv. 456.
- Gad. *See* Garh.
- Gadādhār, river in Bengal, iv. 456.
- Gadag. *See* Garag.
- Gādawārā, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, iv. 456, 457.
- Gadbās or Gadwās, corresponding to the Kols of Rājmahal, found in Bastar, li. 205; their music and dancing, lii. 308.
- Gaddilam. *See* Garudandi.
- Gadhālī, State in Bombay, iv. 457.
- Gadhā, State in Kāthiawār, iv. 457.
- Gadhī Dūbhar, village in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 457.
- Gadhka, State in Bombay, iv. 457, 458.
- Gadhūla, State in Bombay, iv. 458.
- Gadkhālī, town in Bengal, iv. 458.
- Gadra, town in Bombay, iv. 458.
- Gadri, town in Kāthiawār, iv. 458.
- Gāekwār, family name of the chief of the Marāthā State of Baroda, rise of the family, deposition of the late Gāekwār, article 'India,' vi. 322, 323; 426; history of the dynasty, li. 160-164.
- Gāgar, range of mountains in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 458.
- Gāglā, village in Bengal, iv. 458.
- Gāgraun, town in Rājputāna, iv. 458, 459.
- Gahljā, town in Bombay, iv. 459.
- Gahmar, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 459, 460.
- Gahrauli. *See* Garhauri.
- Gaibāndhā, Sub-division in Bengal, iv. 460.
- Gajapatnagar, town and *taluk* in Madras, iv. 460.
- Gajendragad, town in Bombay, iv. 460.
- Gajghantā, village in Bengal, iv. 460.



- Galdóthi, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 460.
- Galchas, in Badakhshán, i. 407.
- Galena, found in Bhágnipur, ii. 344 ; Jehlam, vii. 168 ; Monghyr, ix. 479 ; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175 ; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430.
- Galgáshá, river in Bengal, iv. 461.
- Galikonda, range of hills in Madras, iv. 461.
- Galley, Mr. E., first Collector of Surat (1800), xiii. 124.
- Gambat, town in Bombay, iv. 461.
- Gambhar, mountain stream in Punjab, iv. 461.
- Gambhla, river in Punjab, iv. 461, 462.
- Gamboge, found in Amherst, i. 240 ; S. Kánara, vii. 376 ; Shinoga, xii. 400 ; Travancore, xiii. 334.
- Ganaks, wandering Bráhmans, who practise astrology in Darrang, iv. 145 ; Kámrúp, vii. 359.
- Gandá, estate in Central Provinces, iv. 462.
- Gandak, Great, river in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 462, 463.
- Gandak, Little, river in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 463.
- Gandamak, Treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 426.
- Gandáva, town in Balúchistán, iv. 463.
- Gandevi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, iv. 463.
- Gandgarh, hills in Punjab, iv. 463, 464.
- Gandha Mádán, peak in Bengal, iv. 464.
- Gandhol, State in Káthláwár, iv. 464.
- Gandikot, hill fort in Madras, iv. 464.
- Ganeswari, river in Assam, iv. 464.
- Ganga Bál. *See* Gangal.
- Gangá dynasty, The, in S. India, had their capital at Talkad, xiii. 167.
- Gangáikandápur, town in Madras, iv. 465, 466.
- Gangá Govind Singh, *baníya* of Warren Hastings, his large fortune and splendid *craddha*, vii. 405, 406.
- Gangal, lake in Kashmír, iv. 466.
- Gangápur, town in Rájputána, iv. 466.
- Gangaru. *See* Gangiru.
- Gangáwall, port in Bombay, iv. 466.
- Ganges, river of N. India, iv. 466-472 ; its course, 466-469 ; its traffic, 469-471 ; its discharge and average rise, 471, 472 ; article 'India,' vi. 11 ; 16-32 ; its river system and course, 16, 17 ; discharge, 17 ; sanctity, 17, 18 ; the fertilizer and highway of Bengal, 19, 20 ; traffic, 20, 21 ; great cities, 20, 21 ; different stages in the life of, 21-25 ; as a silt collector, 21, 22 ; as a land-maker, 22, 23 ; section of a deltaic channel of, 23 ; combined delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghná, 24, 25 ; subterranean structure of the Gangetic delta, 26 and footnote ; silt brought down by, at Gházipur, 27 and footnote ; estimated silt of united river system, 28 ; age of the Bengal delta, 28 ; river irrigation, 28 ; the Ganges and Jumna Canals, 28, 29 ; floods, 29 ; saline deposits, 29 ; changes of channel, 30 ; deserted river capitals, 30 ; the 'boro' of the Ganges and Meghná, 30, 31 ; the Góslánda railway station washed away by, 31, 32 ; fluvial changes, alluvion and diluvion, 30, 32 ; navigation on, 552.
- Ganges Canals, vi. 28, 29 ; 532, 533.
- Ganges Canal, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 372-475. *Local notices*—Allgarh, i. 169, 173, 175 ; Bulandshahr, iii. 131 ; Cawnpur, iii. 280, 285 ; Etah, iv. 358 ; Idáwah, iv. 367 ; starts from Haridwar, v. 334 ; Mánipuri, ix. 203 ; Meerut, ix. 383 ; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66, 67, 74 ; Ráurki (head-works), xii. 86 ; Saháranpur, xii. 114.
- Ganges Canal, Lower, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 475-477. *Local notices*—Etah, iv. 358, 362 ; Idáwah, iv. 367 ; Mánipuri, ix. 203.
- Gangetic historical and commercial cities, vi. 20 ; deserted cities, vi. 30.
- Ganglur, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477.
- Gangoh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477.
- Gangotri, mountain temple in N.-W. Provinces, iv. 477, 478.
- Gangpur, Native State in Chutá Nágpur, iv. 478, 479 ; history, 478, 479.
- Gangrov, town in Rájputána, iv. 479.
- Gangurá, village in Bengal, iv. 479.
- Ganyá or narrow hemp, *Excoele* clutea, article 'India,' vi. 455 ; cultivated in Bográ, lii. 29 ; Herár, v. 270 ; Nangdon, x. 199 ; Nimár, xi. 333 ; Rájshahi, xl. 433, 434.
- Ganjám, District in Madras, v. 1-8 ; physical aspects, 1-3 ; history, 3, 4 ; population, 4, 5 ; agriculture, 6, 7 ; natural calamities, 7 ; communications, manufactures, etc., 7, 8 ; administration, 8.
- Ganjám, *Iduk* in Madras, v. 8, 9.
- Ganjám, town in Madras, v. 9.
- Ganjám. *See* Rishikuliya.
- Ganjám, suburb of Seringapatam, v. 9.
- Ganpat Ráo Kharke, Sir, Diwán of Gwalior, v. 230.
- Gantang, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 9.
- Ganutia, town in Bengal, v. 9, 10.
- Garag, town and *Iduk* in Bombay, v. 10.
- Gará, river in Bengal, v. 10, 11.
- Garamli Moti, State in Káthláwár, v. 11.

- Garamli Nám, State in Bombay, v. 11.  
 Garsapur, town in Central India, v. 11.  
 Garden Reach, suburb of Calcutta, v. 11.  
 Gardens, 'of Splendour,' Ajmere, i. 133;  
 Zoological at Alipur, i. 180; the  
 Shalimar at Bāghbanpur, i. 416, xli.  
 374; the Horticultural, the Lāl Bāgh  
 at Bangalore, ii. 68; at Bhakkar, ii.  
 358; Memorial at Cawnpur, iii. 290;  
 Chhindwārā, iii. 403; Darjiling, iv.  
 141; Gonda, v. 157; Botanical at  
 Howrah, v. 465; Lāl Bāgh at Indore,  
 vii. 9; Jahānābād (N.-W. P.), vii. 44;  
 Rāmī Newās Jaipur, vii. 60; Jehlam,  
 vii. 178; Kairāna, vii. 308; Botanical  
 at Kailhatti, vii. 325; the Temple at  
 Kāmthi, vii. 367; Karāchi, vii. 453;  
 floating in Kashmir, viii. 72; Khajūba,  
 viii. 140; Kora, viii. 295; Kulbaya,  
 viii. 333; the Lawrence at Lahore,  
 viii. 417; Horticultural at Madras, ix.  
 105; Memorial at Milāni (Sind), ix.  
 422; Mūltān, x. 12; Botanical at  
 Mussooree, x. 42; Nāgpur, x. 174;  
 Peshāwar, xi. 159; Rāipur, xi. 377;  
 Rājāmahendri, xi. 382; Agri-Horticul-  
 tural Society's at Rangoon, xi. 484;  
 Rāwal Pindī, xii. 37; Rewārī, xii. 56;  
 Sāgar, xii. 109; Botanical at Sahāran-  
 pur, xii. 120, 125; Seoni, xii. 315;  
 Shāhdara, xii. 341; Sīlākot, xii. 452;  
 Royal Botanical at Silpur, xii. 458;  
 Sikandra, xii. 481; Srinagar (floating),  
 xiii. 77; Sultānpur, xiii. 105; Trivan-  
 drum, xiii. 370; Botanical at Utaka-  
 mand, xiii. 450; Wardhā, xiii. 529.  
 Gardner, Col., made peace with the  
 Gurkhās (1815), and Commissioner of  
 Kumāun (1815-17), viii. 351.  
 Gardner, Major, defeated and killed at  
 Akauk-taung in second Burmese war,  
 v. 385.  
 Gargoon. *See* Garhgion.  
 Gargarim. *See* Hānatpur.  
 Garhi, State in Bombay, v. 11, 12.  
 Garhā, historic town in Central Provinces,  
 v. 12.  
 Garha. *See* Gharra.  
 Garha Kalān, village in N.-W. Provinces,  
 v. 12.  
 Garhākota, town in Central Provinces, v.  
 12, 13.  
 Garhākota Rāmā, tank forest in Central  
 Provinces, v. 14.  
 Garhauli, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 14.  
 Garhibela, town in Bengal, v. 14.  
 Garhbori, town and *parganā* in Central  
 Provinces, v. 14.  
 Garhdiwāla, town in Punjab, v. 14.  
 Garhgāon, historic town in Assam, v.  
 14, 15.  
 Garhi, estate in Central India, v. 15.  
 Garhi-Adu-Shah, town in Bombay, v. 15.  
 Garhi Yāsin, town in Bombay, v. 15.  
 Garhumkhtesar, historic town in N.-W.  
 Provinces, v. 15, 16.  
 Garhshankar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab,  
 v. 16.  
 Gārhi, river of Central Provinces, v.  
 16.  
 Garhwāl, District in N.-W. Provinces, v.  
 16-23; physical aspects, 16, 17;  
 history, 17-19; population, 19, 20;  
 agriculture, 20, 21; natural calamities,  
 21, 22; commerce and trade, 22;  
 administration, 22, 23; medical aspects,  
 23.  
 Garhwāl, Native State in N.-W. Pro-  
 vinces, v. 23, 24.  
 Gariās or tailors, degraded Muhammedan  
 class in Kāmrup, vii. 360.  
 Garnets, found in Bantwal, ii. 104;  
 Kistna, viii. 226; Madras, ix. 6;  
 Madras, ix. 122; Mysore, x. 92; Pār,  
 xi. 296; Rāpur, xi. 512; Udaipur,  
 xiii. 401.  
 Garnimetta, town in Madras, v. 24.  
 Garo Hills, District in Assam, v. 24-32;  
 physical aspects, 25, 26; history, 26,  
 27; population, 27-30; agriculture,  
 30, 31; manufactures, 31, 32; admini-  
 stration, 32; medical aspects, 32.  
 Garol, State in Bombay, v. 32.  
 Garolā, estate in Central Provinces, v. 32.  
 Garos, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351;  
 their manners and customs, v. 28-30;  
 in Goalparā, v. 115; Kāmrup, vii.  
 355, 359; Kuch Behar, viii. 322;  
 Malmansingh, ix. 191, 192.  
 Gatotha, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v.  
 32, 33.  
 Garrauli, State in Central India, v. 33.  
 Garstin, Capt. John, built the Govern-  
 ment granary at Patnā (1784), xi. 109.  
 Garstin, Mr., quoted, on Pondicherry, xi.  
 198, 199.  
 Garūda-giri, hill peak in Mysore, v. 33.  
 Garūdanadi, river in Madras, v. 33.  
 Garumāri, forest reserve in Assam, v. 33.  
 Garvi. *See* Dang States.  
 Garwā, town in Bengal, v. 33, 34.  
 Gathar, town in Bombay, v. 34.  
 Gaudas, The, of the Tālu country, rose in  
 insurrection (1837), iv. 31.  
 Gauhāli, State in Bombay, v. 34.  
 Gauhāli, town in Assam, v. 34, 35.  
 Gauls, ancient ruling race in the C.  
 Provinces, now a crushed tribe, article  
 'India,' vi. 71. *Local notices*—Bhan-  
 dārā, ii. 361; their kingdoms, iii. 301;  
 Dongarhāl, iv. 314; Gāwligurh, v. 43.  
 Gaur, historic capital of Bengal, v. 35-41.  
 Gaura. *See* Gora.  
 Gaura Jamūn, *parganā* in Oudh, v. 41.  
 Gaurangdihī, hills in Bengal, v. 41.  
 Gaurihar, State in Central India, v. 41.

- Gauripur, village in Assam, v. 41, 42.  
 Gautama Buddha, founder of the Buddhist religion. *See* Buddha and Buddhism.  
 Gautama, founder of the Nyāya philosophy of Indian logic, lived at Godnā, v. 135.  
 Gavipur, village in Mysore, v. 42.  
 Gavridār, State in Kāthiāwār, v. 42.  
 Gāwilgarh, hill range in Berār, v. 42.  
 Gāwilgarh, hill fort in Berār, v. 42, 43.  
 Gawler, Col., his *Sikkim*, quoted, xii. 484; commanded the Sikkim expedition (1861), xii. 485.  
 Gayā, District in Bengal, v. 43-52; physical aspects, 43-45; history, 45, 46; population, 46-49; agriculture, 49, 50; natural calamities, 50; commerce and trade, 50, 51; administration, 51, 52; medical aspects, 52.  
 Gayā, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 52, 53.  
 Gayā, sacred town in Bengal, v. 53.  
 Gayāwāl Brāhmins, a class in Gayā, v. 46.  
 Gazette, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Kātra, vii. 300; Karnāl, viii. 35; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nallamālā Hills, x. 185; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440.  
 Gazzalhatti, pass in Madras, v. 53.  
 Gedi, State in Kāthiāwār, v. 53.  
 Geography of India. *See* Physical aspects.  
 Geology of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxii, pp. 631-640. Geology of the Himālayas, 631; the central gneissic axis, 631, 632; lower Himālayas, 633; the sub-Himālayas and Siwāliks, 632, 633; the Salt Range, 633; Indo-Gangetic plain, its age, history, and geological deposits, 633, 634; peninsular India, 634-639; the Vindhya system, 635; Gondwāna series, 635, 636; Panchet and Tālcher group, 636; Dāmodar series and coal-fields, 636-638; Deccan trap and laterite, 638, 639; precious stones, 639; geological structure of Burma, 639, 640. *Local notices*—*See* Mount Abu, i. 5; Aden, i. 15; Amherst, i. 235; Anamālā Hills, i. 270; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Ardvall Hills, i. 307, 308; North Arcot, i. 311; Assam, i. 347; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bassain, ii. 193; Bastar, ii. 204; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bengal, ii. 271; Betāl, ii. 328, 329; Bhundārā, ii. 360; Bhartpur, ii. 371; Birbhūm, iii. 1; Bombay, iii. 40, 41; Broach, iii. 102; Bundelkhānd, iii. 151; Central Provinces, iii. 297, 298; Chitaldrūg, iii. 423; Coorg, iv. 31; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhārwar, iv. 258; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; the Ghāts, v. 60, 61; Haidarābād State, v. 241; Himālaya Mountains, v. 409-412; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangābād, v. 442, 443; Hoshiarpur, v. 450; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jhalāwār, vii. 198, 199; Jodhpur, vii. 236; North Kānara, vii. 369; South Kānara, vii. 375; Karauli, vii. 470, 471; Karnāl, viii. 34, 35; Kashmir, viii. 62; Khandedsh, viii. 151; Kolār, viii. 273; Konkan, viii. 291; Kumāun, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 4, 5; Madura, ix. 121; Western Mālwa, ix. 268, 269; Mandlā, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nāgpur, x. 165; Nallamālā Hills, x. 185; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nāsik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 261; Panna, xi. 49; Parūr, xi. 78; Rālpur, xi. 367; Rājputāna, xi. 400, 401; Ratnāgiri, xii. 5; Rewā Kānha, xii. 49; Sāgar, xii. 100, 101; Sahyādri Hills, xii. 138; Salem, xii. 152, 153; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sandownay, xii. 200; Sandūr, xii. 206, 207; Sātpura Hills, xii. 288, 289; Seoni, xii. 308, 309; Shāhābād, xii. 324; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sirmur, xii. 553, 554; Aravalli Hills in Sirohi, xiii. 2; Siwālik Hills, xiii. 43; Tumjore, xiii. 181; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Tāmkūr, xiii. 375, 376; Udāipur, xiii. 401; Vindhyan Mountains, xiii. 475; Wardhā, xiii. 522; Wān, xiii. 538.  
 Geonkhāl, village and lighthouse in Bengal, v. 53, 54.  
 Georgegarh, village in Punjab, v. 54.  
 Gerleke, Lutheran missionary in Tinneveli, xiii. 304.  
 Germans in India. *See* Ostend and Prussian.  
 Gewarda. *See* Givarda.  
 Ghagar, river in Bengal, v. 54.  
 Ghaggar, river in Rājputāna, v. 54, 55.  
 Ghagra. *See* Gogra.  
 Ghāibi Dero, estate in Bombay, v. 55.  
 Ghakkars, tribe in Rāwāl Pindl, their invasions of India, and their present descendants, article 'India,' vi. 185. *Local notices*—Gujrat, v. 190; Hazāra, v. 361, 363; Jhelam, vii. 168, 169, 170, 171; Rāwāl Pindl, xii. 23-25; their numbers, xii. 26, 267.  
 Ghāliās, Nepālī tribe who come to pasture their cattle in Dārjiling, iv. 130.  
 Ghamar. *See* Gahmar.  
 Ghān, river of Berār, v. 55.  
 Ghānchis, Muhammadan class in the Panch Mahāls, xi. 31.  
 Ghārā, name applied to the united streams of the Beas and the Sutlej, till their junction with the Chenāb, v. 55.

- Gharipuri. *See* Elephanta.
- Ghāro, village in Bombay, v. 56.
- Gharra, State in Central India, v. 56.
- Ghāsi Dās, founder of the sect of the Satnāmis in Chhattisgarh, iii. 312, 313.
- Ghātāl, town and Sub-division in Bengal, v. 56.
- Ghātampur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 56, 57.
- Ghātampur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, v. 57.
- Ghātkāl, *pargana* in Central Provinces, v. 57.
- Ghāts, two ranges of mountains in Southern India, v. 57-61.
- Ghāts, Eastern, mountain range along the E. coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36; 38; forests of, 39.
- Ghāts, Western, mountain range along the W. coast of India, article 'India,' vi. 36; the Bhor Ghāt pass, 36; Thal Ghāt pass, 37; Pālgāt pass, 37; rivers of, 37, 38; rainfall, 38; forests, 39.
- Ghāts or bathing steps, remarkable architecturally, at Benares, ii. 262, 264, 265; Brindāban, iii. 100; Bulandshahr, iii. 142; Cawnpur, iii. 290; Chitarkot, iii. 430; Deoband, iv. 199; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 218; Etāwah, iv. 379; Gaur, v. 39; Haridwar, v. 331, 333; Jaspurnagar, vii. 147; Kurundwād, viii. 377; Maghiānā, ix. 139; Gokul, ix. 152; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mandhātā, ix. 294; Mirzāpur, ix. 461; Murliganj, x. 17; Muttra, x. 53; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Pauni, xi. 120; Pukhrā, xi. 239; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rāmghāt, xi. 449; Rāmtek, xi. 466; Rāver (C. P.), xii. 14; Sadullāpur, xii. 96, 97; Sāgar, xii. 108; Shiron, xii. 407; Sirāsganj, xii. 547; Soron, xiii. 67; Srinagar, xiii. 76; Surājpur, xiii. 117; Tribeni, xiii. 353; Wāi, xiii. 509; Yedator, xlii. 530.
- Ghātvals, formerly guerrillas of the passes, now landholders in Hazāribāgh, v. 371, 373.
- Ghaus Khān, mutineer leader, held Koil against the English (1857), xii. 482.
- Ghāziābād, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 61.
- Ghāziपुर, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 61-70; physical aspects, 62; history, 62-65; population, 65-67; agriculture, 67, 68; natural calamities, 68; commerce and trade, 69; administration, 69, 70; sanitary aspects, 70.
- Ghāziपुर, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 70.
- Ghāziपुर, city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 70, 71.
- Ghāziपुर, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 71.
- Ghāziपुर Khās, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 71.
- Ghāzi-ud-dīn Haldar, first king of Oudh (1814-27), his buildings at Lucknow, viii. 509.
- Ghāzi-ud-dīn-nagar. *See* Ghāziābād.
- Ghazul, town in Afghanistan, v. 71-73.
- Gheriā. *See* Vijānadrug.
- Gheriā, town in Bengal, v. 73; defeat of Mir Kāsim at, by Major Adams, article 'India,' vi. 386.
- Ghes, estate in Central Provinces, v. 73.
- Ghi or butter, exported from Bahraich, i. 432; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 215; Etāwah, iv. 370; Faridpur, iv. 405; Gujranwālā, v. 185; Gujrat, v. 194; Gurgdon, v. 219; Hazām, v. 366; Hazāribāgh, v. 378; Kaira, vii. 307; Kheri, viii. 196; Lālpur, viii. 455; Lohardgā, viii. 484; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Mānbhūm, ix. 285; Mandurda, ix. 310; Melghāt, ix. 403; Miāni, ix. 421; Monghyr, ix. 487; Montgomery, ix. 500; Mūltān, x. 3; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Nariād, x. 212; Partābgarh, xi. 73; Rājāull, xi. 386; Rusem, xii. 87; Sāhiwāl, xii. 137; Sālāya, xii. 149; Sāndila, xii. 198; Shāhpur, xii. 366; Somātipur, xiii. 50; Unao, xiii. 435; Wardhā, xiii. 527.
- Ghīds-ud-dīn, Pathān king of Gaur, buried at Badrihāt, i. 410.
- Ghilzais, tribe in Afghanistan, i. 41, 42; Kandahār, vii. 389, 390.
- Ghinghiz Khān, destroyed Farrah, i. 35; left military colonies in the Kūnl valley of 1000 men, whence the name Hazāra, v. 361; took Kandahār (1222), vii. 392; overran the Punjab (1245), xi. 261.
- Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban. *See* Balban.
- Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak, founder of the Tughlak dynasty (1320-24), article 'India,' vi. 283; founded Tughlakābād, iv. 192.
- Ghodbandar. *See* Ghorbandar.
- Ghoghā. *See* Gogo.
- Ghoghāro, town in Bombay, v. 73.
- Gholghāt, village in Bengal, v. 74.
- Gholwād, town in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghor, Dynasty of (1152-1206), Muhammad of Ghor's invasions, his first defeats and ultimate conquest of N. India and Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 275-278.
- Ghorā. *See* Jobat.
- Ghorābāri, *taluk* in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghorāsār, State in Bombay, v. 74.
- Ghorbandar, port in Bombay, v. 74, 75.
- Ghori dynasty, The, of Mālwa (1387-1526), ix. 267.

- Ghorián, town in Afghánistán, i. 36.  
 Ghotán, town in Bombay, v. 75.  
 Ghotki, town and *taluk* in Bombay, v. 75.  
 Ghugus, village in Central Provinces, v. 75, 76.  
 Ghuláb Singh, Rájá of Kashmír and Jamu, put down the Hazára rebellion (1847), v. 362; annexed Iskardo, vii. 26; his history, viii. 61; conquest of Ládakh, viii. 399, 400.  
 Ghulám, class of slaves, descendants of captives taken in war in Pesháwar, xi. 151.  
 Ghulám Haidar Khán, son of Dost Muhammad, ruler of Kandahár (1855-57), vii. 394.  
 Ghulám Kádír Khán, Rohilla chief, held Aligarh, i. 270; defeated and killed by Sindia (1788), xii. 116.  
 Ghulám Kádír Khán, Nawáb of Sháhjáhpur, rose in the Mutiny, and ruled that District (1857-58), xii. 345, 346.  
 Ghulám Muhammad, son of Tipú Sultán, built mosque at Calcutta (1842), iii. 251.  
 Ghulám Nabi Khán Kalhora, ruler of Sind (1777), killed in battle with Mír Bijar Talpur, xii. 512.  
 Ghulám Sháh Kalhora, ruler of Sind (1757-62), founded Haidarábád, v. 287; built great dam across Kori, viii. 298; his history, xii. 512; allowed Company to establish factory at Tatta (1758), xii. 218.  
 Ghusal, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 76.  
 Ghuseri, village in Bengal, v. 76.  
 Ghutásán Devi, hill pass in Punjab, v. 76.  
*Ghutti* or nodular limestone. See *Kankar*.  
 Ghwálári, pass in Punjab, v. 76; article 'India,' vi. 6.  
 Gihbings, Capt., murdered at Sultánpur (1857), xii. 97.  
 Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 230 (footnote 1); 239 (footnote 2).  
 Gibbs, Lt. J. E., referred to, on the tank at Rúpparh, xii. 83.  
 Gidhaur, town in Bengal, v. 76.  
 Gidhaur Gála, pass in Punjab, v. 77.  
 Gidu-jo-Tundo, town in Bombay, v. 77.  
 Gidásaran, State in Káthiáwár, v. 77.  
 Gidáns, Pathán tribe in Pesháwar, xi. 149.  
 Gidgarh, town in Rájpután, v. 77.  
 Gildon, historic estate in Central Provinces, v. 77.  
 Gligit, valley and district in Himálayas, v. 77-81.  
 Gillespie, Gen. Sir R. R., killed at Nalápani in the Gurkhá war, x. 181; put down mutiny at Vellore (1806), xiii. 469.  
 Glnaur. See Gunaur.  
 Gingelly. See Oil-seeds.  
 Ginger, grown in Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Cochin, iv. 5; Dángarpur, iv. 323; Gáo Hills, v. 31; Góa, v. 93; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Howrah, v. 463; Jhákna, vii. 195; Kahlúr, vii. 294; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kumáun, viii. 354; Máhrám, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Manipur, ix. 331; Mao-san-rám, ix. 343; Nelliámpati Hills, x. 260; Nepál, x. 277; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Rangpur, xi. 496; Simla, xii. 493; Sirnúr, xii. 555; Sítápur, xiii. 35; Tará, xiii. 209; Tipperah, xiii. 317.  
 Gings, fort in Madras, v. 81-84; history, 83, 84; surrender of, by the French to Sir Eyre Coote, article 'India,' vi. 380.  
 Gings. See Arinkupum.  
 Gipsy clans, article 'India,' vi. 71.  
 Gír, range of hills in Káthiáwár, v. 84.  
 Gírar, town in Central Provinces, v. 84.  
 Girsáds, aboriginal tribe in Sirohi, xiii. 4, 5.  
 Girdábad, peak in Madras, v. 84.  
 Girdhí, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 84, 85.  
 Gíreshk, town in Afghánistán, i. 35.  
 Gíriyak, village in Bengal, v. 85.  
 Girls' schools, article 'India,' vi. 478, 479. See also Education.  
 Gírmár, sacred hill in Bombay, v. 85, 86.  
 Gírwán, river of Nepál and Oudh, v. 86, 87.  
 Gírwán, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 87.  
 Gita Govinda, The, or 'Divine Herdsman,' the song of Krishna, article 'India,' vi. 128.  
 Glass and glass articles, made at Ahráuta, i. 111; Anantápur, i. 278; Káluhasti in North Arcot, i. 317, vii. 321; Bangalore, ii. 64; Bellary, ii. 247; Bhagálpur, ii. 350; Channupata, iii. 368; Chitaldrág, iii. 426; Dewa, iv. 235; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Híríyár, v. 423; by the Ghakkars in Sultánpur, vii. 175; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Páñt-pat in Karnál, viii. 25; Kelod, viii. 111; Kilitár, viii. 238; Kollápur, viii. 284; Koratagiri, viii. 296; Lucknow, viii. 516; Mattod, ix. 360; Nagóna, x. 160; Nasirábád, x. 238; Páñt-pat, xi. 47; Savánsa in Paritágarh, xi. 73; Rái Bareli, xi. 357; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Solna, xiii. 48; Tárghán, xiii. 213; Tunkúr, xiii. 379; Mungrál in Wán, xiii. 544.  
 Glasson, Mr., opened first coffee plantation in the Wálad (1840), ix. 31.  
 Gíamber's ants (*gíubar sora*), found in Sárán, xii. 252.  
 Glasler, Mr., quoted, on the course of the Tistá, xiii. 331, 332; on its flood, xiii. 332-334.

- Gneiss, found or quarried, in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bachireddipalem, i. 406; Bānda, ii. 46; Bangalore, ii. 59; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhārwar, iv. 258; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Dāngarpur, iv. 322; Gāllkonda Hills, iv. 460; the Ghāts, v. 60; Haidarābād State, v. 241; the Himālaya Mountains, v. 410-412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Jaahpur, vii. 145; Jodhpur, vii. 236; South Kānara, vii. 375; Kāpargādi, vii. 440; Kumāun, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 4; Madras, ix. 121; Mahendragiri, ix. 172; Malabar, ix. 218; Mysore State, x. 92, District, x. 114; Nadol, x. 142; Nāgari, x. 157; Nāgpur, x. 165; Nandidrug, x. 192; Nellore, x. 261; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Raipur, xi. 367; Salem, xii. 153; Sandār Hills, xii. 209; Sankaridrug, xii. 221; Santāl Parganas, xii. 226; Sattanapalli, xii. 290; Seoni, xii. 308; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355, 364.
- Goa, Portuguese Settlement in W. India, v. 87-106; physical aspects, 88, 89; population, 89-92; agriculture, 92-95; administration, 95-99; history, 99-106.
- Gon city, v. 106-109; Nova Gon, 108; supposed relics of St. Thomas at, article 'India,' vi. 238; John de Albuquerque, first bishop of (1539-53), 244; establishment of Archbishopric of, 245; Archbishop de Meneses (1596-99), 245; jurisdiction of the Gon Archbishopric, 255, 256; capture of Gon by Albuquerque (1510), 359.
- Godānda, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 109.
- Godānda, river mart in Bengal, v. 109-111; its railway station washed away by the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 31.
- Goāna. *See* Ahire.
- Goālpārā, District in Assam, v. 111-120; physical aspects, 111, 112; history, 112-114; people, 114-116; agriculture, 116, 117; manufactures, 117, 118; administration, 118, 119; medical aspects, 119, 120.
- Goālpārā, Sub-division in Assam, v. 120.
- Goālpārā, trading town in Assam, v. 120, 121.
- Gonts, article 'India,' vi. 521. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 39; Chāndā, ii. 353; Garhwāl, v. 21, 22; Kanigiri, vii. 432; Kashmir, viii. 73; Kolāba, viii. 262; Kolār, viii. 276; Ladākh, viii. 397; Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Gonts, Wild, *markhor*, etc., article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Arukan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Bannu, ii. 90; Himālaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Kashmir, viii. 68; Ladākh, viii. 397; Lushāi Hills, viii. 530; Peshāwar, xi. 147; Wardhā, xiii. 524.
- Gobardāngā, town in Bengal, v. 121.
- Gobardhān, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 121.
- Gobardhāngiri, fortified hill in Mysore, v. 121.
- Gobind Chandm, last Rājā of Cachar, attacked by the Burmese, restored by the British, and assassinated (1830), iii. 231, 232.
- Gobindpur. *See* Govindpur.
- Gobrá, village in Bengal, v. 121.
- Gobrá, village in Central Provinces, v. 121.
- Godāgarī, village in Bengal, v. 121.
- Godāvari, District of Madras, v. 122-131; physical aspects, 122, 123; history, 123-125; population, 125-127; agriculture, 127-129; natural calamities, 129; means of communication, manufactures, trade, etc., 129; administration, 130; medical aspects, 130; storms, 130, 131.
- Godāvari, river of Central India, v. 131-134; article 'India,' vi. 7; irrigation works, improvement of navigation on, vi. 551, 552.
- Goddā, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 134.
- Goddard, General, his march across India during the first Marāthā war, article 'India,' vi. 391. *Local notices*—Stormed Ahmadābād (1780), i. 95; besieged Arnāla (1781), i. 331; made treaty with Fateh Singh Gāekwār at Baroda (1780), ii. 162; took Bassein (Wasāi) (1780), ii. 192; well received in Bhopāl, ii. 404; repulsed in the Bhor Ghāt, iii. 38; took Rāmgarh (1771), v. 371; assisted by the Nawāb of Kurāi (1783), viii. 378.
- Godhrā, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 134, 135.
- Godnā, town in Bengal, v. 135-137.
- Godwin, Gen., relieved Pegu and defeated the Burmese there in the second Burmese war, xi. 128.
- Gogha. *See* Gogo.
- Goghat, village in Bengal, v. 137.
- Gogo, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 137, 138.
- Gogra, river in Oudh, v. 138-140.
- Gogunda, town in Rājputāna, v. 140.
- Gohad, town in Central India, v. 140.
- Gohāna, town and *taluk* in Punjab, v. 140, 141.
- Gohels, clan of Rājput *dhukdars*, originally from Mārwar, in Ahmadābād, i. 89.
- Gohelwār, tract in Kāthiawār, v. 141.
- Goltre, prevalent in Ambāla, i. 224; Assam, i. 373; Bahraich, i. 433; Bānāl, ii. 101; Bogrā, iii. 32; Cham-

- . páran, iii. 344; Dárijling, iv. 139;  
 . Darrang, iv. 150; Fakrpur, iv. 390;  
 Gonda, v. 154; Hazáru, v. 368;  
 Jalpálguri, vii. 117; Jehlam, vii. 176;  
 Kángra, vii. 427; Kashmir, viii. 76;  
 Kheri, viii. 197; Kuch Behar, viii.  
 327; Kúlu, viii. 344; Kumáun, viii.  
 357; Nowgong, x. 415; Padrauna, x.  
 526; Sháhpur, xii. 367; Sibságar, xii.  
 471; Simla, xii. 495; Sirmur, xii. 535.  
 Gokák, town and Sub-division in Bom-  
 bay, v. 141, 142.  
 Gokaru, town in Bombay, v. 142.  
 Gokul, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 142.  
 Gold, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 142.  
 Gola, town in Oudh, v. 142, 143.  
 Golághát, village and Sub-division in  
 : Assam, v. 143.  
 Golconda, historic fortress and city  
 near Haidarábád, v. 143, 144; din-  
 . monds of, article 'India,' vi. 41, 628;  
 Muhammadan kingdom of (1512-1688),  
 vi. 288.  
 Golconda, *dhák* in Madras, v. 144, 145.  
 Gold, gold mining, and gold washing,  
 article 'India,' vi. 624, 625. *Local*  
*notices*—Gold found in Afghanistan, i.  
 36; Alaknanda river, i. 162; Ambálu,  
 i. 215; Assam, i. 348; Balághát, i.  
 454, 456; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bannu,  
 ii. 90; Betmangala, ii. 327; Bhairabí,  
 river, ii. 356; Bonáí, iii. 85, 87;  
 Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper  
 Burma, iii. 211; Champáran, iii. 337;  
 Chándá, iii. 349; Cochín, iv. 2;  
 Coorg, iv. 32; Darrang, iv. 142;  
 Deválá, iv. 231; Dhárwár, iv. 258;  
 . Gángpur, iv. 478; Garhwál, v. 22;  
 Gilgit, v. 79, 80; Heggadadevankot,  
 v. 382; Henzada, v. 384; the Himá-  
 laya Mountains, v. 412; the Hindu  
 Kush, v. 417; Hoshlárpur, v. 452;  
 Jashpur, vii. 145; Jehlam, vii. 167,  
 175; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kángra,  
 vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 67; the  
 Kauriánu river, viii. 103; Kolár (mines),  
 viii. 273; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lohár-  
 díga, viii. 476, 477; Madras, ix. 5, 6;  
 Madurn, ix. 122; Mandi, ix. 298;  
 Mergui, ix. 407; Mysore, x. 92, 107,  
 114; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Rábkob  
 (mines), xi. 340; Ráwal Pindi, xii.  
 22; Salem, xii. 153; Sambalpur, xii.  
 179; Seoni, xii. 309; Shwe-gyin, xii.  
 430; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbhám,  
 xii. 531; the Subansiri river, xiii. 84;  
 Tálcher, xiii. 164; Tavoy, xiii. 228;  
 Tánkár, xiii. 376; Udaipur (Bengal),  
 xiii. 411, 412; the Wainad, xiii. 510-  
 512.  
 Gold and silver, Imports of, article  
 'India,' vi. 562, 568, 569.  
 Goldingham, Mr., first astronomer at  
 the Madras Observatory (1792), article  
 'India,' vi. 117.  
 Goldamid, Gen. Sir F. J., spells Khehlát,  
 Kalát, viii. 188; quoted on the history  
 of Shikárpur, xii. 386-390.  
 Goldsmith caste in Madras, article 'India,'  
 vi. 196.  
 Goldsmiths' and jewellers' work, etc.,  
 article 'India,' vi. 605, 606. *Local*  
*notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 87, 96; Allah-  
 ábád, i. 199; Assam, i. 367; Aurás,  
 i. 388; Bara, ii. 105; Barilwán, ii.  
 132; Benares, ii. 266; Bombay, iii.  
 60; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper  
 Burma, iii. 218; Chitungong, iii. 441;  
 Cutch (silver), iv. 62; Dáibha (silver  
 snuff-boxes), iv. 76; Dacén, iv. 86;  
 Delhi, iv. 197; Ghálanpur Kalán, v.  
 57; Godpárá, v. 117; Gopánu  
 (silver thumb-mirrors), v. 163; Gul-  
 ránwála, v. 187; Gujráti (gold inlaid  
 with iron), v. 197; Haidarábád (Sind),  
 v. 288; Jaipur, vii. 53; Kángra, vii.  
 430; Kashmir, viii. 74; Khairpur,  
 viii. 135, 137; Khási Hills, viii. 178;  
 Kishangarh, viii. 224; Lucknow, viii.  
 516; Madras, ix. 54; Makhi, ix. 215;  
 Mandalay, ix. 290; Maulmain, ix.  
 371; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Násk, x.  
 233; Nowgong, x. 412; Pánpál  
 (silver beads), xi. 47; Parlágharh  
 (Rájputána), xi. 77; Páuna, xi. 209,  
 213; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rasúlábád, xi.  
 516; Rohri, xii. 68; Saháranpur, xii.  
 122; Saráí Saleh, xii. 250; Sujánpur  
 Tira, xiii. 89; Súsánu, xiii. 139;  
 Tando Muhammad Khán, xii. 178;  
 Tanjore, xiii. 196; Típperah, xiii.  
 319; Trichinopoly, xiii. 364, 365;  
 Tánkár, xiii. 379; Vizagapatnam  
 (silver), xiii. 494, 498.  
 Gold and silver lace, wire, thread, twist,  
 etc. *See* Embroidery.  
 Gold, Cloth of. *See* Brocade.  
 Gold inlaid work. *See* Enamelling.  
 Gollagudem, village in Madras, v. 145.  
 Golláru, tribe of wandering jugglers in  
 Dhárwár, iv. 260.  
 Golugonda. *See* Golconda.  
 Gomal. *See* Gumal.  
 Gomeswari, Colossal statue of, at Shr-  
 van-belgola, Mysore, xii. 425.  
 Gomúkh Swámi, a devotee, his sanctity  
 and temple at Umarcher, xii. 420.  
 Gonda, District of Oudh, v. 145-154;  
 physical aspects, 145-147; history,  
 147-150; population, 150, 151; agri-  
 culture, 151-153; communications,  
 trade, commerce, 153; administration,  
 153, 154; medical aspects.  
 Gonda, *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 154.  
 Gonda, *parganá* in Oudh, v. 155, 156.  
 Gonda, town in Oudh, v. 156, 157.



- Gondal, State in Káthiáwár, v. 157.  
 Gondal, town in Káthiáwár, v. 158.  
 Gond-unri, estate in Central Provinces, v. 158.  
 Gonds, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 55, 71, 187, 189. *Local notices*, in Athmallik, i. 378; Bálághát, i. 455; Balasor, ii. 6; Bámrá, ii. 42; Bastar, ii. 205; Betul, ii. 330; Bhandára, ii. 362; Biláspur, ii. 449; Bonal, iii. 86; a few in Borásamhar, iii. 89; the first colonists of Bundelkhand, iii. 154; in Central India, iii. 295; in the Central Provinces, their origin and history, iii. 305-307; their tribes, iii. 307, 308; their appearance, manners, and customs, iii. 308, 309; their religion, iii. 309-311; in Champáran, iii. 338; in Chándá, iii. 349, 351; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; their chiefs in Chhindwára helped Apá Sahtb (1818), iii. 399; their numbers in Chhindwára, iii. 400; Chichgarh, iii. 408; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; in Cuttack, iv. 69; Damoh, iv. 109, 110, 111; Dawá, iv. 162; Ghes, v. 73; Haidarábád State, v. 247; Ilshangábád, v. 445; Indore, vii. 3; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Khajri, viii. 139; Kharsal, viii. 168; Korá, viii. 297; Lalitpur, viii. 451; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Lolsinh, viii. 488; Machidá, viii. 535; Malhar, ix. 189; Mánbhūm, ix. 280; Mandlá, ix. 303; Nágpur, x. 169; Narsinghpur, x. 220; Nimár, x. 332; Orissen, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Pándabáns, xi. 24; Panna, xi. 50; Patná State, xi. 116; Purán, xi. 299; their legends, history, and organization in Rálpur, xi. 368, 369; their numbers there, xi. 371; in Rájoli, xi. 391; Rewá, xii. 48; Ságur, xii. 104; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Sárán, xii. 253; Sargúja, xii. 267; Seont, xii. 311; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Singhbhūm, xii. 536; Soháwnl, xiii. 47; Wardhá, xiii. 525; Wán, xiii. 541; their peculiarities there, xiii. 542.  
 Gonds, Dynasties of the, seated at Ballápur, ii. 17; of Kherlá, seated at Betúl, ii. 329; in the Central Provinces, iii. 301, 302; of Deogarh, iv. 202, 203; of Garhá Mandlá, v. 12, ix. 301, 302.  
 Gondwána. *See* Central Provinces.  
 Gondwána, Geology of, article 'India,' vi. 635, 636.  
 Gonikoppal, township in Coorg, v. 158.  
 Gonzales, Sebastian, Portuguese adventurer, became a prince in Arakan, i. 152; at Sandwip Island, iii. 173; chief of the Portuguese pirates in Noák-hálí (1609), his power and policy, x. 342.  
 Goomsar. *See* Gumsar.  
 Goona, tract in Central India, v. 158, 159.  
 Goona, town in Central India, v. 159, 160.  
 Gooty, town and *taluk* in Madras, v. 160, 161.  
 Gopálganj, town in Bengal, v. 161.  
 Gopálgarh, town in Rájputána, v. 161.  
 Gopálnagar, town in Bengal, v. 161.  
 Gopálpur, town in Madras, v. 161, 162.  
 Gopálswámi-betta, peak in Mysore, v. 162.  
 Gopámanu, town and *pargana* in Oudh, v. 162, 163.  
 Gorá, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 163.  
 Gorábázár, town in Bengal, v. 163.  
 Gorághát, historic town in Bengal, v. 163.  
 Goral. *See* Gaml.  
 Gorakhpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 164-172; physical aspects, 164, 165; history, 165-167; population, 167, 168; village communities, 168, 169; agriculture, 169, 170; natural calamities, 170; commerce and trade, 170, 171; administration, 171, 172; sanitary aspects, 172.  
 Gornkhpur, *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 172.  
 Gorakhpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 172, 173.  
 Gordon, Major, defeated the mutineers at Bisauli (1858), iii. 119.  
 Gordon, R., believes the Tsan-pu to be the Irawadi, iii. 94, vii. 19; his investigations into the discharge of the Irawadi, vii. 21, 22.  
 Gorbhámár, *taluk* in Central Provinces, v. 173.  
 Gori-bidnár, village in Mysore, v. 173.  
 Gorigangá, river in N.-W. Provinces, v. 173.  
 Gorinda Parandán, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 173.  
 Gosáinganj, town in Oudh, v. 173, 174.  
 Gosáinganj. *See* Ahankaripur.  
 Gossner, Bavarian missionary, founded the Chutiá Nágpur mission (1844), viii. 481.  
 Gostánadi, river in Madras, v. 174.  
 Gosthání, river in Madras, v. 174.  
 Gotardí, State in Bombay, v. 174.  
 Gough, Lord, battles of Chilianwála and Gujrá, article 'India,' vi. 412, 413. *Local notices*—Battle of Chilianwála (1849), iii. 414, 415; battle of Firozsháh (1845), iv. 449; victory of Gujrá (1849), v. 190; his encampment at Hingona during the negotiations of 1843, v. 423; victory of Maharájpur



- (1843), ix. 166; battle of Múckl (1845), ix. 528; his second Sikh campaign, xi. 266; engagement at Rám-nagar (1848), xl. 452; victory of Sobráon (1846), xiii. 45.
- Gough, Sir Charles, his junction with Sir Frederick Roberts at Kábul (1879), vii. 274.
- Governors, Governors-General, and Vice-roys of India (1757-1885), article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Govind, the tenth Sikh *guru*, organized the Sikhs into a military common-wealth, i. 256, xi. 262, 263.
- Govindgarh, fortress in Punjab, v. 174.
- Govindpur, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 175.
- Gowan, Col., Commissioner of Kumáun (1835), viii. 351.
- Gowdie, Major, took Ráyakottál (1791), xii. 40.
- Gowhatti. *See* Gauhati.
- Grain-trade, Centres of, Agra, i. 76; Ambála, i. 226; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Deori, iv. 205; English Bázár, iv. 253; Gádawára, iv. 457; Gháziábád, v. 61; Golá (N.-W. P.), v. 142; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Gujrá, v. 197; Isakapalli, vii. 24; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Khámgaon, viii. 143; Ludhlána, viii. 526; Mirpur Batoro, ix. 451; Nar-singhpur, x. 224; Nawábganj, x. 248; Núr Mahál, x. 418; Pámbam, xi. 23; Patná, xi. 111; Ráipur, xi. 378; Rájánpur, xi. 384; Rámnagar, xi. 452; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Rehlí, xii. 42; Rewári, xii. 56; Rápur, xii. 83; Rusera, xii. 87; Saádatganj, xii. 87; Sirsá, xiii. 20; Soron, xiii. 67; Talá-gang, xiii. 162; Tirupatúr, xiii. 327; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turtpár, xiii. 385; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Wardhá, xiii. 527; Zamánin, xiii. 560.
- Gram. *See* Pulses.
- Gramang, village in Punjab, v. 175.
- Grammar of the Sindhi Language, by Dr. E. Trumpp, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 335.
- Granary, The Government, at Patná (1754), xi. 109.
- 'Grand Army,' The, of Aurungzeb, and its twenty years' campaign in the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 308, 309.
- 'Grand Trunk Road,' The, article 'India,' vi. 550.
- Grandpré's description of old Calcutta, quoted, iii. 243, 244.
- Granite, found or quarried, Anantápur, i. 273; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Assam, i. 347; Badarsa, i. 408; Bándá, ii. 46; Belgnum, ii. 231; Bhandará, ii. 360; Bírghám, iii. 1; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Chengalpat, iii. 381; Cochin, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 31; Dalhousie, iv. 97; the Deccan, iv. 165; the Dháola Dhar, iv. 245; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; the Gháts, v. 60; Girwán, v. 87; Goálpárá, v. 112; Gooty, v. 160; Hándarábád State, v. 230; Hassan, v. 346; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jalpur, vii. 51; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jhánsi, vii. 216; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Kaira, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 375; Káthiáwar, viii. 89; Kolár, viii. 273; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kynik-ti-yo, viii. 383; Madras, ix. 4; Mdulur, ix. 121; Mandar Hill, ix. 292; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Mergui Islands, ix. 412; Mysore State, x. 91; District, x. 114; Nadol, x. 142; Nagárl, x. 157; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Punganúr, xi. 243; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; St. Thomas Mount, xii. 143; Salem, xii. 153; Sankaridrug, xii. 293; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Sirmur, xiii. 553; Sirdhlí, xiii. 2; Sultánganj, xiii. 95; Nat-taung Mountains, xiii. 220; Tavoy, xiii. 222; Tharawadi, xiii. 271; Tinneveli, xiii. 298; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Wairágarh, xiii. 513; Wáldja, xiii. 515. *See* also Quarries.
- Grant, Charles, rescued Old Mission Church of Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Grant, Sir Charles, quoted, on the appearance of the Central Provinces, iii. 298.
- Grant, Sir Hope, defeated the mutineers at Shamsábád (1858), iii. 119; at Nawábganj, x. 248; at Bawán (1858), xiii. 33.
- Grant, J., quoted, on Rájsháhí in 1786, xi. 429, 430.
- Grant, Sir John Peter, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1859-62), ii. 279.
- Grant Duff, his *History of the Maráthás*, quoted, article 'India,' vi., chap. xli. pp. 317-323 (footnotes, *passim*); tutor to Rájá of Sátára (1818-22), xii. 278.
- Grant Duff, Sir M. E. G., Governor of Madras (1881-86), ix. 67.
- Grapes, grown in Afghánistán, i. 38; Akola, i. 143; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chitni, iii. 417; Chitrál, iii. 432; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Daulatábád, v. 245; Hasilpur, v. 344; Jalgaon-Jumbod, vii. 106; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Karáchi, vii. 452; Kashmir, viii. 71, 72; Kháh, viii. 121; Kunáwar, viii. 361; Násik, x. 232; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Penakonda, xi. 135; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Poona, xi. 207, 208; Sind, xii. 520; Jncobábád on the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446.

- Graphite, found in Lower Burma, *ill.* 201; Coorg, *iv.* 32; Madura, *ix.* 121.
- Gray, A., on the Maldivé Islands, quoted, *ix.* 250.
- Greathed, General Sir E. H., defeated mutineers, and relieved siege of Agra fort (1857), *i.* 70; defeated mutineers at Bulandshahr (1857), *iii.* 134; marched through Cawnpur (1857), *iii.* 283, 291; occupied Dádrí (1857), *iv.* 93; destroyed fort of Málágarh, *ix.* 256; relieved siege of Sikandarábád (1857), *xii.* 478.
- Greek influence on Indian art and architecture, article 'India,' *vi.* 112; 170, 171.
- Greeks in India, The (327 to 161 B.C.), article 'India,' *vi.*, chap. *vi.* pp. 163-173. Early Greek writers, 163; Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandrá Gupta, 163, 164; Alexander the Great's expedition to India, 163-166; his defeat of Porus, 164, 165; his advance through the Punjab and Sind, 165, 166; cities founded by Alexander, 164, 165; results of his Indian expedition, 166; Greek military settlements, 166; cession of the Punjab and Sind to Chandrá Gupta by Seleukos, 167; Megasthenes' embassy to Chandrá Gupta's Court, 163, 164; 167; the India of Megasthenes, 168-170; ancient petty Indian kingdoms, 170; Indo-Greek treaty (256 B.C.), 170; later Greek invasions of India, 170; Greek influence on Indian art, 112; 170, 171; Greek and Hindu types of sculpture, 171; Greeks in Bengal, 172; Greek survivals in India, 172; the Yavannas, 172, 173. For local notices, see Alexander, Arrian, and Megasthenes.
- Green, Sir W. H. R., his mission to Khelát, *ii.* 32; his article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, used for Balúchistán, *ii.* 27.
- Gressly, Capt., his report on Shorápur (1841), *xii.* 423.
- Grey, Sir John, defeated the Maráthás at Mangor, *ix.* 316; at Panníár (1843), *xi.* 51.
- Grey, Sir William, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1867-71), *ii.* 279.
- Gribble, Mr., quoted, on the Gándlíkot fort, *iv.* 464; on the Páikonda Hills, *xi.* 11; on the Yellamala Hills, *xiii.* 552, 553.
- Griffin, Sir Lépel, quoted, on the famine of 1783 in Patnála, *xi.* 89.
- Griffiths, Dr., visited the Mishmí Hills (1836), *ix.* 463; his description of a Mishmí house, *ix.* 464.
- Growse, Mr., his *Mathurd* referred to, *x.* 53.
- Growth of trading and industrial cities under the English, article 'India,' *vi.* 556, 557.
- Guaranteed railways, The eight great lines of, article 'India,' *vi.* 546, 547.
- Guásuhá, river in Bengal, *v.* 175.
- Guavas, grown in Alláhábád, *i.* 190; Balúchistán, *ii.* 36; Broach, *iii.* 102; Buldána, *iii.* 146; Upper Burma, *iii.* 210; Ellíchpur, *iv.* 345; Kángra, *vii.* 412; Karáchl, *vii.* 452; Lahore, *viii.* 410; Mergui, *ix.* 409; Násik, *x.* 232; N.-W. Provinces, *x.* 381; Oudh, *x.* 482; Sátára, *xii.* 277; Shevaroy Hills, *xii.* 383; Sitápur, *xiii.* 35; Tavoy, *xii.* 232.
- Gubbi, town in Mysore, *v.* 175, 176.
- Gubbins, Mr., president of the council for the defence of the Residency at Lucknow (1857), *viii.* 513.
- Gúdnálr, pass in Madras, *v.* 176.
- Gúdnáhir, town in Madras, *v.* 176.
- Gudátham, town and *taluk* in Madras, *v.* 176, 177.
- Gudibanda, village and *taluk* in Mysore, *v.* 177.
- Gudtwára, village and *taluk* in Madras, *v.* 177.
- Gúdnúr, *taluk* in Madras, *v.* 177.
- Gúdnúr, town in Madras, *v.* 177, 178.
- Gudúr, town in Madras, *v.* 178.
- Gugera, town and *taluk* in Punjab, *v.* 178.
- Guindy, village in Madras, *v.* 178.
- Guinea-worm, prevalent in Ahmádnagar, *i.* 107; Ajmíra-Merwára, *i.* 131; Bík-áner, *ii.* 439; Cutch, *iv.* 64; Damoh, *iv.* 113; Firozpur, *iv.* 446; Haidarábád (State), *v.* 243; Jalsalmer, *vii.* 66; Jehlam, *vii.* 176; Jodhpur, *vii.* 240; Kaládgi, *vii.* 340; Nellore, *x.* 271; Sháhpur, *xii.* 367; Sholápur, *xii.* 419.
- Gujáinli, village in Punjab, *v.* 178.
- Gújar Khán, *taluk* in Punjab, *v.* 178, 179.
- Gujarát, Province in Bombay, *v.* 179.
- Gujars, Muhammadan class, generally cattle graziers, important in Ajmíra-Merwára, *i.* 124; Ambála, *i.* 218; Bulandshahr, *iii.* 137; graze their cattle in Chamba, *iii.* 329; their insurrection in Dohra Dún (1824), *iv.* 172; Delhi, *iv.* 182; Dholpur, *iv.* 274, 275; Gujráit, *v.* 189, 191, 192; Gurdáspur, *v.* 209; Hazára, *v.* 361, 363, 364; Hoshíárpur, *v.* 454, 455; plundered Husáinpur during the Mutiny, *v.* 503; in Jehlam a thriving class, *vii.* 170; in the Kágán valley, *vii.* 293; Karnál, *viii.* 23; Khándesh, *viii.* 154;

- Kotaha, viii. 309; Landaura, viii. 459; Ludhiāna, viii. 521; Meerut, ix. 386; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Rājputāna, xi. 408, 410; Rāwal Pindī, xii. 22, 27; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sahāianpur, xii. 118, 119; Siālkot, xii. 444.
- Gujar Singh, Sikh General of the Bhanji Confederacy, conquered Firozpur (1763), iv. 440; defeated the Ghakkars and conquered Gujrat (1765), v. 190; improved the fort of Gujrat, v. 196; by his victory over the Ghakkars won also Jehlam, vii. 169; and Rāwal Pindī, xii. 24.
- Gujranwālā, District in Punjab, v. 179-187; physical aspects, 179, 180; history, 180-182; population, 182-184; agriculture, 184, 185; commerce and trade, 185, 186; administration, 186; sanitary aspects, 186, 187.
- Gujranwālā, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 187.
- Gujrat, District in Punjab, v. 188-195; physical aspects, 188, 189; history, 189-191; population, 191, 192; agriculture, 193, 194; commerce and trade, 194; administration, 194, 195; medical aspects, 195.
- Gujrat, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 195, 196.
- Gujrat, town in Punjab, v. 196, 197; battle of, article 'India,' vi. 413.
- Gulariha, town in Oudh, v. 197.
- Guledgarh, town in Bombay, v. 197.
- Guleri. *See* Guma.
- Gulikalma, hill in Madras, v. 197.
- Gumā, Dwar in Assam, v. 197, 198.
- Gumā, village in Punjab, v. 198.
- Gumāl, pass from Punjab into Afghānistān, v. 198.
- Gumāni, river in Bengal, v. 198.
- Gumāni, river in N. Bengal, v. 198.
- Gumār. *See* Gumā.
- Gum-arabic, found in Nimār, x. 334.
- Gumtān, town in Central Provinces, v. 198.
- Gumayakan-palya, village and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 198, 199.
- Gums, found in Akola, i. 143; Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Basim, ii. 184; Bhandān, ii. 361, 365; Bombay, iii. 45; Buldān, iii. 143; Bāndī, iii. 157; Cochin, iv. 2; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 210; Gaya, v. 44; Haidarābād, v. 245; Henzada, v. 384; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Kāmrap, vii. 355; South Kanara, vii. 376; Kānker, vii. 434; Kawardhā, viii. 106; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Makrāi, ix. 215; Malabar, ix. 229; the Melghāt, ix. 403; Monghyr, ix. 480, 481; Nimār, x. 334; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Nowgong, x. 407; Rāwal Pindī, xii. 22; Rewā, xii. 46; Sakti, xii. 148; Sitāpur, xiii. 30; Surgāna, xiii. 136; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Wardhā, xiii. 526; Wān, xiii. 543.
- Gumsūr, town and *taluk* in Madras, v. 199.
- Gumti, river in Oudh, v. 199, 200.
- Gumti, river in Bengal, v. 200, 201.
- Gūna Agency, tract in Central India, v. 201.
- Gūnas, pass in Punjab, v. 201.
- Gun-carriage, factory at Fatehgarh, iv. 420, 421.
- Gund, hill in Punjab, v. 201.
- Gundamorla Bar, sea-opening in Nellore District, Madras, v. 201.
- Gundār, river in Madras, v. 201.
- Gundārdihī, estate in Central Provinces, v. 201.
- Gundidli, State in Bombay, v. 202.
- Gundlakamma, river in Madras, v. 202.
- Gundlammau, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 202.
- Gundlupet, village and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 202, 203.
- Gundwa, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 203.
- Gun foundries, Cossipur, iv. 44; Mandalay, ix. 291. *See* Arsenals.
- Guni, *taluk* in Bombay, v. 203, 204.
- Gunnaur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 204.
- Gunny-bags, Exports of, article 'India,' vi. 576; 614-616.
- Gunny-bags, manufactured, at Barsol, ii. 177; in Bengal, ii. 308; Dindjpur, iv. 294, 295; Hassan, v. 350; Narsipur, x. 225; Pabnā, x. 517; Palikonda, xi. 240; Purniah, xi. 328; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Wardhā, xiii. 527; Wān, xiii. 544. *See* also Jute.
- Gunpowder, made by the Hazāras, i. 43.
- Günther, Dr., his *Study of Fishes*, referred to, ix. 96.
- Guntār, *taluk* in Madras, v. 204.
- Guntār, town in Madras, v. 204, 205.
- Gupta, ancient Indian dynasty in N. India (319-470 A.D.), their struggle with and overthrow by an invasion of Scythians or White Huns, article 'India,' vi. 182. *Local notices*—Their capital at Kanauj, iv. 410; inscriptions at Bhitā in Ghāzi-pur, v. 62; ruled over Kāthiāwār, viii. 90; Moltān, x. 4; N.-W. Provinces, x. 362, 362. *See* also Chandra Gupta.
- Gupinsar, sacred cave in Bengal, v. 205.
- Gural, The, or Himalayan chamols, found in Kashmir, viii. 68; Kumāun, viii. 349.
- Gurdāspur, District in Punjab, v. 205-213; physical aspects, 205-207; history, 207-209; population, 209, 210; condition and occupation of the people, 210; agriculture, 210-212; natural calamities, 212; commerce, etc.;

administration, 213; medical aspects, 213.  
 Gurdāspur, *taluk* in Punjab, v. 213, 214.  
 Gurdāspur, town in Punjab, v. 214.  
 Gurdit Singh, Sikh Rājā of Ladwa, took Karnāl from George Thomas (1795), but had to surrender it to the Company (1805), vii. 21.  
 Gurgāon, District in Punjab, v. 214-223; physical aspects, 215, 216; history, 216, 217; population, 217, 218; general condition and occupation of the people, 218-220; agriculture, 220, 221; natural calamities, 221; commerce and trade, 221; administration, 222, 223; medical aspects, 223.  
 Gurgāon, *taluk* in Punjab, v. 223.  
 Gurgāon, town in Punjab, v. 223, 224.  
 Gurgahā, town in Central India, v. 324.  
 Gurha. *See* Gharra.  
 Gurliattam. *See* Gudliātham.  
 Gurjipārā, village in Bengal, v. 224.  
 Gurkhā, village in Nepāl, v. 224.  
 Gürkhas, The, or Nepāls, their services during the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 421. *Local notices*—Conquered Dehra Dūn (1803), iv. 171; overran Dhāni, iv. 239; conquered Garhwāl (1803), v. 18; recovered Gorakhpur District from the mutineers (Jan. 1858), v. 167; overran Hindūr, v. 420; defeated the Katochis at Mahāl Mori (1806), but were driven out of Kāngra by Ranjit Singh (1809), vii. 416; invaded Kumāun (1790), but were expelled by the English (1815), viii. 351; failed to conquer Kunāwar, viii. 362; conquered Mahlog, ix. 181; invaded the Sikhs (1788, 1792), and in 1792 were defeated by the Chinese, xii. 484, 485; their capture of Sicalkot, xii. 550; conquered Sirmur (1803), but expelled by Ochterlony (1815), xii. 554. *See also* Gürkha War.  
 Gürkhas, War with the (1814-15), article 'India,' vi. 400. *Local notices*—Almora taken by Colonel Nicholls, i. 201; Tarāi of Dārjiling given back to Rājā of Sikkim, iv. 131; Dehra Dūn ceded to the East India Company, iv. 172; battle of Deonthāl, iv. 204; caused by their aggressions on the Gorakhpur and Tichāt frontier, v. 18, 19; failure of the English before Jalak, its capture, vii. 71; operations in Kumāun, viii. 351; capture of Malāun, ix. 237; attack on Nalāpāni, in which General Gillespie was killed, x. 181; history of the war, x. 288, 289; battle of Nichlaval, x. 294; battle of Rāmgarh, and capture of the fort by Ochterlony, xi. 448; capture of Tāragarh fort, xiii. 206.

Gūrpur. *See* Mangalore.  
 Gurramkonda, town in Madras, v. 224, 225.  
 Gursarāi, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 225.  
 Gurudwārā. *See* Dehra.  
 Gunings, Nepālī tribe, pasture their cattle in Dārjiling, iv. 130; live in the Himālaya Mountains, v. 413; in Nepāl, x. 279.  
 Guru-Sikar. *See* Abu.  
 Guruvāyūr, village in Madras, v. 225.  
 Guthni, town in Bengal, v. 225.  
 Gūte. *See* Gooty.  
 Gutta-percha, found in Malabar, ix. 229.  
 Guwārich, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 225, 226.  
 Guzerāt. *See* Gujarāt.  
 Gwalior, Native State in Central India, v. 226-234; physical aspects, 227, 228; trade, 228; climate, 228, 229; wild animals, 229; population, 229, 230; history, 230-234.  
 Gwalior town, capital of Gwalior State, v. 234-237; Jain remains, 235; Hīndu palace-architecture, 235, 236; rock fortress, 236, 237.  
 Gwārich. *See* Guwārich.  
 Gwe-chyo, river in Lower Burma, v. 237.  
 Gyaing, river in Lower Burma, v. 237.  
 Gyaing Attaran, townshipp in Lower Burma, v. 237.  
 Gyaing-than-lwin, tract in Lower Burma, v. 237, 238.  
 Gyfford, William, Governor of Madras (1681-87), ix. 66.  
 Gypsum, found in Aden, i. 15; Afghānistān, i. 37; Jehlam, vii. 167, 175; Kumāun, viii. 349; Mayo Mines, ix. 378; Rāwāl Pindi, xii. 22; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355.

## H

Haas, Dr. E., 'Ueber die Ursprünge der Indischen Medizin, mit besonderem Bezug auf Susruta' and 'Hippokrates und die Indische Medizin des Mī Helalten,' published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* for 1876 and 1877, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote).  
 Hab, river in Bombay, v. 238; the westernmost boundary of India separating Sind from Balūchistān, article 'India,' vi. 3; 6, 7.  
 Habiganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, v. 238, 239.  
 Habits of the people. *See* Customs, manners and mode of life, and condition of the people.  
 Hābrā, village in Bengal, v. 239.

- Habúras, gipsy-like tribe of thieves in  
 . Aligarh, i. 176; Budáun, iii. 120.  
 Hadarnáru, village in Mysore, v. 239.  
 Háfiz, the Persian poet, invited to the court  
 of Azim Sháh at Sonargáon, xiii. 59.  
 Háfizábád, town and *tahsil* in Punjab,  
 v. 239.  
 Háfiz Ráhmát Khán, successor of Ali  
 Muhammad, the Rohilla chief (1751-  
 74), his defeat by Saifdar Janj and  
 the Maráthás at Bisouli, iv. 411;  
 killed in battle with Shuja-ud-daulá  
 and the English at East Fatehganj,  
 iv. 419; his rule in Bareilly, ii. 139;  
 his part in the battle of Pánsbat (1761),  
 xi. 45-47; made Pillbhit his capital,  
 and built the Jamá Masjid there, xi.  
 173.  
 Haggri. *See* Hugri.  
 Háitpur, town in Bengal, v. 239.  
 Haidarábád, Native State in the Deccan,  
 v. 240-252; physical aspects, 240, 241;  
 rivers, 242, 243; climate, 243, 244;  
 animals, 244; agriculture, 244-246;  
 people, 246, 247; commerce, 247, 248;  
 communications, 248; administration,  
 248; history, 248-252.  
 Haidarábád City, capital of Haidarábád  
 State, v. 252-258.  
 Haidarábád Assigned Districts, or Berár,  
 Province in Central India, v. 258-274;  
 physical aspects, 259, 260; climate,  
 260, 261; history, 261-265; popula-  
 tion, 265-268; agriculture, 268-270;  
 manufactures and trade, 270-272;  
 administration, 272-274.  
 Haidarábád, District in Sind, v. 274-285;  
 . physical aspects, 274, 275; history,  
 . 275; population, 275-278; agriculture,  
 . 278-282; manufactures and trade, 282;  
 means of communication, 282; admini-  
 stration, 283-285; climate, 285.  
 Haidarábád, Sub-division in Sind, v.  
 285-287.  
 Haidarábád, city in Sind, v. 287, 288.  
 Haidarábád, town and *parganá* in Oudh,  
 v. 288, 289.  
 Haidar Ali, his wars with the British,  
 . article 'India,' vi. 392. *Local notices*  
 —Twice failed to take Adoni, but  
 defeated Maráthás there (1778), i. 27;  
 took Ambúr Drúg, i. 230; held Arcot  
 (1780-83), i. 310; defeated by Coote  
 at Arni (1782), i. 332; was granted  
 Bangalore and Devanahalli (1758), ii.  
 61, 68; his victories at Beliápatam,  
 ii. 240; and Bellary, ii. 251; took  
 Bhagamandal fort (1785), ii. 353; born  
 at Budikot (1722), iii. 129; the Zamorin  
 of Calicut committed suicide on his  
 invasion of Malabar (1766), iii. 270;  
 took Cannanore (1766), iii. 276; fought  
 drawn battle with the British at Chalt-  
 . pet, iii. 325; took Chandragiri (1782),  
 iii. 363; ravaged District of Chengalpat  
 (1768, 1782), iii. 382; defeated by the  
 British in the Chengama Pass (1767),  
 iii. 390; took Dutch fort at Chetvai  
 (1776), iii. 393; took Chitambaram  
 (1760), iii. 413; took Chitaldrúg (1779),  
 iii. 428; his treaties with Nizam Ali  
 (1767, 1779), iii. 469; made Cochín  
 tributary (1776), iv. 3; took Colmba-  
 tore, iv. 15, 16; defeated Col. Baillie  
 at Pulláur, near Conjevaram (1780),  
 iv. 27, 43; his invasions of Coorg,  
 iv. 30; and of Cuddapah, iv. 49; took  
 Cuddapah (1770), iv. 56; first distin-  
 guished himself at the siege of Devan-  
 halli (1748), iv. 232; re-took Dhára-  
 puram (1768), iv. 251; occupied Dhár-  
 wár District (1776-91), iv. 259; took  
 Dhárwár fort (1778), iv. 266; garris-  
 oned Dindigal fort (1775), and from it  
 conquered Mysore, iv. 301, 302; an-  
 nexed Dod-ballápur, iv. 311; encamped  
 near Ennore (1769), iv. 354; improved  
 fort of Gándikot, iv. 464; took Gooty  
 (1776), v. 160; obtained Gurrámkonda  
 from his brother-in-law, Mir Sáháb,  
 v. 224; took Harihár (1763), v. 338;  
 conquered Inssan District, v. 347;  
 tried to found a city on the Hlrekai  
 Hills, v. 423; took Honáwar, v.  
 440; annexed Hoykot (1761), v. 459;  
 established breed of cattle at Hámsúr,  
 v. 502; conquered Kadúr District  
 (1763), vii. 283; conquered Kánara  
 (1763), and tried to make a navy, vii.  
 377, 378; took hill fort of Kanigiri,  
 vii. 432; overran Karnúl, and exacted  
 2 lákhs of rupees, viii. 42; took Karúr  
 (1768), viii. 52; took Káveripatam  
 (1767) and Káveripuram (1769), viii.  
 106; took Madakstra (1769), viii. 536;  
 built fort at Madgiri-drúg, viii. 540;  
 his wars in Madras, ix. 13; his approach  
 to Madras (1769, 1780), ix. 104; his  
 invasions of Malabar (1760, 1766, 1774),  
 ix. 222; Mangalore the head-quarters  
 of his navy, ix. 313; his garrison  
 driven out of Merkára by the Coortys  
 (1782), ix. 415; sacked Nagar (Bed-  
 nár) (1763), x. 156; taxed the tribes  
 on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 203; defeated  
 by Coote at Perambakam (1781), xi.  
 136; took Perumakal (1782), xi. 141;  
 defeated by Coote at Porto Novo (1781),  
 xi. 222; defeated by the Maráthás at  
 Rattihalli (1764), xii. 14; his treaty of  
 St. Thomas Mount with the British  
 (1769), xii. 144; his invasion of Salem,  
 xii. 154; took Sandúr (1779), xii. 207;  
 recaptured Satyamangalam (1769), xii.  
 201; his mausoleum at Seringapatam,  
 xii. 320; annexed Shimoga (1761, 1763),

- xii. 401; took Sholavandán (1757), xii. 422; defeated by Coote at Sholinghur (1781), xii. 422, 423; took Sidhaut (1779), xii. 474; took Sira (1761), xii. 546; destroyed Sonda, xiii. 60; took Tád-patri, xiii. 160; advanced on Calicut by the Tamarasseri pass (1773), xiii. 169; annexed Tarlkere (1761), xiii. 214; took Tekalkota, xiii. 236; got Tágur from the French (1760), xiii. 293; his exactions from the Danes of Tranquebar (1780), xiii. 340; took Trichúr (1776), xiii. 365; conquered the *palegars* of Tánikúr, xiii. 376; took Vániyambadi (1767), xiii. 463; annexed Vastára (1763), xiii. 464; his siege of Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468.
- Haidargarh, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, v. 289, 290.
- Haidargarh. See Hassanagadh.
- Hailákándi, village and Sub-division in Assam, v. 290.
- Hailstorms, especially destructive in Arráoti, i. 248; Jahalpur, vii. 36; Jhánai, vii. 224; Lahore, viii. 411; Mandlá, ix. 306; Saram, xii. 256.
- Haines, Captain, his MS. description of Aden (1839), quoted, i. 17.
- Hain-gyí, island in Lower Burma, v. 290.
- Hajjamro, river in Bombay, v. 290.
- Hájiganj, town in Bengal, v. 290.
- Hájpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, v. 291.
- Hájí Sharit-ullá, founder of the sect of Farázis, his doctrines, born at Daulatpur in Faridpur, iv. 398, 399. See Farázis.
- Hájo, village in Assam, v. 291, 292.
- Hájo, leader of the Kochs, defeated Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khiljí in Kámrúp (1204), vii. 356; founder of the Kuch Behar dynasty, viii. 319.
- Hájongs, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Maimansingh, ix. 193; Sylhet, xiii. 150.
- Hála, Sub-division in Sind, v. 292, 293.
- Hála, *taluk* in Sind, v. 293, 294.
- Hála, New, town in Sind, v. 294.
- Hála, Old, town in Sind, v. 294.
- Hála Mountains, a southerly offshoot of the Himálayas, marking a portion of the W. boundary of India, article 'India,' vi. 3.
- Hálani, town in Bombay, v. 294.
- Halaria, State in Káthiáwár, v. 294, 295.
- Halbas or Halwás, aboriginal tribe in Bastar, ii. 205; in the Central Provinces, their religion, iii. 308; in Chichgarh, iii. 408; Dawá, iv. 162; Khajri, .. viii. 139.
- Haldá, river in Bengal, v. 295.
- Haldí, river in Bengal, v. 295.
- Halebid, village in Mysore, v. 295.
- Háleri, village in Coorg, v. 295, 296.
- Halhalia, river of Bengal, v. 296.
- Haliyál, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 296.
- Hall, Colonel, first Commissioner of Merwára (1824), ix. 417.
- Hallár, division of Káthiáwár, v. 296, 297.
- Halliday, Sir F. J., first Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1854-59), ii. 279.
- Hálon, river of Central Provinces, v. 297.
- Halwad, fortified town in Káthiáwár, v. 297.
- Hambar, village in Punjab, v. 297.
- Hamilton, Mr., surgeon, died 1717, memorial to, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Hamilton, Captain, quoted, on Goa in the 18th century, v. 105; visited Tatta (1699), xiii. 218.
- Hamilton, Captain, put down the Bandela rebellion in Sagar (1842), xii. 102.
- Hamir, Ráná of Mewár, said to have defeated Mahmúd of Ghazni, his history, xii. 403.
- Hamirpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, v. 297-305; physical aspects, 297, 298; history, 298-300; people, 301, 312; agriculture, 302, 303; natural calamities, 303; commerce and trade, 303, 304; administration, 304, 305; medical aspects, 305.
- Hamirpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 305, 306.
- Hamirpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 306.
- Hamirpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 306.
- Hampden, Major, commanded the 31st N. I. at Sagar (1857), which remained loyal during the Mutiny, xii. 103.
- Hampi, historic city in Madras, iv. 306-308.
- Handlá, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 308, 309.
- Handlá, historic town in Central Provinces, v. 309.
- Hand-loom and steam-mill woven cotton, article 'India,' vi. 601.
- Hángal, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 309, 310.
- Hangarkatta, port in Madras, v. 310.
- Hango, village in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hangrang, mountain pass in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hangu, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 310.
- Hansi, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 310, 311.
- Hánskháli, town in Bengal, v. 311.
- Hanthawadi, District in Lower Burma, v. 311-318; physical aspects, 312, 313; history, 313, 314; population, 314; antiquities, 314; agriculture, 314, 315; natural calamities, 315; manufactures, etc., 316; revenue, 317;

- administration, 317; climate, 317, 318.
- Hanumān-betta, peak in Mysore, v. 318.
- Hanumāngarh. *See* Bhatnair.
- Hanza. *See* Gilgit.
- Hapur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 318, 319.
- Hardi, estate in Central Provinces, v. 319.
- Haramak, mountain in Punjab, v. 319.
- Harāṭī. *See* Kotah.
- Harappa, village in Punjab, v. 319, 320.
- Harbours, Aden, i. 15; Allbāgh, i. 166; Alleppi, i. 200; Amherst, i. 243; Port Blair in the Andaman Isles, i. 281; Bhaunagar, ii. 382; Bombay, iii. 77, 78; Diu, iv. 305; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Gon, v. 89; Karachi, vii. 458, 459; Kārwar, viii. 55, 56; at the mouth of the Kū-lā-dan, viii. 331, 332; Kynuk-pyū, viii. 390; Madras, ix. 113; Mergui, ix. 412; Nāgar, x. 155; Negapatam, x. 259; Nancowry in the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Perim, xi. 137; Porbandar, xi. 216; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Salāya, xii. 149; Sonmiān, xiii. 61; Port Owen in Tavoy Island, xiii. 235; Tellicherry, xiii. 237; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Vīzagapatam, xiii. 497, 498; Vizianāg, xiii. 499.
- Harchokā, village in Chutlā Nāgpur, v. 320.
- Harcourt, Col., his advance into Orissa (1803), x. 430; Joint Commissioner there (1804), x. 431.
- Harda, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 320.
- Haridā, town in Central Provinces, v. 320, 321.
- Hardeo Sāh of Panua, held Kālinjar on the death of Chhatar Sāl, vii. 332.
- Hardinge, Lord, Governor-General of India (1844-48), article 'India,' vi. 410, 411; history of the Sikhs and the first Sikh war; battles of Mūdki, Firozshāh, Aliwal, and Sobrāon, vi. 410, 411; statue of, at Calcutta, ii. 279.
- Hardoi, District of Oudh, v. 321-329; physical aspects, 321, 322; history, 322-324; population, 324-326; agriculture, 326, 327; communications, trade, commerce, 327; administration, 327, 328; medical aspects, 328, 329.
- Hardoi, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 329.
- Hardoi, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 329, 330.
- Hardoi, *tahsil* in Oudh, v. 330.
- Harduaganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 330.
- Hardwar, sacred town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 330-334; modern ceremonies, 333.
- Hardware. *See* Iron and hardware.
- Hardwicke, visited Hardwar (1796), v. 333, quoted, on the bathing festival there, v. 334.
- Hardy, Mr. Spence, *Manual of Buddhism*, quoted, article 'Indin,' vi. 137 (footnotes).
- Hardyman, Gen., his march from Rewā towards Nāgpur (1817), x. 219.
- Harek, village in Punjab, v. 335.
- Hargām, town and *pargana* in Oudh, v. 335.
- Har Govind, sixth Sikh *guru* (1606-44), defeated the imperial forces, but died in exile, i. 256.
- Harha, town and *pargana* in Oudh, v. 335, 336.
- Harhar, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 336.
- Haridā, *tahsil* and *pargana* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 336, 337.
- Haridāna, tract in Punjab, v. 337.
- Haridāna, town in Punjab, v. 337, 338.
- Harigāon, village in Assam, v. 338.
- Harihar, town in Mysore, v. 338.
- Hariharpur, village in Mysore, v. 338.
- Harlike, village in Punjab, v. 338, 339.
- Haringhāta. *See* Baleswar.
- Haringī, river in Coorg, v. 339.
- Haripānī, river in Assam, v. 339.
- Haripur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 339.
- Haripur, town in Punjab, v. 339, 340.
- Haripur, village in Punjab, v. 340.
- Harī Rūd, river in Afghanistan, v. 340.
- Harischandrāgarh, hill fortress in Bombay, v. 340.
- Hari Singh, Sikh chieftain, occupied Rūpār (1763), and made it his capital, xii. 82.
- Hari Singh, Sikh general, exterminated the freebooters of the Dāb Pass, iv. 317; founded Haripur (1822), v. 339; conquered Hazāra for Ranjit Singh between 1818 and 1826, v. 361; took Jamrud (1836), and was killed in battle there with Dost Muhammad (1837), vii. 133; was granted the Tiwāna estates in Shāhpur, xii. 362.
- Harji Rājā, Governor of Gingi, granted settlements at Conimcer, Cuddalore, and Porto Novo to the Company (1684), i. 321.
- Harman, Capt., on the identity of the Sanpu and the Dihang, iii. 94.
- Harnad. *See* Hindan.
- Harnal. *See* Hurnal.
- Harnai, port in Bombay, v. 340.
- Harnahālī, town and *tdah* in Mysore, v. 341.
- Haroh, river in Punjab, v. 341.
- Harowtee. *See* Kotah.
- Harpale, son-in-law of Rāmchandra, last



- Hindu king of the Yadava dynasty, rebelled, was defeated and slayed alive, iv. 159.
- Harpanahalli, town and *tahsil* in Madras, v. 341, 342.
- Harrand, village in Punjab, v. 342.
- Harris, Lord (1), storming of Seringapatam, article 'India,' vi. 397. *Local notices*—Acting Governor of Madras (1798), ix. 67; defeated Tipu Sultan at Malvalli (1799), ix. 266; his siege and storm of Seringapatam (1799), xii. 319.
- Harris, Lord (2), Governor of Madras (1854-59), ix. 67.
- Harris, Capt., his report on the Mahanadi (1858), ix. 158; on Port Subarnarekha (1875), xlii. 85.
- Harrison, Edward, Governor of Madras (1711-17), ix. 67.
- Hartley, Gen., helped by the people of Ponani in his descent on the west coast, xi. 198.
- Harud, village in Bengal, v. 342.
- Hasan Abdali, village in Punjab, v. 342.
- Hasanganj, village in Oudh, v. 342.
- Hasanpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 343.
- Hasanpur, town in Oudh, v. 343.
- Hasanpur, village in Punjab, v. 343.
- Hasara, town in Bengal, v. 343.
- Hashinagar, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 344.
- Hasilpur, town in Central India, v. 344.
- Hasli Canal, in Punjab, 344, 345.
- Hassan, District in Mysore, v. 345-351; physical aspects, 345, 346; history, 346, 347; population, 347, 348; agriculture, 348, 349; manufactures, 349, 350; administration, 350, 351; medical aspects, 351.
- Hassan, town and *tahsil* in Mysore, v. 351.
- Hasanngadi. *See* Hosangadi.
- Hassanur, *ghat* or pass in Madras, v. 351, 352.
- Hastinapur, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352.
- Hastings, Fort, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352.
- Hastings, Marquis of, Governor-General of India (1814-23), article 'India,' vi. 400-402; war with Nepal and treaty of Segnulli, with cession of Himalayan tracts, 400; Pindari war, 401; third and last Maratha war and annexation of the Peshwa's dominions, 401, 402. *Local notices*—His march to the Chambal and treaty with Sindia, v. 232; encamped at Irich in his campaign of 1817, vii. 24; his Pindari or fourth Maratha war, ix. 267; his settlement of Rajputana, xi. 407; granted Tonk to Amir Khan on condition he disbanded his army, xlii. 337.
- Hastings, Warren, Governor of Bengal and first Governor-General of India (1772-85), article 'India,' vi. 388-392; his administrative reforms and policy towards native powers, 388; makes Bengal pay, 389; sale of Allahabad and Kora to the Wazir of Oudh (1773), 390; the Rohilla war, plunder of Chait Singh and the Oudh Begams, 390, 391; impeachment of and seven years' trial in England, 391; the poor excuse for his measures, 391; first Maratha war and treaty of Salbai, 391, 392; first war with Mysore (1780-84), 392. *Local notices*—Fought duel with Philip Francis at Alpur, i. 180; sent troops to Rohilkhand, ii. 140; his deposition of Chait Singh, Raja of Benares, ii. 256; Birkul his favourite seaside resort, iii. 13; his attempts to purify Calcutta, iii. 244; placed administration of Bengal under the Company's servants, iii. 245; his statue at Calcutta, iii. 251; retired to Chanar on Chait Singh's rebellion, iii. 347; appealed to by the Chief of Chittagong against the Lushais, iii. 448; made treaty with the Rana of Gohad, and took fort of Gwalior for him, iv. 227; compares the Himalayas to the Andes, v. 402; the wealth of his *banija* Gangá Govind Singh, vii. 405; taken prisoner by Siraj-ud-daula when Assistant to the Resident at Kasimbazar, viii. 81; drove the Bhutias out of Kuch Behar at its Raja's request, viii. 320; moved civil and criminal courts of Bengal from Murshidabad to Calcutta, x. 23, 24; political Resident at Murshidabad, x. 37; granted Sonwani *jadgir* to his head *munshi*, xlii. 64.
- Hasua, town in Bengal, v. 352.
- Hata, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 352, 353.
- Hatampur, town in Bengal, v. 353.
- Hathalia. *See* Haripani.
- Hathazari, village in Bengal, v. 353.
- Hathibari, State forest in Central Provinces, v. 353.
- Hathpor, cave tunnel in Chutia Nagpur, v. 353.
- Hathras, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 354, 355.
- Hatia, island in Bengal, v. 355, 356.
- Hati Khan, Ghakkar chief who resisted Babar (1525), xii. 24.
- Hatkars or Bargi Dangars, in Basim, ii. 184, 185, 186.
- Hattá, estate in Central Provinces, v. 356.
- Hattá, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 356, 357.
- Hattá, town in Central Provinces, v. 357.



- Hattaras. *See* Hathras.
- Hatwa, village in Bengal, v. 357.
- Haug, Dr., *The Origin of Brahmanism*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 212 (foot-note 4).
- Haung-tharaw, river in Burma, v. 357, 358.
- Haung-tharaw, township in Burma, v. 358.
- Hauper. *See* Hapur.
- Haveli, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 358.
- Havelock, Sir Henry, defeat of the Cawnpur mutineers, first relief of Lucknow, article 'India,' vi. 420.
- Local notices*—Took command of the troops at Allahabad, i. 198; took Bithur (19th July 1857), iii. 20; stormed Cawnpur (15th July), iii. 282, 283, 291; joined Renaud at Khaga (11th July), and defeated mutineers at Bilarda (12th July), and at Aung and Pandu Nadi (15th July), iv. 425; stormed the Alambagh (22nd Sept.), and relieved the Residency at Lucknow (26th Sept.), viii. 514; died at Lucknow (5th Nov. 1857), viii. 515; his battles in Unao District, xiii. 430; victory at Unao (29th July), xiii. 457.
- Háveri, town in Bombay, v. 358.
- Haviland, Major de, built the cathedral and Scotch Kirk at Madras, ix. 106; recommended survey of Pambam Passage, xi. 22.
- Havilli, *pargand* in Central Provinces, v. 358.
- Havilli Oudh, *pargand* in Oudh, v. 359.
- Hawalbagh, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 359.
- Hawalala, an outlaw, captured Capt. Grant (1813), and kept him prisoner in the hills of Gir, v. 84.
- Hawkins, Capt., Envoy from James I. and the East India Company to the Great Moghal (1680), article 'India,' vi. 366.
- Hay, Mr., sent to Mir Kasim (1763), and murdered by him at Patna, xi. 95, 96.
- Hazara, District in Punjab, v. 359-368; physical aspects, 359, 360; history, 360-363; population, 363, 364; agriculture, 364-366; natural calamities, 366; commerce and trade, 366, 367; administration, 367; military arrangements, 367, 368; medical aspects, 368.
- Hazaras, non-Afghan tribe in Afghanistan, i. 43, 44.
- Hazáribagh, District in Chutia Nagpur, 366-380; physical aspects, 369, 370; history, 371, 372; population, 372-374; town and rural population, 374; material condition of the people, 374, 375; agriculture, 375, 376; Kamias, 376, 377; natural calamities, 378; commerce and trade, 378; minerals, 378, 379; tea, 379; administration, 379, 380; mineral aspects, 380.
- Hazáribagh, Sub-division in Chutia Nagpur, v. 380, 381.
- Hazáribagh, town in Chutia Nagpur, v. 381.
- Hazratpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 381.
- Hazro, town in Punjab, v. 381, 382.
- Headlands. *See* Capes.
- Hearsey, Major-General, put down incipient mutiny at Barrackpur (1857), ii. 175; released by Gurkhas (1815) as pledge of peace, viii. 351.
- Heath, Capt., removed all the Company's servants and goods from Hágil to Balasor (1688), ii. 5.
- Hebbale, village in Coorg, v. 382.
- Hebbert, Capt., killed in attack on the Vagher outlaws at Machanda (1867), viii. 532.
- Heber, Bishop of Calcutta (1823-26), article 'India,' vi. 261. *Local notices*—Quoted on ruined city of Amber, i. 228; met the reformer Swami Náráyan in Gujarat, iii. 14; quoted on a banyan tree near Broach, iii. 102; on the site of Delhi, iv. 189; on Gurgáon, v. 216; on the ruined Jain temple at Kalinjera, vii. 337; on Midanganj, ix. 421; on the difficulty of ascending the Narbadá, x. 210; on Sháhábád, xii. 335; consecrated English Church at Surat, xiii. 134; died and was buried at Trichinopoly (1826), xiii. 365.
- Hebli, town in Bombay, v. 382.
- Heggadadevankot, village and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 382.
- Hekatanios, the earliest Greek historian who refers to India, article 'India,' vi. 163; his mention of Máltán, x. 3.
- Hemáranth, his oldest temple, Nilkantheswar, near Sindkher, xii. 527.
- Hemavanti, river in Mysore, v. 382.
- Hemp, cultivated in Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Amháin, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 260; North Arcot, i. 316; Bánda, ii. 51; Bánkurá, ii. 83; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bombay, varieties of, there, iii. 53; Buldána, iii. 146; Cochin, iv. 5; Coorg, iv. 37; Ferozpur, iv. 444; Gaya, v. 49; Godáviri, v. 127; Berár, v. 270; Haldarábád (Sind), v. 280; Iloshiárpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hágil, v. 494; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jajnica, vii. 139; Jerruck, vii. 181; South Kánam, vii. 380; Karnuli, vii. 473; Kistna, viii. 230; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Lohára, viii. 474; Madras, ix. 30; Western Máilwa, ix. 269; Mánbhám, ix. 283; Midnapur, ix. 429; Nadiyá,

- x. 135; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Orissa, x. 459; Puri, xl. 306; Ratnágiri, xli. 9; Rohtak, xli. 73; Saran, xli. 255; Sāwantwāri, xli. 296; Shāhābād, xli. 329; Simla, xli. 493; Sind, xli. 520; Sirohi, xlii. 5; Tanjore, xlii. 187; Tarāi, xlii. 210; Tipperah, xlii. 317; Unao, xlii. 432; Wūn, xlii. 543. *See also charas and ganja.*
- Hemtahād, village in Bengal, v. 383.
- Hemu, Hindu general of Sher Shāh, defeated by Akbar at Pānīpat (1556), xl. 45.
- Henckell, Mr., first Judge and Magistrate of Jessor (1781-89), vii. 185; his scheme for the reclamation of the Sundarbans, xlii. 110, 111; in pursuance of which he founded the trading villages of Chāndkhālī, iii. 359, Henckellganj, v. 383, and Kachnā, vii. 278.
- Henckellganj, village in Bengal, v. 383.
- Henzada, District in Lower Burma, v. 383-390; physical aspects, 383, 384; history, 384, 385; population, 385-387; agriculture, 387, 388; administration, 388-390.
- Henzada, town and township in Lower Burma, v. 390.
- Hephalstion, Alexander's general, said to have taken Peukelsor Pushkalavati, xi. 147.
- Herakles, said by Diodorus to have founded Pātāliputra or Palibothra, now Patnā, xi. 106.
- Herāt, Province of Afghānistān, v. 390-2.
- Herāt, town in Afghānistān, v. 392, 393.
- Hierbert, Sir Thomas, quoted on Sandwip Island in 1625, xli. 210.
- Herodotus, mentions Mūltān, x. 3.
- Herpes, a prevalent disease in Khcri, viii. 197.
- Herumālū, village in Coorg, v. 393.
- Heshto, river in Chittā Nagpur, v. 393.
- Hickey, Mr., quoted on Tanjore, xlii. 181.
- Hides and horns, Centres of trade, in: Ahankaripur, i. 81; Amethi Dugar, i. 231; Aravā-Kūrichī, i. 307; Bastar, ii. 206; Basti, ii. 212; Dacca, iv. 91; Dindigul, iv. 301; Fatehpur, iv. 431; Gopālpur, v. 161; Hardoi, v. 327; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Laliganj, viii. 445; Manikmain, ix. 372; Monghyr, ix. 487; Nawābganj, x. 248; Rāmpur, xi. 458; Rasrā, xi. 514; Sāhīganj, xli. 135; Tirupatūr, xlii. 327; Wardhā, xlii. 527.
- Higgins, Lieut., defeated the rebels in Sambalpur, xli. 180.
- Higginson, Nathaniel, Governor of Madras (1692-98), ix. 66.
- High Courts of Justice in India, article 'India,' vi. 433.
- High Level Canal. *See* Mahānādī.
- Hijili, sea-coast tract in Bengal, v. 394.
- Hijili, navigable canal in Bengal, vi. 553.
- Hill, Gen. R. Sale, commanded expedition against the Akas (1883-84), i. 136.
- Hill, Major Sir William, defended Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Hill cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 9; 486. *See also* Nomadic cultivation.
- Hill forts (Marāthā) in the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 318. *See also* Forts, Hill.
- Hill Tipperah, Native State in Bengal, v. 394-401; physical aspects, 394, 395; history, 395-397; political constitution, 397, 398; population, 398-400; agriculture, 400; commerce and trade, 400; administration, 400, 401; medical aspects, 401.
- Hill and Border tribes, the Abars, i. 1; in Afghānistān, i. 41-45; in Ahmadnagar, i. 101; the Akas, i. 135, 136; on the Anamālā Hills, i. 270, 271; in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299-301; in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Assam, i. 353-355; the Haikars, ii. 185, 186; the Bhils, ii. 387-392; the Brāhmins, iii. 98-100; in Cachar, iii. 235; Central Provinces, iii. 305-311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449, 450; the Coorgs, iv. 34, 35; the Daphlas, iv. 119, 120; the Garos, v. 28-30; Tipperahs, v. 399; the Juangs, vii. 249-252; the Kandhs, vii. 400-405; Karens, viii. 1-7; Khamtis, viii. 144-146; Khāsīs, viii. 174, 175; Kochs, viii. 228; Kols, viii. 253-260; Kotas, viii. 300-302, x. 311; Kurumbas, viii. 375, 376, x. 311, 312; Lushāis, viii. 530-532, x. 150, 151; Malassers, ix. 237; Malayālis, ix. 237-240; Mikirs, ix. 436-438, x. 151; Miris, ix. 443-450; Mishmis, ix. 462-465; Mohinands, ix. 475, 476; Nagas, x. 147-150; Nāikdās, x. 176, 177; Chenchus, x. 185, 186; on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 309-312; Todas, x. 309, 310; Badagas, x. 310, 311; Irulars, x. 312; on the Palni Mountains, xi. 17, 18; Santāls, xli. 236-246; Chins, xlii. 280-282; in the Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 441-445. *See also* Customs, Manners and mode of life, Dress, Food, Funeral ceremonies, Houses and huts, and Marriage ceremonies.
- Hislā, town in Bengal, v. 401.
- Himālaya Mountains, The, v. 401-414; Himālayan system, the, 402; northern

- chain, 403-405; central chain, 405-407; southern chain, 407, 408; physical geography, 408, 409; *flora* and *fauna*, 409; geological structure, 409-412; minerals, 412; ethnology, 412-414; article 'India,' vi. 4-10; the double wall and trough, 5, 6; passes and offshoots, 6; water-supply and rainfall, 7; scenery, vegetation, irrigation, and products, 7-10; animals and tribes, 10; geology, 631-633; meteorology of, 641, 642. *See also* Trans-Himalayan trade.
- Himmat Bahádur, Rájá, head of devotees in Bundelkhand, his policy in 1802, iii. 156; was granted Kálpí (1803), and died (1804), vii. 342.
- Himmatgarh, village in Central India, v. 414.
- Himmat Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Kurnál, murdered the Nizám, Muzaffar Jang, at Rachoti, viii. 42.
- Hindán, river in N.-W. Provinces, v. 414.
- Hindaun, town in Rájputána, v. 414.
- Hindaur, village in Oudh, v. 414, 415.
- Hinde, John, Deputy-Governor of Fort St. David, became Governor of the Madras Presidency (1746) on the capture of the city, ix. 67.
- Hindí literature and authors, article 'India,' vi. 345, 346.
- Hindia. *See* Hindia.
- Hindol, tributary State of Orissa, v. 415.
- Hindoli, town in Rájputána, v. 415.
- Hindri, river in Madras, v. 415, 416.
- Hinduism, Rise of (750 to 1520 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 192-228. Disintegration of Buddhism, 191; preaching of Kumárika, 191; persecution of Buddhism, 191, 192; caste and religion the twofold basis of Hinduism, 192; race origin of caste, 192; modified by 'occupation' and 'locality,' 192; complexity of caste, 192, 193; the Bráhma caste analyzed, 193, 194; building of the caste system, 194; Hindu marriage law, 195; ancient mingling of castes, 195; 'occupation' basis of caste, 196-199; the Vaisyas or ancient cultivating caste, 196; the 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' castes of Madras, 196, 197; the Dattas of Bengal, 197; Sháhas, Telis, and Tambulls forcing their way into higher castes, 197; caste, a system of trade-guilds, 197, 198; working of the Indian trade-guild, its funds, charities, reward, and punishments, 198, 199; excommunication a penalty for a breach of caste rules, 199, 200; the religious basis of Hinduism, its stages of evolution, and how far influenced by Buddhism, 200, 201; Beasat hospitals, 201; monastic religious life, 201, 202; analogies of Japanese worship to Hinduism and Christianity, 202; serpent ornamentation in Buddhist, Hindu, and Christian art, 202, 203; coalition of Buddhism with earlier religions, 203; shrines common to various faiths, 203, 204; non-Aryan elements in Hinduism, 204; phallic emblems in Hinduism, 204, 205; fetish-worship in Hinduism, 205, 206; the *Ságyam* or village deity, 206; jungle rites, 206, 207; non-Aryan religious rites merging into Hinduism, 207; Bráhma founders of Hinduism, 207; low caste apostles, 207, 208; mediæval Hindu saints, their miracles, 208; Kabir's death, 208; Bráhma religious reformers, 209, 210; growth of Siva-worship, 210-215; Siva-worship in its philosophical and terrible aspects 211; twofold aspects of Siva and of Durgá his queen, and their twofold sets of names, 211, 212; human sacrifices as late as 1866, 212, 213; animals substituted for human sacrifice, 213; the Charak-pujá or swinging festival, 213; the thirteen Siváite sects, 213, 214; gradations of Siva-worship, 214, 215; secret orgies of Sivism, 215; the 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' forms of Siva-worship, 214, 215; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215; Vishnu the Preserver always a friendly god, 215; his incarnations or *avatars*, 215 (and footnote); 216; the Vishnu Puránas, 216, 217; Bráhmanical and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite religious reformers, 217-222; Rámanuja, 217; Rámanand, 218; Kabir, 218, 219; Chaktanyan, 219-221; Vallabhá-Swámí, 221, 222; Krishnaworship, 222, 223; the twenty chief Vishnuite sects, 223; theistic movements in Hinduism, 223; the Sikhs, and Nának Sháh, their spiritual founder, 223; Jagannáth, the coalition of Bráhma and Buddhist doctrines forming the basis of Vishnu-worship, 223, 224; Car festival of Jagannáth, 224; bloodless worship of Jagannáth, self-immolation a calumny, 224-226; gentle doctrines of Jagannáth, 226; religious *newness* of Hinduism, 226; practical faith of the Hindus, its tolerance, 226, 227; the modern Hindu triad, 227; recapitulation, 228.
- Hindu architecture, article 'India,' vi. 112. *See* Architecture.
- Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 286.

- Hindu population of India, article 'India,' vi. 51. *See also* Appendix V., vi. 693, and Population section in the several District articles.
- Hindu Tribes and Castes*, by the Rev. M. A. Sherring, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 193 (footnote 1); 194 (footnotes 2, 3, and 4); 195 (footnote 2); 221 (footnote 4).
- Hindu Kush, range of mountains in Central Asia, v. 416-419; passes, 416, 417; geology, 417; ethnology and religion, 417, 418; general characteristics, 418, 419.
- Hindupatti, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 419.
- Hindupur, town and *iduk* in Madras, v. 419, 420.
- Hindur, Hill State in Punjab, v. 420.
- Hindustán, historic name for tract in Northern India, v. 420, 421.
- Hingaghát, trading town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, v. 421, 422.
- Hinglájgarh, hill fort in Central India, v. 422.
- Hingol, town in Central Provinces, v. 422.
- Hingoli, town in Haidarabád, v. 422.
- Hingona, village in Central India, v. 423.
- Hippon, Capt., established first English agency at Masulipatam (1611), ix. 353.
- Hirapur, State in Central India, v. 423.
- Hirdenagar, village in Central Provinces, v. 423.
- Hirde Sáh, son of Chhatar Sál, took Garhákota (1703), built Hirdenagar there, and died (1739), v. 12, 13.
- Hirehal, town in Madras, v. 423.
- Hirekal, range of hills in Mysore, v. 423.
- Hiremagalur, village in Mysore, v. 423.
- Hiriyúr, village and *iduk* in Mysore, v. 423, 424.
- Hirode, village in Mysore, v. 424.
- Hisampur, *pargana* in Oudh, v. 424, 425.
- Hislop, Mr., quoted, on the Gonds, iii. 306; the Gond religion, iii. 309.
- Hislop, Gen. Sir Thomas, defeated the Maráthás at Melhidpur (1817), ix. 398.
- Hissár, Division in Punjab, v. 425.
- Hissár, District in Punjab, v. 425-433; physical aspects, 426, 427; history, 427, 428; population, 428-430; agriculture, 430, 431; natural calamities, 431; manufactures, etc., 431, 432; administration, 432, 433; meteorological aspects, etc., 433.
- Hissár, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 433.
- Hissár, town in Punjab, v. 434.
- Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, by La Croze, article 'India,' vi. 232 (footnote 1); 240 (footnote 4); 241 (footnote 1); 242 (footnotes).
- Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue et Hindoustanie*, par Garcin de Tassy, article 'India,' vi. 343 and footnote.
- History of Architecture*, by Mr. J. Fergusson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 304 (footnotes). *See also* Fergusson.
- History of British Rule (1757-1885), article 'India,' vi. chap. xv. pp. 378-430. Madras, the first British territorial possession in India (1639), 378; Southern India after the death of Aurangzeb (1707), 378; French and English in the Karnátik, 378; first French war and capture of Madras by the French (1746), 379; second French war (1750-61), 379; Clive's defence of Arcot (1751), 379; Sir Eyre Coote's victory of Wandiwash (1760), 397; capitulation of Pondichéri and Gingi, 380; the English in Bengal (1634-96), 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), Mírshid Káli Khán, Ali Vardi Khán, and Siráj-ud-daulá, 380, 381; capture of Calcutta by Siráj-ud-daulá (1756), 381; recapture of Calcutta and battle of Plassey, 382; Mír Jáfár (1757-61), 383-385; *Zamindári* grant of the Twenty-four Parganas, 383; Clive's *jdátr*, 383, 384; Clive, the first Governor of Bengal, 384; deposition of Mír Jáfár and enthronement of Mír Kásim (1761), 385; Mír Kásim's quarrel with the English, and massacre of Painá, 385, 386; first Sepoy Mutiny (1764), 386; battle of Buxar (1764), 386; Clive's second Governorship (1765-67), partition of the Gangetic valley, the *Diwáni* grant of Bengal, and reorganization of the Company's service, 386, 387; dual system of administration (1767-72), abolished by Warren Hastings, 387, 388; Warren Hastings' administration (1772-85), 388-392; his administrative reforms, and policy towards native powers, 388; Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India (1774), 388; his financial administration, and sale of Allahábád and Kora to the Vazir of Oudh, 389, 390; withholds the Emperor's tribute, 390; the Rohillá war (1773-74), 390; plunder of Chait Singh and of the Oudh Begams, 390; charges against Hastings and his impeachment, 392; the first Maráthá and Mysore wars, 392, 393; Lord Cornwallis' administration (1786-93), his revenue reforms, the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, and second Mysore war, 393, 394; Sir John Shore (1793-98), 394; Lord Wellesley's administration (1798-1805), 394-399; French influence in India, 394; state of India before Lord Wellesley, 395; Lord Wellesley's scheme for crushing French

influence in India, 395, 396; treaties of Lucknow and with the Nizám, 396; third Mysore war and fall of Seringapatam, 396, 397; Wellesley's dealings with the Maráthás, and the second Maráthá war, 397, 398; British victories and annexations (1803); British disasters, Monson's retreat, and Lake's repulse before Bhartpur (1804-05), 398; India on Lord Wellesley's departure (1805), 398, 399; Lord Cornwallis' second administration as Governor-General (1805), 399; Sir George Barlow (1805), 399; Earl of Minto's administration (1807-13), his embassies to the Punjab, Afghánistán, and Persia, 399, 400; Marquis of Hastings' administration (1814-23), the Nepál war and treaty of Segauli, the Pindárit campaign, the third and last Maráthá war, and annexation of the Peshwá's territories, 400-402; Mr. Adam, *pro tem.* Governor-General (1823), 403; Lord Amherst (1823-28), Burmese encroachments on India, first Burmese war and annexation of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim, 403, 404; capture of Bhartpur, 404; Lord William Bentinck (1828-35), his financial reforms, abolition of *Sati*, suppression of *Thagi* and cruel rites, renewal of Company's Charter, Mysore taken under British administration, and Coorg annexed, 404-406; Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36), the grant of liberty to the Press, 406; Lord Auckland (1836-42), our early dealings with Kábul, the disastrous Afghán campaign, and annihilation of our army, 406-408; Earl of Ellenborough (1842-44), the Kábul army of retribution, the 'Gates of Somnáth' travesty, annexation of Sind, and Gwalior outbreak, 408, 409; Lord Hardinge (1844-48), the first Sikh war and annexation of the Cis-Sutlej tract, 410, 411; Earl of Dalhousie (1848-56), 411-417; his administrative reforms and public works, 412; second Sikh war and annexation and pacification of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; Lord Dalhousie's dealings with the Native States, the doctrine of 'Lapse' in the case of Sándra, Jhānsi, and Nágpur, 414, 415; Berár handed over by the Nizám of Haidarábád, as a territorial guarantee for arrears of subsidies and for the payment of the Haidarábád contingent, 415; annexation of Oudh, and Lord Dalhousie's grounds for the measure, 415-417; Earl Canning (1856-62), 417-424; the Sepoy Mutiny and its causes, 417-419; the outbreak at Meerat and Delhi, and

spread of the Mutiny, 419; loyalty of the Sikhs, 419, 420; the siege of Cawnpur and massacre of the survivors, 420; Lucknow, 420, 421; siege and capture of Delhi, 421; reduction of Oudh by Sir Colin Campbell, and of Central India by Sir Hugh Rose, 421, 422; India transferred to the Crown, the Queen's Proclamation and general amnesty, 423, 424; Lord Canning's financial and legal reforms, 424; Lord Elgin (1862-63), his death at Dharmasála, 424; Lord Lawrence (1864-69), the Bhután war and Orissa famine, 424, 425; Lord Mayo (1864-72), the Ambála *Dardár*; internal and financial reforms, and abolition of inland customs lines, his assassination, 425; Lord Northbrook (1872-76), the Bengal famine of 1874, dethronement of the Gáekwár of Baroda, and visit of the Prince of Wales to India, 425, 426; Lord Lytton (1876-80), Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, famine of 1877-78; the second Afghán campaign, 426, 427; Lord Ripon (1880-84); end of the second Afghán campaign, rendition of Mysore to its hereditary Hindu dynasty, internal administrative reforms, Local Government Acts, amendment of Criminal Procedure, reconstitution of the Agricultural Department, revenue reforms, the Education Commission, abolition of customs duties, Bengal Tenancy Bill, 427-429; Earl of Dufferin (1884), 430; annexation of Upper Burma (1886), 430.

History, Local. See the Historical section under each District and important city and Native State, and especially Aden, i. 15-17; Adoni, i. 26, 27; Afghánistán, i. 48-52; Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55, 56; Agra District, i. 61, 62, city, i. 68-71; the Ahams, i. 79, 80; Ahmádábád, i. 94, 95; Ahmadnagar, i. 107, 108; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 122; Akyah, i. 150-154; Aligarh, i. 169-171; Allah-ábád District, i. 186-188, city, i. 195-198; Alwar, i. 203-205; Ambála, i. 215-217; Amritsar, i. 256, 257; Arcot, i. 312-314; North Arcot, i. 312-314; South Arcot, i. 321, 322; Arrah, i. 334, 335; Assam, i. 342-346; Azamgarh, i. 394, 395; Bahraich, i. 426-429; Balasor, ii. 4-6; Balikh, ii. 16; Balrámpur, ii. 24, 25; Balúchistán, ii. 28; Bándá, ii. 47-49; Bangalore, ii. 60, 61; Bánkurá, ii. 80, 81; Bannu, ii. 89-91; Bara Banki, ii. 107-109; Bardwán, ii. 127, 128; Bareilly, ii. 138-140; Baroda, ii. 160-164; Basim, ii. 184, 185; Bassein (Bombay), ii. 191, 192; Bassein (Burma), ii. 194, 195; Behar,

ii. 227; Bellary District, ii. 241-243, town, ii. 251; Benares District, ii. 255-257, city, ii. 263, 264; Bengal, ii. 275-281; Betul, ii. 329, 330; Bhagalpur, ii. 345; Bhandara, ii. 361, 362; Bhartpur, ii. 372-375; Bhavnagar, ii. 380, 381; Bhopal, ii. 403-405; Bhutan, ii. 415-417; Bijapur, ii. 423, 424; Bijnaur, ii. 429-431; Bikaner, ii. 440; Bilaspur, ii. 446-449; Bobbili, iii. 20-22; Bombay Presidency, iii. 35-40, city, iii. 74-77; Broach District, iii. 109, city, iii. 113, 114; Buddaun, iii. 117-119; Bulandshahr, iii. 133-135; Buldana, iii. 143-145; Bundelkhand, iii. 154-157; Burhanpur, iii. 162-164; Lower Burma, iii. 172-176; Upper Burma, iii. 220-229; Cachar, iii. 230-232; Calcutta, iii. 240-246; Calicut, iii. 269, 270; Cambay, iii. 272, 273; Cawnpur, iii. 280-283; Central Provinces, iii. 300-303; Chandá, iii. 349-351; Chandragiri, iii. 363; Chengalpatt, iii. 382, 383; Cherra, iii. 391; Chitaldrug, iii. 423, 424; Chittagong, iii. 435-437; Chola, iii. 455, 456; the Northern Circars, iii. 467-469; the Cis-Sutlej States, iii. 470, 471; Cochlin State, iv. 2-4, town, iv. 11, 12; Coimbatore, iv. 15, 16; Coorg, iv. 28-31; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Cuddapah, iv. 48-50; Dacca, iv. 80-82; Damoh, iv. 108, 109; Darrang, iv. 143, 144; Daulatabad, iv. 158-160; the Deccan, iv. 165, 166; Dehra Dun, iv. 170-172; Delhi District, iv. 179, 180, city, iv. 189-195; Dera Ghazi Khan, iv. 210-212; Dera Ismail Khan, iv. 220-222; Dholpur, iv. 276, 277; Din, iv. 307, 308; Ellichpur, iv. 345, 346; Elah, iv. 358-360; Etawah, iv. 370-372; Faizabad, iv. 381, 382; Farukhabad, iv. 409-411; Fatehpur, iv. 423-425; Ferozpur, iv. 440, 441; Gaujam, v. 3, 4; Garhwal, v. 17-19; Ghazipur, v. 62-65; Gingsi, v. 83, 84; Gon, v. 96-106; Goaldpara, v. 112-114; Godavari District, v. 123-125; Gonda, v. 147-150; Gornkhpur, v. 165-167; Gujranwala, v. 180-182; Gujrat, v. 189-191; Gurdaspur, v. 207-209; Gwalior, v. 230-233; Haidarabad State, v. 248-252, city, v. 254-258; Berdr, v. 261-265; Hamirpur, v. 298-300; Hardoi, v. 322-324; Hassan, v. 346, 347; Hazara, v. 360-363; Hill Tipperah, v. 395-397; Hoshangabad, v. 443, 444; Hoshiarpur, v. 452-454; Hugli, v. 490-492; Indore, vii. 5-7; Jabalpur, vii. 31, 32; Jalpur, vii. 55-57; Jaisalmer, vii. 67, 68; Jalandhar, vii. 85, 86; Jalau, vii. 94-96; Janjira, vii. 140, 141; Jaunpur, vii. 151-153; Jhaug, vii. 207-209; Jhansi, vii. 217-221;

VOL. XIV.

Jodhpur, vii. 240-243; Kalinjhar, vii. 331-333; Kalpi, vii. 341, 342; Kampur, vii. 356-358; South Kanara, vii. 377, 378; Kandahar, vii. 391-398; Kangra, vii. 414-417; Karachi District, vii. 446, 447, town, vii. 454, 455; Karnal, viii. 20-22; Karnul, viii. 41-43; Karwar, viii. 54, 55; Kashmir, viii. 60-62; Kathiawar, viii. 90-92; Khairpur, viii. 134; Khándesh, viii. 151-153; Kistna District, viii. 227, 228; Kodungalur (Cranganore), viii. 240, 241; Kohat, viii. 243-245; Koldba, viii. 262-264; Kolhapur, viii. 281-283; Kotah, viii. 304-306; Kuch Behar, viii. 319-322; Kulu, viii. 338, 339; Kumau, viii. 350-352; Lahore, viii. 405-407; Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 429; Lalitpur, viii. 448-450; Lohardaga, viii. 477-479; Lucknow District, viii. 493-496, city, viii. 502-511; Ludhlana, viii. 519-521; Madras Presidency, ix. 9-15, city, ix. 103, 104; Madura, ix. 122-124; Mahé, ix. 171; Mainpuri, ix. 203, 204; Malabar, ix. 220-222; Mandla, ix. 301-303; Mangalore, ix. 313; Manipur, ix. 326-328; Masulipatam, ix. 353-355; Meerut, ix. 383-385; Midnapur, ix. 425, 426; Mirzapur, ix. 454, 455; Moradabad, ix. 505-507; Multan, x. 3-5; Murshidabad, x. 22-24; Muttra, x. 45-47; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68-70; Mysore, x. 92-95; Nagpur, x. 165-169; Narsinghpur, x. 218-220; Nellore, x. 262-264; Nepal, x. 284-291; Nirmar, x. 329-331; Noakhali, x. 341-343; N.-W. Provinces, x. 361-370; Orissa, x. 428-432; Oudh, x. 483-496; Patna District, xi. 94-98, city, xi. 106-108; Pegu, xi. 125-128; Peshawar, xi. 147-150; Poona, xi. 200-204; Prome, xi. 226-229; Punjab, xi. 259-270; Rampur, xi. 368-370; Rajputana, xi. 403-407; Rajshahi, xi. 429-431; Raugoon District, xi. 473-476, city, xi. 481-484; Rangpur, xi. 490-492; Ratnagiri, xii. 5, 6; Rawal Pindi, xii. 23-25; Rewa, xii. 46, 47; Rohtak, xii. 69-71; Sagar, xii. 101-103; Saharanpur, xii. 115-118; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143, 144; Salem, xii. 153-155; Sambalpur, xii. 179-181; Sandur, xii. 207, 208; Satala, xii. 277, 278; Sawantwari, xii. 297, 298; Seoni, xii. 309, 310; Seringapatam, xii. 318, 319; Shahpur, xii. 361-363; Shikarpur, xii. 386-392; Shimoga, xii. 400, 401; Sholapur, xii. 412, 413; Sidhkot, xii. 441-443; Sibi, xii. 457, 458; Sibsagar, xii. 460, 461; Sikkim, xii. 484, 485; Sind, xii. 508-516; Singbhum, xii. 532-534; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirahi, xiii. 3, 4; Sirsa, xiii. 11, 12; Sitapur, xiii. 30-33; Spiti, xiii. 69, 70; Surat, xiii.

K

- 120-124; Sylhet, xiii. 145-147; Syriam, xiii. 158, 159; Tanjore, xiii. 181-183; Tatta, xiii. 218, 219; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221-223; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thar and Parkar, xiii. 264-266; Tinnevely, xiii. 298-301; Travancore, xiii. 345-347; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355-357; Tulsipur, xiii. 373, 374; Udaipur, xiii. 402-408; Unao, xiii. 427-430; Utranla, xiii. 456-458; Vellore, xiii. 467-469; Vizagapatam, xiii. 484-488; Wandiwash, xiii. 517, 518; Wan, xiii. 539, 540. *See also* Family history.
- History of British India*, by J. Mill, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 314 (footnote 3); 365 (footnote 2).
- History of India*, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 270 (footnote); 291 (footnote); 300 (footnote); 302 (footnote); 306 (footnote 1).
- History of India as told by its own Historians*, by Sir Henry Elliot, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271; 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote); 295 (footnote 2); 300 (footnote); 302 (footnote 2); 306 (footnote 1); 313 (footnote).
- History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, by Abbé Raynal, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 374 (footnote).
- History of the French in India*, by Colonel Malletson, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote).
- History of the Marathas*, by James Grant-Duff, quoted, article 'India,' vi. chap. xil. pp. 317-324, footnotes, *passim*.
- History of the Marathas*, by E. Scott Waring, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Hsuen Tsang, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, article 'India,' vi. 2; 155 and footnote; 156, 157; 178, 179; 182. *Local notices*—Either visited, is quoted upon, or referred to, on Afghanistan, i. 49; Afghan-Turkistan, i. 56; Ajanta, i. 111; Ajodhya, i. 134; Allahabad, i. 180, 196; Ambala, i. 216; Amravati, i. 252; Andhra, i. 287; Asarur, i. 337; Atranji Khers, i. 380; Kankanhalli, ii. 60; Benares, ii. 263; Bengal, ii. 275; Berwada, ii. 336; Bijapur, ii. 427; Broach, iii. 113; Buddh Gayā, iii. 126; Buddhain, iii. 127; Charsadda, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376; Chola, iii. 455; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Truxila, iv. 270; Ghazipur, v. 63; Gorakhpur, v. 165; mentions Tse-kin (Taki) as capital of the Punjab, v. 180; Mafyapur, v. 331; Hasan Abdal, v. 342; Tandwa in Ikanna, v. 507; Jalandhar, vii. 85, 91; on the people of the Chalukyan kingdom, vii. 316; Kalinga, vii. 328, 329; Kankánapalli, vii. 434; Kasia, viii. 79; Kásipur, viii. 82, 350; Katás, viii. 87; Káthiláwár, viii. 90; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Kosala, viii. 299; Kálu, viii. 338; Ladakh, viii. 399; Lahore, viii. 405, 415; Láhul, viii. 420; Máharáshtra, ix. 166; Mandáwar, ix. 292; Mánikálá, ix. 320; Masúr, ix. 350; Málán, x. 4; Muttra, x. 53; his journeys in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363; Patná, xi. 107; Patli, xi. 117; Pashknlavati, xi. 147; in the Punjab, xi. 260; Rájágríha, xi. 380, 381; Rángmati, xi. 469; Sahet Mahet (Srávasti), x. 484, xii. 128; Sákala, vii. 207, xii. 214; Sankisa, xii. 223; Sárnáth, xii. 270; Sherkot, xii. 424, vii. 207; Srughna, viii. 375, xiii. 87, 88; Tamlúk, ix. 425, xiii. 171; Thanésvar, xiii. 260; Wadáli, xiii. 505; Wadnagar, xiii. 507.
- Hlwarkhed, town in Amráoti, Berár, v. 434.
- Hlwarkher, town in Akola, Berár, v. 434.
- Hlaing, township in Lower Burma, v. 434, 435.
- Hlaing, river of Burma, v. 435, 436.
- Hlaing-hwe, river of Burma, v. 436.
- Hmaw-bi, Sub-division in Burma, v. 436.
- Hmaw-bi, township in Burma, v. 436, 437.
- Hobart, Lord (1), Governor of Madras (1794-98), ix. 67.
- Hobart, Lord (2), Governor of Madras (1872-75), ix. 67; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107.
- Hocho, river in Kashmir, v. 437.
- Hodál, town in Punjab, v. 437, 438.
- Hodgson, Mr. B. H., on the Chakmas, iii. 449; lived at Dárjiling, iv. 132; says Kochs merely name of Hinduized Mechs, iv. 332; his oceanic theory of the Himalaya Mountains, v. 403; quoted, on the Himalayas, v. 404, 407, 408, 409; on the tribes of the Himalayas, v. 413; the chief authority on Nepal, x. 274.
- Hoey, Mr. W., his account of the ruins at Sahet Mahet, quoted, xii. 126-129.
- Hog, The wild, article 'India,' vi. 656, 657. *Local notices*—Wild hogs common in Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahabad, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantapur, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Azamgarh, i. 393; Ballia, ii. 19; Banda, ii. 47; Bánkurá, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Basim, ii. 184; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandlárá, ii. 361; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 26; Broach, iii. 102; Buddun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur,



- iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 328; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chhindwārā, iii. 399; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Darbhāngah, iv. 123; Dārjiling, iv. 131; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 210; Dhārwar, iv. 259; Dinājpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dvārs, iv. 329; Etāwāh, iv. 370; Faizābād, iv. 381; Farūlpur, iv. 397; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gayā, v. 45; Godāvari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 275; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hissār, v. 427; Jalpāiguri, vii. 109; Jhang, vii. 206; Kadūr, vii. 283; Kāira, vii. 300; Kālādgi, vii. 315; Kāmru, vii. 355; North Kānara, vii. 370; South Kānara, vii. 377; Kangra, vii. 413; Karnāl, viii. 35; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Kolār, viii. 273; Kūlu, viii. 338; Lahore, viii. 405; Lālīpur, viii. 447; Lārkhāna, viii. 463; Lohardāgā, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Maimānsingh, ix. 192; Malālār, ix. 220; Mālwa, ix. 268; Manipur, ix. 326; Mergui, ix. 407; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzāpur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradābād, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; Nadiyā, x. 130; Nallamalāl Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 262; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; Nimār, x. 328; Noakhāl, x. 341; Pabnā, x. 512; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Paritāgharh, xi. 69; Peshāwar, xi. 147; Pilibhīt, xi. 172; Polhūr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Rājshāhi, xi. 429; Rāmpur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnāgiri, xii. 4; Rewā Kāntha, xii. 49; Rohak, xii. 69; Salem, xii. 152; Sandūr, xii. 206; Santāl Parganās, xii. 227; Sāmra, xii. 252; Sātāra, xii. 277; Shāhābād, xii. 324; Shāhājānpur, xii. 344; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sholāpur, xii. 412; Siālkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 507; Sitāpur, xiii. 30; Sultānpur, xiii. 97; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Surat, xiii. 120; Tarāl, xiii. 208; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264; Tīp-perah, xiii. 314; Tāmākūr, xiii. 376; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhā, xiii. 524; Wān, xiii. 539.
- Holalkere, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holavanhalli, village in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holcombe, Lieutenant, killed by the Nāgās (1875), x. 145.
- Holc-honnur, village in Mysore, v. 438.
- Holāru or Holiyars, rural serfs in South Kānara, vii. 380, 381; Mysore, x. 99.
- Holkar, family name of the chief of the Marāthā State of Indore, rise of the family to power, article 'India,' vi. 322; war with the British, 323.
- Holkar, Jaswant Rāo (1795-1811), died in camp at Bhānpura (20th Oct. 1811), where his mausoleum is, ii. 369; attacked Delhi, and besieged Ochterlony there, v. 193; defeated at Dig, iv. 286; attacked Fatehgarh, but was defeated by Lake, iv. 420; his history, vii. 6; ravaged Khāndesh, viii. 153; burnt Khandwā, viii. 162; burnt Mānpuri, ix. 212; sacked Sāngola, xii. 220; ravaged Sātāra, xii. 282; and Sholāpur, xii. 417; granted Sironj to Amīr Khān, xiii. 7, 8; granted Tonk to Amīr Khān, xiii. 337.
- Holkar, Malhār Rāo I. (1693-1765), his history, vii. 5; on the right with Sindia at the battle of Pānīpat, xi. 45, 47; called in by the Rānā of Udaipur against the Rājā of Jalpur, xiii. 406.
- Holkar, Malhār Rāo II. (1811-33), defeated at Mehīdpur, and made feudatory by the treaty of Mandesar, vii. 6.
- Holkar, Tūknjī Rāo, Marāthā general, ruled in Indore with Ahalya Bāl (1765-95), v. 5; burnt Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Holkar, Tūknjī Rāo (1843-86), his conduct during the Mutiny, vii. 7.
- Hollings, Captain, his operations against Bhagwant Singh (1841), x. 493, 494.
- Hollings, Mr., of the Opium Agency, assisted Mr. Money to save the treasure at Gayā (1857), v. 45, 46.
- Holmes, General Sir Thomas, his campaign in Pānāpur (1813), x. 540.
- Holmes, Major, murdered at Segwāli in the Mutiny, iii. 335, xi. 97.
- Holwell, Mr., on the population of Calcutta in 1752, iii. 241; survivor of the Black Hole, iii. 241; on the Bhāgrathī, v. 472.
- Home, Lieutenant, who blew up Kashmir gate at Delhi, killed at Mālagarh (1857), ix. 236.
- Honalli, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 438, 439.
- Honavalli, village and *tdluk* in Mysore, v. 439.
- Honāwar, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 439.
- Honāwar, port in Bombay, v. 439, 440.
- Honey and bees-wax, obtained by the Puliyārs at Anaimūdi, i. 268; found on the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 327; Bākargan, i. 442; Bāmra, ii. 41; Bastar, ii. 206; Bhāudāra, ii. 361, 365; Bogra, iii. 326; Champārān, iii. 357; Chāndā, iii. 349; Cherrā, iii.



- 392; Coorg, iv. 32; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Dinajpur, iv. 291; Eastern Dwars, iv. 329; Ganjam, v. 2; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Gayá, v. 44; Godávri, v. 123; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Haidarabad, v. 245; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jenkal-betta, vii. 178; Hajámaro in Jerruck, vii. 180; Kámrúp, vii. 355; South Kánara, vii. 376; Karnál, viii. 35; Kathi, viii. 87; Khássi Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kálu, viii. 343; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Mádhupur, viii. 543; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 229; the Melghát, ix. 403; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 431; Murshidabad, x. 22; Nága Hills, x. 143; Násik, x. 231; Nellíampatí Hills, x. 260; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312; Nowgong, x. 407; Pachamálai Hills, x. 521; Pánábáras, xi. 24; Point, xi. 130; Puri, xi. 301; Ráirakhol, xi. 378; Rájsháhí, xi. 428; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 22; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sibsaágar, xii. 460; Singhbhám, xii. 531; Singhpur, xii. 541; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543.
- Hongal, town in Bombay, v. 440.
- Honnali. *See* Honnali.
- Honnu-hole, river in Mysore, v. 441.
- Hooghly. *See* Húgli.
- Hooker, Sir J. D., made prisoner by Rájá of Sikkim (1849), and rescued by a military force, vi. 131, xii. 485; quoted, on the climate of Sikkim, iv. 139; the Himálayas, v. 403, 407, 411; his *Flora of British India*, ix. 81, 82; quoted on Mámbhám, ix. 278; Noakhálí, x. 339, 340; Párasnath Hill, xi. 57; Rohtás-garh, xii. 78.
- Hope, Adrian, defeated the Buddún mutineers at Shamsábad (1858), iv. 411.
- Hops, grown in Chamba, iii. 329.
- Horn articles, combs, etc., made at Etáwah, iv. 379; Káitganj, vii. 326; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 38; Sáwantwári, xii. 297; Vizagapatam, xiii. 494, 498; Vizándrug, xiii. 499.
- Hornblende, found or quarried at Baugalore, ii. 59; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; the Gháts, v. 60; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Dabbigháta in Kadaba, vii. 278; South Kánara, vii. 375; Khándesh, viii. 151; Manipur, ix. 324; Mysore State, x. 91; District, x. 114; Tunkár, xiii. 376.
- Hornby, W., Governor of Bombay (1776), first took up residence at Parell, xi. 61.
- Horses, Breeds of, article 'India,' vi. 520; Government stud farms, vi. 520.
- Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 38; Kundúz and Maimána in Afghánistán, i. 55; Ahmaddábad, i. 84; Ahmadrnagar, i. 100; Baroda, ii. 164; Bikaner, ii. 439; Cutch, iv. 62; Haidarabad State, v. 244; Jhang, vii. 210; Karnál, viii. 24; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kunigal, viii. 366; Pálanpur Agency, x. 538; Pindigheh, xi. 184; Punjab, xi. 259, 280; Malláni in Rájputána, xi. 418; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 31; Sátára, xii. 277; Sind, xii. 507. *See also* Ponies.
- Horse fairs, article 'India,' vi. 520.
- Local notices*—Horse fairs or shows held at Agar, i. 57, ix. 271; Amritsar, i. 259, 266; Batesar, ii. 216; Malegáon in Haidarabad, v. 244, ix. 263; Haidarwár, v. 334; Mákheji, ix. 172; Muzaf-fargarh, x. 62; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 31, 32, 33; Rohtak, xii. 77; Saháranpur, xii. 125; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Sonpur, xiii. 63.
- Horsley, Captain, planned and erected the Observatory at Trivandrum, xiii. 369.
- Horsleykonda, mountain in Madras, v. 441.
- Hos or Larka Kols in Singhbhám, described, xii. 535, 536.
- Hosangadi, *ghát* or pass in Madras, v. 441.
- Hosdrúg, town in Madras, v. 441.
- Hosdurga, village and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 441.
- Hoshang Ghori, king of Málwá (1405), took Kálpi (1435), but lost it (1442), vii. 342; had his capital at Mandor, ix. 267; his mausoleum at Mándogarah, ix. 308.
- Hoshangábad, District in Central Provinces, v. 441-449; physical aspects, 442, 443; history, 443, 444; population, 444, 445; agriculture, 445-447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 448; medical aspects, 448, 449.
- Hoshangábad, *taluk* in Central Provinces, v. 449.
- Hoshangábad, town in Central Provinces, v. 449, 450.
- Hoshiárpur, District in Punjab, v. 450-458; physical aspects, 450-452; history, 452-454; population, 454, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456, 457; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457, 458.
- Hoshiárpur, *taluk* in Punjab, v. 458.
- Hoshiárpur, town in Punjab, v. 458, 495.

- Hoskot, town and *taluk* in Mysore, v. 459.
- Hospet, town in Madras, v. 459.
- Hospitals, General and Eye at Allahabad, i. 194; the Bowring at Bangalore, ii. 65; the Jammabai at Baroda, ii. 169; the Prince of Wales at Benares, ii. 266; the Mayo, Campbell, and Eden at Calcutta, iii. 259; the Miford at Dacca, iv. 92; the Eden Sanitarium at Dárljiling, iv. 140; Indore, vii. 9, 10; the Mayo at Jaipur, vii. 60; Karachi, vii. 459; the Mayo at Lahore, viii. 418; Lucknow, viii. 511; Madras, ix. 118; the Egerton at Pesháwar, xi. 160; the Sassoon at Poona, xi. 214; (veterinary) Saldápet, xii. 141; Sumat, xiii. 131; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; besides the regular civil hospitals at the head-quarters of each District.
- Hossangadi. *See* Hosangadi.
- Hosur, village and *taluk* in Madras, v. 459, 460.
- Hosur, town in Madras, v. 460.
- Hoti-marlán, cantonment in Punjab, v. 460.
- Hough, his estimate of the population of Kandahár, vii. 390.
- Hough, Rev. J., his missionary labours in Tinnevellí (1816), xiii. 304.
- Houng-tharaw. *See* Haung-tharaw.
- Houses, huts, or dwelling-places, of the Akas, i. 136; of the Arakan Hill Tribes, i. 301; of the Bhutás, ii. 413; of the Burmese, iii. 177, 178; of the Chins, iii. 177; of the Karens, iii. 188, 189; of the Deori Chutiyás, iii. 467; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; of the Chandáls in Faridpur, iv. 401; of the Gáros, v. 29; in Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; in Jodhpur, vii. 172; of the Juangs, vii. 250; in Kámrúp, vii. 361; in Kánga, vii. 418, 419; in Kashmir, viii. 70; of the Khamtis, viii. 145; of the Kháris, viii. 175, 176; in Láhul, viii. 421, 422; of the Malayáls, ix. 239, 240; of the Míkirs, ix. 437; of the Míris, ix. 444, 446, 447; of the Míshmis, ix. 464; of the Angámi Nágás, x. 149; of the Kukis, x. 150; of the Chenchus, x. 185; in Násik, x. 230; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Todas, x. 310; of the Botwas, x. 525; of the Minas, xi. 414; in Rangpur, xi. 495; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 28; of the Santáls, xii. 239; in Siálkot, xii. 445; in Sibságar, xii. 466; in Sirmur, xii. 555; in Sylhet, xii. 151.
- Howrah, Sub-district in Bengal, v. 461-464; physical aspects, 461, 462; population, 462, 463; agriculture, 463; administration, 463, 464.
- Howrah, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 464.
- Howrah, large town on the Húglí opposite Calcutta, v. 464, 465.
- Hpa-gut, township in Burma, v. 465.
- Hpa-gut, village in Burma, v. 465, 466.
- Hpaung-lin, township in Burma, v. 466.
- Hpyu, river in Burma, v. 466.
- Hubli, Sub-division in Bombay, v. 466.
- Hubli, town in Bombay, v. 466, 467.
- Hudkeri, village in Coorg, v. 467.
- Hugel, on date of temple of Matan, ix. 360; saw Mer and Ser peaks from Wazirábád, ix. 406.
- Hughes, F., quoted, on the coal-fields of Jharlú, vii. 228, 229.
- Hughes, A. W., quoted, on the harbour of Sonmáni, xiii. 61.
- Húglí, river in Bengal, v. 467-489; general course of the Húglí, 468; three sections of the Húglí, 468, 469; alleged deterioration of the Húglí, 469; head-waters of the Húglí, 469; Húglí fed by infiltration, 469, 470; Húglí head-waters—(1) Bháginthi, the, 470, 471; alleged deterioration of the Bháginthi, 471, 472; Húglí head-waters—(2) Jalangi and Bhairab, the, 472, 473; Jalangi, the, 473; Húglí head-waters—(3) Mátábhángá, the, 473, 474; work done by the Nadiyá head-waters, 474; Húglí head-waters as trade routes, 474; deepening operations on the Húglí head-waters, 474, 475; Nadiyá rivers operations, 475, 476; training works on the Nadiyá rivers, 476, 477; results of the Nadiyá rivers operations, 477; future of the Húglí head-waters, the, 477, 478; second section of the Húglí, 478; old Dámodar junction with the Húglí, the, 478, 479; results of the closing of the Dámodar mouth, 479; ruin of European settlements on the Húglí above Calcutta, 479, 480; old Saraswati, the, 480, 481; alleged drying up of the Húglí, 481, 482; railway bridge near Húglí, 482; the Húglí from Calcutta downwards, 482; the Húglí at Calcutta, 482, 483; alleged deterioration of the Húglí channels, 483, 484; changes in the channels below Calcutta, 484; James and Mary Sands, 484, 485; present state of the James and Mary Sands, 485; Húglí pilot service, 485, 486; tug service, 486; attempts to improve the channels, 486, 487; defences of the Húglí, 487; estuary of the Húglí, 487, 488; tide, 488; refuge houses, 488; scenery on the banks, 488, 489.
- Húglí, District in Bengal, v. 489-498; physical aspects, 489, 490; history, 490-492; population, 492, 493; division into town and country, 493, 494;

- agriculture, 494, 495; natural calamities, 495; commerce and trade, 496; administration, 496-498; medical aspects, 498.
- Hágl, Sub-division in Bengal, v. 498, 499.
- Hágl, town in Bengal, v. 498, 499; East India Company's factory established at (1640), article 'India,' vi. 369; oppressed by the Mughal governor, vi. 370.
- Hugri, river in Mysore, v. 500.
- Hujra, town in Punjab, v. 151.
- Hukeri, town in Bombay, v. 151.
- Huliyár, village in Mysore, v. 151.
- Huliyar-durga, village in Mysore, v. 151.
- Human sacrifice, among the Kandhs, article 'India,' vi. 62; in Siva-worship, vi. 212; substitute of animals for human offerings, vi. 213. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 345; Bastar, ii. 206; Bengal, ii. 291; Bhangoda, ii. 369; Biscemkatak, iii. 18; Bondi, iii. 86; Bundáre, iii. 150; the Gonds in the Central Provinces, iii. 310, 311; the Deori Chutiyás, iii. 467; the Gáros, v. 30; Gámsúr, v. 199; Hill Tipperah, v. 396; Jaintia, vii. 46, 47; Jaipur (Madras), vii. 63; the Kandh-máls, vii. 400; the Kandhs, vii. 404; Phuljhar, xi. 164; on the Singanmat (1867), xii. 528.
- Humáyún, second Mughal Emperor of Delhi (1530-56), article 'India,' vi. 290, 291; expulsion from India by his Afghan governor of Bengal, vi. 291; subsequent recovery of the throne by the second battle of Pánpát, vi. 291. *Local notices*—Took Champáner, iii. 333; defeated by Sher Sháh at Chausá, iii. 378; his mausoleum at Delhi, iv. 188; moved capital from Agra to Delhi, iv. 193; conquered Jaunpur and Behar for his father Bábar, vii. 153; his twelve years' siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332; defeated by Sher Sháh at Kanauj, vii. 386; took Pawágarh, xi. 122; his family sheltered in Rewá, xii. 47; his attempts to invade Sind, xii. 510.
- Hummerstone, Colonel, defeated Tipú Sultán at Ponáni, after failing to take Pálghát (1782), xi. 197; took refuge at Tánúr on his retreat from Pálghát, xiii. 199.
- Humcha, village in Mysore, v. 501, 502.
- Hume, A. O., founded High School at Etáwah, iv. 377, 379; Humeganj there, called after him, iv. 378; his identification of Múnj, x. 15.
- Hungund, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 502.
- Huns, The White, probably destroyed Shorkot in the 6th century, xii. 424.
- Hunsúr, town in Mysore, v. 502.
- Hunter, Major F. M., his account of Perim, used, xi. 137, 138.
- Hunter, Rev. T., missionary, murdered at Siálkot (1857), church in memory of, there, xii. 445.
- Hunza, mountain State in Afghánistán, xv. 502, 503.
- Hurang, range of hills in Assam, v. 503.
- Husain, town in N.-W. Provinces, v. 503.
- Husain Ali, Sayyid, with his brother, placed Faruksiyyar on the throne (1713), and overthrew him (1719), v. 257, 258; came from Jánsath, vii. 142.
- Husain Beg, took Sandwip Island and the mouths of the Meghna from Arakan (1664), iii. 436.
- Husain Beli, ferry in Bombay, v. 503.
- Husain Nizám Sháh, king of Ahmadnagar (1553-88), one of the Muhammadan kings who won the battle of Tálíkot (1564), i. 108.
- Husainpur-Bahádúrpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, v. 503.
- Husain Sháh, Afghan king of Gaur (1499-1520), took prisoner Nilambhar, Rájá of Rangpur, xi. 491.
- Husain Sháh, last Sultán of Jaunpur, seized Budáun (1479), but was expelled by Bahlol Lodi, iii. 117; built the Jamá Masjid at Jaunpur, vii. 152; defeated at Kálpi (1477), vii. 342; took Sambhal (1473), ix. 506.
- Hushárpur. *See* Hoshárpur.
- Hutri-durga, hill in Mysore, v. 503.
- Hyannas, in India, article 'India,' vi. 655. *Local notices*—Found on Mount Abá, i. 6; in Akola, i. 141; Anantápur, i. 274; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bándá, ii. 47; Bánkura, ii. 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Buldána, iii. 143; Chitaldrág, iii. 423; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dhárwar, iv. 259; Gayá, v. 45; Godávari, v. 123; Goona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Hamárpur, v. 298; Hissár, v. 427; Hoshárpur, v. 452; Indore, vii. 2; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhánsi, vii. 217; Kaira, vii. 300; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 413; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 35; Káthiáwar, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Koláha, viii. 261; Kolár, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kálu, viii. 338; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lálútpur, viii. 447; Lárk-

hána, viii. 463; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Máln-puri, ix. 203; Malabar, ix. 220; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Muttra, x. 45; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; Rájágrhá Hills, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Rawal Pindi, xii. 22; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sátára, xii. 277; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 507; Sirnur, xii. 554; Siwálk Hills, xiii. 43; Surat, xiii. 120; Taráí, xiii. 208; the Thar, xiii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wán, xiii. 539.

Hyderábád. *See* Haidarábád.

Hyderábád Assigned Districts or Berár. *See* Haidarábád Assigned Districts.

Hydergarh. *See* Hosangndi.

Hylakandy. *See* Hailakandi.

## I

Ibex, The, article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Found on the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chamba, iii. 329; Cochín, iv. 2; Colimbatore, iv. 15; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kángra, vii. 413; Kashmír, viii. 68; Kálu, viii. 338; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 91; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Pishín, xi. 188; Sind, xii. 507; Wardwán valley, xiii. 530.

Ibn Batuta, traveller from Tangiers, quoted on Daulatábád under Muhammad Tughlak, iv. 160; the mosque of Kutab-ud-dín at Delhi, iv. 191; the desolation of Delhi in 1341, iv. 192; Dharmápatam, iv. 253; Honáwar, v. 440; mentions Malabar as Malalbar, ix. 217; visited the Maldive Islands (1341), ix. 249.

Ibráhm Adil Sháh I., king of Bijápur (1534-57), defeated the king of Ahmadnagar, i. 108; his reign, ii. 424; ceded Bardez and Salsette to the Portuguese, v. 101.

Ibráhm Adil Sháh II., king of Bijápur (1579-1626), his reign, ii. 424.

Ibráhm Khán, commanded the Maráthá left at the battle of Pánipat (1761), his conduct there, xi. 45-47.

Ibráhm Lodí, Defeat and overthrow of, by Bábar at the first battle of Pánipat (1526), article 'India,' vi. 290. *Local notices*—Took Gwalior, v. 326; de-

feated by Bábar at Lahore, viii. 405; his final defeat and death at Pánipat, xi. 44, 45; planted Muhammadan colony at Sakfi, xii. 146.

Ibráhm Sharki, Sultán of Jaunpur (1401-40), defeated the Bhars in Bachhráwán, i. 405; annihilated them in Dálmán, iv. 100; built the Atala Masjid at Jaunpur, vii. 152, 159; his sieges of Kálpí, vii. 342; conquered Sambhal, ix. 505; his reduction and administration of most of Oudh, x. 487; built the fort and well of Rái Bareli, xi. 360, conquered Sáfpur, xii. 100; overthrew Rájá of Ugri, xiii. 426.

Ibrahimábád, town in Oudh, v. 504.

Ichak, town in Bengál, v. 504.

Ichákádá, village in Bengal, v. 504.

Ichámattí, river in Bengal, v. 504.

Ichápur, town in Madras, v. 504.

Ichápur, town in Bengal, v. 505.

Ichánli, town in Oudh, v. 505.

Icháwar, town in Central India, v. 505.

Ichra, suburb of Lahore, v. 505.

Idar. *See* Edar.

Idha. *See* Aidaha.

Igatpuri, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 505, 506.

Iggutappa-kunda, mountain in Coorg, v. 506.

Iglás, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, v. 506, 507.

Ihtimád-ud-Daulá, *wazír* of the Emperor Jahángir, his mausoleum at Agra, i. 75.

Ikauna, town and *parganá* in Oudh, v. 507, 508.

Ikhtiyárpur, town in Oudh, v. 508.

Ikhtiyar-ud-dín Málik Usbeg, invaded Kámrúp (1256), but defeated and mortally wounded, vii. 356, 357.

Ikkeri, village in Mysore, v. 508.

Ilambázár, town in Bengal, v. 508.

Ilavarasanandal. *See* Elavarasanandal.

Ilchpur. *See* Ellichpur.

Illyás Kivája Sultán, first Muhammadan king of Bengal, moved capital from Gaur to Panduah (1353), xi. 40, 41; invaded and plundered Tipperah, xiii. 314.

Ilkal, town in Bombay, v. 508, 509.

Ilol, town and State in Bombay, v. 509.

Imad Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty of S. India (1484-1572), article 'India,' vi. 288.

Imám or revenue - free grants and the Imám Commission in Madras, ix. 52, 53.

Imámgarh, historic fortress in Bombay, v. 509.

Imlak, Col., took Deogadh (1818), iv. 233.

Immigration. *See* Emigration and immigration.

Immobility of the Indian peasant, article 'India,' vi. 47.

Impediments to improved husbandry, namely, want of cattle, want of manure, and want of water, article 'India,' vi. 517-519.

Impey, Sir Elijah, Portrait of, in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Loretto Convent on the site of his house there, iii. 253.

Impey, Major, his policy in Sambalpur (1861), xii. 181.

Imports and Exports. *See* Exports and Imports.

Import trade of India, Analysis and principal staples of, article 'India,' vi. 565-568; coasting imports and exports, vi. 584-586.

Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 and footnote.

Ince, Dr., quoted on Srinagar, xiii. 76.

Inchalkaranji, State in Bombay, v. 509, 510.

Inchalkaranji, town in Bombay, v. 510.

Income and Expenditure of British India, article 'India,' vi. 465-470.

Increase of population between 1872 and 1881, article 'India,' vi. 47, 49, 50; and Population section in the several District articles.

Indapur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 510.

Indarpat, village in Punjab, v. 510, 511.

Indaur. *See* Indore.

Independent Nāyaks and Pālegārs of S. India, article 'India,' vi. 288.

Independent States, bordering on British India, Afghanistan, i. 27-53; Afghanistan-Turkistan, i. 53-56; Baluchistan, ii. 27-40; Bhutan, ii. 411-417; Independent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 209-229; Nepal, x. 274-291; Sikkim, xii. 483-488.

Indi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, v. 511.

INDIA, Empire of, vol. vi. :—

CHAP. I. *Physical Aspects*.—General description of India, boundaries, 1-4; the three regions of India, 4. First region—the Himalayas, their scenery and products, 4-10. Second region—the northern river plains, 10-34; the great rivers, their work, land-making, 10-33; the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Ganges, 10-16; the Gangetic river system, the highway of Bengal, 16-20; great Gangetic cities, 20, 21; three stages in the life of an Indian river, 21, 22; delta of the Ganges, its age and process of formation, 23-28; the rivers as highways and as destroyers,

29-32; scenery and crops of the northern river plains, 32-34; third region of India, the southern tableland, 34-41; the Deccan, the ghats and their passes, 35-38; the four forest regions of Southern India, 38-40; crops and scenery of Southern India, 40, 41; British Burma, its geography and products, 41, 42.

CHAP. II. *The Population of India*.—Feudatory India, the chiefs and their powers, 43; the twelve British provinces, how governed, 43, 44; population tables, 44, 45; pressure of population, overcrowded Districts, 46; under-peopled Provinces, the 'immobile' Indian peasant, 47; nomadic system of husbandry, 47; the land and labour question in India, serfdom, 48, 49; unequal pressure of population, its remedies, 49, 50; population of India in 1872 and 1881, increase, 50; the ethnical elements of the Indian people, 51, 52.

CHAP. III. *The Non-Aryan Races*.—Kistvaen builders, flint and bronze periods, 53; the non-Aryans of Vedic India described, 53, 54; Andaman islanders, Anamalai Hill tribes, 55; polyandry among the Nairs; the Gonds, 55, 56; leaf-wearing Jnangs of Orissa, Himalayan tribes, 56, 57; the Santals—village and tribal government, 57; Santal customs, religion, and history, 58-60; the Konds—tribal government, wars, and blood revenge, 60, 61; Kandh marriage by capture, human sacrifice, 61, 62; the three non-Aryan stocks—Tibeto-Burmans, Dravidians, and Kolarians, their languages, 63-69; statistics of non-Aryan races in 1872 and 1881, 69-71; crushed tribes, gipsy clans, predatory tribes, 71, 72; character of the non-Aryan tribes, 72, 73; Mhals and Bhils, their reclamation by good government, 73, 74.

CHAP. IV. *The Aryans in Ancient India*.—The Indo-European stock, 75; its early camping-ground in Central Asia, 75, 76; common origin of European and Indian religions, 76; the Indo-Aryans on the march, and in their new homes, 76, 77; the Rig-Veda, widow-burning unknown, 77, 78; development of caste, 78, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79-86; the Aryan tribes organized into kingdoms, 87; origin and growth of priestly families, 87, 88; the four Vedas, Brāhmanas, Sūtras, 88, 89; the warrior and cultivating castes, 89, 90; the four castes formed, 90, 91; struggle between the

*Brāhman* and *Kshattriyas*, 92-94; *Brāhman* supremacy established, *Brāhman* ideal life, 94-97; *Brāhman* theology, 97; rise of the post-Vedic gods, the *Hindu* triad, 97, 98; *Brāhman* philosophy, its six schools, 98, 99; *Brāhman* science and grammar, *Pāṇini*, 100, 101; *Sanskrit* and *Prākṛit* dialects and mss., 101-104; the *Indian* alphabets, 102, 103; *Brāhman* astronomy, its three periods, 104-106; *Brāhman* mathematics, medicine, and surgery, 106-110; *Hindu* art of war, 110; *Indian* music, its peculiarities and modern revival, 110-112; *Indian* architecture, art-work, and painting, 112, 113; *Brāhman* law—codes of *Manu* and *Yājñavalkya*, 113-115; *Hindu* customary law, perils of codification, 116-118; secular literature of the *Hindus*, 118; the *Mahābhārata*, its growth and central story, 119-122; the polyandry of *Draupadi*, 121, 122; the *Rāmāyana*, its story and its author, *Vālmiki*, 122, 124; later *Sanskrit* epics, 124, 125; the *Hindu* drama, *Kālidāsa*, 125-127; the *Hindu* novel, beast stories, 127, 128; *Sanskrit* lyric poetry, *Jayadeva*, 128; medieval theology, the *Purāṇas*, 128-130; 216, 217; the six attacks on *Brāhmanism*, 130, 131.

CHAP. V. *Buddhism* (543 B.C. to 1000 A.D.).—*Buddha*'s story modelled on the *Sanskrit* epic, 132; *Buddha*, the spiritual development of the heroic *Aryan* man, 133, 134; *Buddha*'s parentage, early life, and great renunciation, 133, 134; his forest life, temptation, and teachings, 134, 135; his later years and death, 136, 137; the northern and southern *Buddhist* schools, 138; political life of *Buddha*, his opponents, *Devadatta*, 139, 140; doctrines of *Buddha*, *Karma*, *Nirvāṇa*, 141, 142; moral code of *Buddha*, its missionary aspects, 143; political development of *Buddhism*, the four Councils, 143, 144, 147; the work of *Asoka*, his council and edicts, 144-147; the work of *Kaṇishka*, 147; the northern and southern *Buddhist* canons, 147-149; spread of *Buddhism* throughout *Asia*, 149, 150; *Buddhist* influences on *Christianity*, 150; *Buddha* as a *Christian* saint, 151, 152; *Buddha*'s personality denied, 153; *Buddhism* did not oust *Brāhmanism*, 154, 155; the Chinese *Buddhist* pilgrims, *Fa Hien* and *Hsüen Tsang*, 155, 156; *Buddhism* under *Sikādiya*, monastery of *Nalanda*, 156, 157; mingling of *Buddhism* and *Brāhmanism*, 157; *Buddhism* an exiled religion, its foreign conquests, 158;

*Buddhist* survivals in *India*, 157-162; the *Jains*, their relation to the *Buddhists*, 157-162.

CHAP. VI. *The Greeks in India* (327 to 161 B.C.).—Early Greek writers—*Hekataios*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Arrian*, 163; *Alexander* in *India*, results of his invasion, 164-166; *Seleukos* and *Chandra Gupta*, 166, 169; the *India* of *Megasthenes*, 168, 169; *Indo-Greek* treaty, later Greeks, 170; Greek survivals in *Indian* art, 171, 172; ancient and modern Greeks, the *Yavanas*, 172, 173.

CHAP. VII. *Scythic Inroads into India* (1267 B.C. to 544 A.D.).—Early *Scythic* migrations towards *India*, *Tue-Chi* settlements, 174, 175; pre-Buddhist *Scythic* influences, the horse sacrifice, 175, 176; was *Buddha* a *Scythian*? *Tibetan* traditions, 176-178; *Scythic* *Buddhism* and settlements in *India*, 178, 179; *Scythian* elements in *India*, the *Jāts* and *Rājputs* (?), 179, 180; *Indian* struggle against the *Scythians*, 180-182; *Indo-Scythic* settlements—*Sen*, *Gupta*, and *Valabhi* dynasties, 181, 182; pre-Aryan kingdoms in Northern *India*, 183, 184; the *Takshaks* and *Nāgās*, 184-186; *Ghakkars*, *Bhars*, *Bhils*, *Kochs*, *Ahams*, *Gonds*, etc., 186-189; *Scythic* and *Nāg* influences on *Hinduism*, 189, 190.

CHAP. VIII. *Rise of Hinduism* (750 to 1520 A.D.).—Decay and persecution (?) of *Buddhism*, 191, 192; twofold basis of *Hinduism*—caste and religion, 192; caste founded on 'race,' 'occupation,' and 'locality,' 192, 193; the *Brāhman* caste analysed, 193, 194; building up of caste, *Hindu* marriage law, 194, 195; changes of 'occupation' by castes, 196, 197; plasticity and rigidity of caste, 197; caste a system of trade-guilds, an *Indian* strike, 197, 198; practical working of caste, no poor-law, rewards and punishments, 198-200; religious basis of *Hinduism*, 200, 201; *Buddhist* influences, beast hospitals, monasteries, 201, 202; a Japanese temple and a *Christian* church, 202, 203; shrines common to different faiths, 203; serpent worship, *Nāg* rites, phallic emblems, 204; fetish worship in *Hinduism*, the *Silagrām*, 205, 206; *Brāhman* founders of *Hinduism*, low-caste apostles, 207; the *Acta Sanctorum* of *Hinduism*, the *Bhakta-Māla*, 208; *Kumārila Bhatta*, *Sankarā Achārya*, 209; growth of *Siva* worship, its twofold aspects, 210-212; human offerings,

the Charak Pujá, 212, 213; the thirteen Sivaite sects, their gradations, 213, 214; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215; friendly Vishnu, the Vishnu Purāna, 215, 216; Brāhmanical and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite founders—Rāmānija, Rāmānand, 217, 218; Kabīr, Chaitanya, Vallabha-Swāmi, 218-222; Krishna-worship, the chief Vishnuite sects, 222, 223; the Brāhmanical and Buddhist origin of Jagannāth, 224; Christian calumnies against Jagannāth, 224-226; modern fate of the Hindu triad, 227, 228.

CHAP. IX. *Christianity in India* (circa 100 to 1881 A.D.).—Christianity coeval with Buddhism for 900 years, 229; origin of Christianity in India, 229; the three legends of St. Thomas, 230-239; St. Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichean, Thomas the Armenian, 231, 232; wide meaning of 'India' in the Fathers, 233; early Indian Christians (190 A.D.), 234, 235; the Nestorian church in Asia, its wide diffusion, 235, 236; 'Thomas Christians' of Persia and of India, 237; mixed worships at the alleged shrine of St. Thomas near Madras, 238; troubles of the ancient Indian church, 240; extinction of the Nestorian church, 241, 242, 243; first Portuguese missionaries (1500 A.D.), the Syrian rite, 243-245; Xavier and the Jesuits, work done by, 244, 245; Jesuit literature in India, 246, 250, 253; parochial organization of Portuguese India, 247; Jesuit colleges and rural settlements, 247-250; the Jesuit Malabar mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251, 252; the Portuguese inquisition at Goa, 253, 254; the Jesuits suppressed (1759-73), re-established (1814), 254, 255; organization of Roman Catholic missions, 255, 256; distribution of Roman Catholics in India, 257, 259; first Protestant missionaries (1705), Danish, Lutherans, 259, 260; Schwartz, Klemmer, the Serampur missionaries, 260; bishopric of Calcutta, Indian sees, 261; Presbyterian and other missions, 261; statistics of Protestant missions, and their progress, 261, 263, 265; general statistics of Christian population in India, 264; the Indian ecclesiastical establishment, 266, 267.

CHAP. X. *Early Muhammadan Rulers* (711 to 1526 A.D.).—Early Arab expeditions to Bombay and Sind, 268; India on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest, 268, 269; Hindu kingdoms (1000 A.D.), 269; the Muhammadan conquests only short-lived and tem-

porary, 270; table of Muhammadan dynasties (1001 to 1857 A.D.), 271; first Tūrki Invasions, Subuktigīn (977 A.D.), 272; Mahmūd of Ghazni, his 17 Invasions, Somnāth, 273, 274; house of Ghor (1001-30 A.D.), Muhammad of Ghor's invasions, 275-278; Hindu kingdoms, Rājput dissensions (1184 A.D.), 276, 277; Muhammadan conquest of Bengal, 277, 278; Slave dynasty (1206-90 A.D.), Altmsh, the Empress Raziyā, 278, 279; Mughal irruptions into Northern India, and Rājput revolts, 279, 280; Balban's cruelties and his royal pensioners, end of Slave dynasty, 280; house of Khilji, Alā-ud-dīn's conquest of Southern India, 280, 282; Mughal mercenaries for the suppression of Hindu revolts, 282, 283; house of Tughlak (1320-1414 A.D.), Muhammad Tughlak's expeditions and cruelties, 283; his forced currency, revenue exactions, and revolts against him, 283, 284; Firuz Shāh Tughlak's canals (1351-88 A.D.), 285; Timur (Tamerlane), (1398 A.D.), Sayyid and Lodi dynasties, 285, 286; Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan, Vijayanagar, 286, 287, 288; five Muhammadan States of the Deccan, Bāhamani kings, 287, 288; independent Nāyaks and Pālegārs of Southern India, 288; state of India on the eve of the Mughal conquest, 288, 289.

CHAP. XI. *The Mughal Empire* (1526 to 1761 A.D.).—Bābar's early life, his invasion of India, Pānīpat (1526), 290; Humāyun, Sher Shāh the Afghān, 290, 291; Akbar the Great, his work in India (1560-1605), 291-297; his conciliation of the Hindus, intermarriages, 293; Akbar's Hindu military and revenue officers, 293; reform of Hindu customs, change of capital to Agra, 293, 294; Akbar's subjugation of Khāndesh, his death, 294, 295; Akbar's religious principles, his new faith, 295, 296; Akbar's organization of the empire, army and judicial reforms, 296; Akbar's financial system, table of his revenues, 296-298; revenues of the Mughal Empire (1593-1761), 299, 300; Jahāngīr Emperor (1605-27), the Empress Nur Jahān, 300, 301; Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador, drinking bouts at court, 301, 302; Jahāngīr's personal character, his justice and religion, 302; Shāh Jahān Emperor (1628-58), his Deccan conquests, 302-304; Shāh Jahān's architectural works—Tāj Mahāl and Moti Masjid, 304; the Great Mosque and Imperial Palace at Delhi, 304; rebellion of Prince Aurangzeb, and deposi-



tion of Sháh Jahán, 305; Provinces and revenues under Sháh Jahán, 305; Aurangzeb Emperor (1658-1707), 306-312; murder of his brothers, 307; conquests in Southern India, rise of the Maráthás, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's twenty years' Maráthá war, his despair and death, 308, 309; Aurangzeb's oppression of Hindús, Rájput revolts, 309, 310; Aurangzeb's Provinces and revenues, 310, 311; character of Aurangzeb, 312; six puppet successors of Aurangzeb, 313; decline and fall of the Mughal Empire (1707-1858), 312, 313; independence of the Deccan, Oudh, and Rájput States, 314; invasions of Nadir Sháh the Persian, and Ahmad Sháh the Afghán (1739-61), 314, 315; last battle of Pánipat (1761) and fall of the Mughal Empire, 315, 316.

CHAP. XII. *The Maráthá Power* (1634 to 1818 A.D.).—India won, not from the Mughals, but from the Hindús, 317; rise of the Maráthás, Sháhji Bhonsla (1634), 317; the Hindu party in Southern India, 317, 318; Shivaji the Great (1627-80), 318, 319; his guerilla warfare with the Mughals, 319; Sambhaji (1680-89), Sahu (1707), 319, 320; rise of the Peshwás, Balaji Viswanáth, 320; growth of the Maráthá confederacy, 320; Maráthá raids in the Deccan, Bengal, and the Punjab, *chauth*, 320, 321; defeat of the Maráthás at Pánipat (1761), 321; the five great Maráthá houses, decline of the Peshwás, 321-323; British wars with the Maráthás (1779-81, 1803-04, and 1817-18), 323, 324.

CHAP. XIII. *The Indian Vernaculars and their Literature*.—The three stages in Indian history, 325, 326; the Dravidian route through India, 327; the Dravidian language, its place in philology, 327, 328; pre-Aryan Dravidian civilisation, 328; Brahmanic influence on the Dravidians, 329; Dravidian dialects, Tamil, 330-333; Aryan languages of Northern India, Sanskrit, 334, 335; the Prákrits or ancient Aryan vernaculars, 336-338; the modern vernaculars evolved from the ancient Prákrits, 338; Sanskrit, Prákrit, and non-Aryan elements in modern vernaculars, 339-342; the seven modern vernaculars, 342-344; the modern vernaculars, their literature and authors, 343-355; Hindi, its historical development and chief authors, 345, 346; Maráthi, its historical development and chief authors, 346; Bengali, its historical development, literature, and chief authors, 346-354.

CHAP. XIV. *Early European Settlements* (1498 to 18th Century A.D.).—Vasco da Gama's expedition (1498), 356-358; Portuguese voyages and supremacy in the East, Albuquerque and his successors, 357-360; downfall of the Portuguese, their possessions in 1881, 361; the Dutch in India (1602-1824), 361, 362; their brilliant progress, but short-sighted policy, 362; fall of the Dutch power, Dutch relics in India, 362, 363; early English adventurers (1496-1596), 363, 364; English East India Companies, 364, 365; early English voyages (1602-11), 365, 366; naval fights with the Portuguese, Swally (1615), 366, 367; wars with the Dutch, massacre of Amboyna, 367, 368; early English factories—Surat, Masulipatam, Hugli, 368, 369; Madras founded (1639), Bombay ceded (1661), 369, 370; Calcutta founded (1686), 371; other European East Indian Companies, 371-377.

CHAP. XV. *History of British Rule* (1757 to 1885).—First British territorial possessions, 378; French and English wars in the Karnátik, Dupleix, Clive, 378-380; the English in Bengal (1634-96), 380; native rulers of Bengal (1707-56), the 'Black Hole' tragedy, 380, 381; battle of Plassey (1757), and its results, 381-383; Clive, first Governor of Bengal (1758), list of governors and viceroys, 384; Clive's wars in Oudh, Madras, and Bengal, 385; massacre of Patná, first Sepoy Mutiny, battle of Baxar, 386; the grant of the 'Diwani' (1765), 387; Clive's reorganization of the Company's service (1766), 387. Administration of Warren Hastings (1772-85), 387-392; abolition of the dual system of administration (1772), 388; Hastings' policy towards Native powers, 388-390; Rohilla, Maráthá, and Mysore wars, 390-392; charges against Hastings, his poor excuse, 391. Lord Cornwallis (1786-93), the permanent settlement, 392, 393; second Mysore war, 394. Marquis of Wellesley (1798-1805), his work in India, 394-398; treaty with the Nizám, and extinction of French influence, 395, 396; third Mysore war, and fall of Seringapatam (1799), 396, 397; second Maráthá war (1802-05), and extension of British territory, 397, 398. Sir George Barlow (1805), the Vellore Sepoy Mutiny, 399; Earl of Minto (1807-13), embassies to Persia and Afghanistan, 399, 400. Marquis of Hastings (1814-23), 400-402; the Nepál, Pindári, and last Maráthá wars, 401, 402. Lord Amherst.



(1823-28), 403, 404; first Burmese war, capture of Bharrpur, 404. Lord William Bentinck (1828-35), 404-406; his financial reforms, *sati* and *thagi* suppressed, 404, 405; renewal of Charter, Mysore protected, Coorg annexed, 405, 406. Lord Metcalfe (1835-36), liberty of the Press, 406. Lord Auckland (1836-42), 406-408; the first Afghan war (1839-41), its disastrous termination, 408. Lord Ellenborough (1842-44), 408, 410; the army of retribution, 'Gates of Somnath,' 408, 409; Sind war, and Gwalior outbreak, 409, 410. Lord Hardinge (1844-48), the first Sikh war, 410, 411. Earl of Dalhousie (1848-56), 411-417; second Sikh war, and annexation of the Punjab, 412, 413; second Burmese war, and annexation of Pegu, 413, 414; Dalhousie's policy towards Native States, the doctrine of Lapse, 414; Sátara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Berár, 415; annexation of Oudh, 415-417; Lord Dalhousie's work, extensions of territory, 417. Earl Canning (1856-62), 417-424; the Mutiny of 1857-58, 417-422; downfall of the Company, India transferred to the Crown, 422, 423; Queen's proclamation of November 1st, 1858, 423, 424; financial and legal reforms, 424. Lord Elgin (1862), Lord Lawrence (1864-69), 424, 425. Lord Mayo (1869-72), Ambála *Daradr*, Duke of Edinburgh's visit, 425; financial reforms, abolition of inland customs lines, 425. Lord Northbrook (1872-76), visit of Prince of Wales, 425, 426. Lord Lytton (1876-80), proclamation of the Queen as Empress, 426, 427; famine of 1877-78, second Afghan war, 426, 427. Marquis of Ripon (1880-84), end of the Afghan war, 427; rendition of Mysore, legal and revenue reforms, 427-429; Education Commission, abolition of import duties, 429; Bengal Tenancy Bill, 429. Earl of Dufferin (1884), 430; annexation of Upper Burma, 430.

CHAP. XVI. *British Administration of India*.—Control of India in England, 431; under the Company and under the Crown, 431; the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, 431; the Executive and Legislative Councils, 432, 433; High Courts, the law of India, 433, 434; Provincial administration in different Provinces, 434, 435; 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' Districts, 435; the District officers, their duties, 435, 436; Districts and Sub-Districts of India, 436, 437; the Secretariats—Imperial and Provincial, 437, 438; the land-tax, 438-441; ancient land system under Hindus and Musalmáns,

438, 439; land system under the Company, the *samindari*, 439; landed property in India, growth of private rights, 439, 440; rates of land-tax, Government share of the crop, 440, 441; the land settlement, 'survey and settlement,' 441; permanent settlement of Bengal, 441-443; Land Law of 1859, Rent Commission of 1880, 443, 444; temporary settlements, in Orissa, in Assam, 445; *ryatwari* settlement in Madras, Sir Thomas Munro, 445, 446; permanent settlement in Madras, sub-tenures, 446, 447; extension of tillage in Madras, reduction of average land-tax, 447, 448; land system of Bombay, the 'Survey' tenure, 448, 449; the Deccan cultivator, Agriculturists' Relief Acts (1879 and 1881), 449, 450; land system in N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, 451; in Oudh and the Central Provinces, 451, 452; land revenue of British India, 452; the salt-tax, systems of manufacture, 453, 454; Excise—distilleries and breweries, 454, 455; opium, *ganja*, *charas*, 455; municipal administration, the old *panchayat*, 455-457; finance and taxation of British India, 457-470; obscurities in Indian accounts, 458; taxation under the Mughals and the British compared, 459-463; incidence of taxation in British India, 464, 465; balance-sheet of British India, 465-468; analysis of Indian revenues, 465; 467, 468; Indian expenditure—army, public debt, famine relief, 468, 469; exchange, public works, railways, irrigation, 469, 470; imperial and municipal finance, 470; the army of India, its constitution, 470, 471; police and jails, 472; education, 472-479; education in ancient India, Sanskrit *śols* and village schools, 472, 473; early English efforts, the Calcutta *Madrasa* and other colleges, 473; mission schools, 473; State system of education in India, 473, 474; Education Commission of 1882-83, 474; education statistics, 1878 to 1883, 474, 475; Indian universities, colleges, and schools, 475-477; primary schools, girls' schools, normal and other special schools, 477-479; the vernacular press, newspapers and books, 480, 481.

CHAP. XVII. *Agriculture and Products*.—Agriculture almost the sole occupation of the people, 482, 483; various systems of agriculture, irrigation, manure, 483; rice in the different Provinces, area, out-turn, 484-486; wheat, millet, pulses, oil-seeds, vege-

tables, 486-490; fruits, spices, palms, sugar, 490, 491; cotton cultivation in different Provinces, exports, 491-494; jute cultivation and preparation, exports, 494, 495; indigo cultivation in different Provinces, 495, 496; exports of indigo, system of planting, 497, 498; opium cultivation and manufacture, 498, 499; tobacco cultivation, trade and method of curing, 499, 500; table of crop statistics, acreage, 501; coffee, its introduction into India, and growth, 502-504; tea in India, its history and statistics, 504-507; processes of tea cultivation and manufacture, 508, 509; cinchona cultivation and manufacture, statistics of, 509-511; the Company's silk factories, 511, 512; silk area of Bengal, silk statistics, 512, 513; jungle silk, lac, lac-dye, 513-515; model farms, the problem of improved husbandry, 515-517; the impediments to better husbandry, 517-519; agricultural stock of India, 519-523; breeds of cattle, horse fairs, studs, wild elephants, 520-522; the forest department, 522; 524-528; wanton destruction of forests, Indian timber trees, 522; 524-526; forest conservancy, its results, 526, 527; nomadic tillage, its destructiveness, 527, 528; irrigation, its function in India, 528, 529; irrigated area in Sind, Bombay, Punjab, 529-532; in the N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Orissa, 532-535; in Madras, Mysore, Central Provinces, 535-537; statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 538; famines, their causes, drought, flood, blight, war, 539, 540; necessity for husbanding and utilizing the water-supply, 540, 541; history of previous famines (1769 to 1876), 541, 542; the famine of 1876-78, its area, 542, 543; remedial efforts, mortality, expenditure, 542-544; famine, a weak check on population, 544.

CHAP. XVIII. *Means of Communication*. — Indian railway system, Lord Dalhousie's trunk lines, 545; Lord Mayo's branch lines, 545; the four classes of Indian lines of railway, 546; 'Guaranteed' railways, 546, 547; 'State railways,' 547, 548; 'Assisted' and Native State railways, 548, 549; railway statistics, 549, 550; roads, old military routes, 550; the Grand Trunk Road, Bombay inland route, 550; extension of roads, bridges of boats, 551; navigable rivers, 551, 552; navigable canals, Malabar back-waters, etc., 553, 554.

CHAP. XIX. *Commerce and Trade*.

— Ancient, mediæval, and modern trade of India, 555, 556; large sea-borne trade impossible under the Mughals, 556; growth of trading and industrial cities under British rule, 556-558; rise of Calcutta and Bombay, 557; summary of Indian exports (1700-1885), 558; India's balance of trade and yearly savings, 558, 559; fourfold division of modern Indian trade, 559; the sea-borne trade of India, 559, 560; early Portuguese trade (1500-1600), 560; Dutch monopoly (1600), 560; English factories and trade (1600-1700), 560, 561; growth of trade, quinquennial table of foreign trade, 561, 562; Indian foreign trade statistics, imports and exports, 563-581; imports, cotton goods, treasure, 565, 566; 568, 569; exports, raw cotton, jute, rice, wheat, 569-572; exports, oil-seeds, indigo and dyes, tea, coffee, 573-575; export of cotton and jute manufactures, 575, 576; countries with which India trades — England, 577; China, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, France, Italy, 577, 578; United States, Australia, 578; distribution of foreign trade of India, 579, 580; effects of the Suez Canal on Indian trade, 581; Sir R. Temple on the balance of India's foreign trade, 581-583; coasting trade of India, shipping statistics, 584-586; frontier trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia, 586, 587; the Himalayan trade routes — Nepal, Tibet, 587, 588; trade with Bhutan and the North-Eastern Frontier, 588; trade with Independent Burma and Siam, 588, 589; tables of Trans-Frontier landward trade, 589, 590; internal trade, trading castes, 591, 592; local trade, the village money-lender, 592; religious fairs, village markets, 593; internal trade a safeguard against famine, 593, 594; statistics of internal trade in certain Provinces, 594, 595; growth of large marts, local trading centres, 595-597.

CHAP. XX. *Arts and Manufactures*.

— Manufactures of India, art-work, 598; competition with the English artisan, 598; native industries, village crafts, 599; cotton weaving, its decline, 599, 600; but still a domestic industry throughout India, 600, 601; special fabrics, muslins, chintzes, *saris*, 601, 602; silk-weaving, classes of silk fabrics, 602, 603; steam silk factories, 603; embroidery, Kashmir shawls, leather work, 603; carpets and rugs, processes of manufacture, 604, 605; goldsmiths and jewellers' work, precious stones,

605, 606; iron-work, cutlery, chain armour, damascening, 606, 607; brass and copper work, *bidari* ware, 607, 608; Indian pottery and sculpture, 608, 609; wood-carving, inlaying, ivory-carving, 609; European industries, steam cotton-mills, 610-612; their manufactures, competition with Manchester, 611, 612; statistics of Bombay cotton-mills, their future prospects, 610, 611; 613; jute mills, manufacture of gunny, 614, 615; exports of jute, Indian consumption, growth of the trade, 615, 616; brewing, paper-making, leather, etc., 616, 617.

CHAP. XXI. *Mines and Minerals*.—Indian iron, native system of working, 618; failure of early English efforts, 618, 619; difficulties of iron-smelting in India, 619; Indian coal, its inferior quality, 619; history of Bengal coal-mining, 619-621; the four great coal-fields, future of Indian coal, 622; salt manufacture, the Punjab Salt Range, 622, 623; saltpetre, manufacture and export of, 623, 624; gold and gold-mining, the Walad quartz reefs, 624, 625; copper, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, 625, 626; petroleum and mineral oils, 626, 627; stone, lime, *kankar*, marble, slate, 627, 628; diamonds, corallina, pearl fisheries, 628, 629.

CHAP. XXII. *Geology*.—Geology, the Himalayan region, 631, 632; the Lower Himalayas, Siwaliks, Salt Range, 632, 633; Indo-Gangetic plain, its geological age and history, 633, 634; Peninsular India, Vindhyan rocks, 634, 635; Gondwana, Panchet, Talcher, and Damodar series, 635, 636; the Raniganj coal seams, 637; Deccan trap, laterite, 638, 639; geology of Burma, 639, 640.

CHAP. XXIII. *Meteorology*.—Meteorological geography, the Eastern and Western Himalayas, 641, 642; air-currents, vapour-bearing winds, 642; Punjab frontier, Indus plain, the great Indian desert, 642, 643; Gangetic plain, Eastern Bengal, Assam, 643, 644; central table-land, Saptura range, 644; Malwa plateau, Aravalli range, 644; southern plateau, Anaimalai Hills, coast strip, 644, 645; Ceylon and Burma, 646, 647; observatory stations, 646, 647; temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, etc., 647, 648; rainfall returns, 649, 650; sun-spot cycles, 650, 651.

CHAP. XXIV. *Zoology and Botany*.—Mammals of India—lion, tiger, leopard, 652, 653; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, hyæna, 654, 655; bear, elephant, rhinoceros,

wild hog, 655-657; sheep and goats, antelopes, *nilgai*, deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; ornithology, birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, loss of life from snake-bite, the 'cobra', 660; fishes, insects, locusts, 661; Indian flora in various Provinces, 662-664.

CHAP. XXV. *Vital Statistics*.—Sources of health returns, their untrustworthiness, 665, 666; death-rate in India; average duration of life, 666, 667; vital statistics in different Provinces, 667-675; tables of birth and death rate, 676-679; health of the European army, causes of mortality, 675, 680-682; health of the native army, causes of mortality, 682-684; health statistics of the jall population, 684, 685.

APPENDICES.—I. Area, towns and villages, houses, population, etc., of British India in 1881, 689; II. towns and villages of British India, classified according to population, 690; III. cultivated, cultivable, and uncultivable area, land revenue, etc., in Provinces for which returns exist, 691; IV. population of British India, classified according to sex and age, 692; V. population of British India, classified according to religion, 693; VI. Asiatic non-Indian population of British India, classified according to birthplace, 694; VII. non-Asiatic population of British India, classified according to birthplace, 695; VIII. list of 149 towns in British India, of which the population exceeds 20,000, 296, 297; IX. population of British India, classified according to education, 698-702; X. population of British India, classified according to caste, sect, and nationality, 703.

India on the eve of the Mughal conquest (1526), article 'India,' vi. 290.

India, origin of the name, vi. 1-3.

*Indian Caste*, by Dr. J. Wilson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 194 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); 196 (footnote 1).

Indian products mentioned in the Bible, article 'India,' vi. 163.

Indian Society as described by Megasthenes (300 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 168, 169.

Indian vernaculars and their literature, article 'India,' vi. chap. xiii. pp. 325-355. Asiatic civilisation of India as found by the early European powers, 325, 326; India in the 1st and the 16th centuries A.D., 326, 327; the Dravidians or non-Aryans, their language and its place

in philology, 326-328; the Dravidians in Sanskrit literature, 328; pre-Aryan Dravidian civilisation, 328; Brāhmanic influence on the Dravidians, 329, 330; development of Dravidian speech into vernacular literatures, 330; the Tamil dialect, 330, 331; Jain cycle of Tamil literature, 331; the Tamil Rāmāyana, 331, 332; Sivalte and Vishnuita Tamil hymnology, 332, 333; modern Tamil writers, 333; Beschi, the Jesuit Tamil scholar, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333; Aryan languages of North India, Sanskrit, 334, 335; evidence as to whether Sanskrit was ever a spoken language, 334-336; Pāṇini and Varmuci, ancient Sanskrit grammarians, 336; the Prakrits or ancient spoken dialects of India, their divergence from Sanskrit, 336; routes of Prakrit speech, 337; Prakrits developed by Buddhists for their Scriptures, 338; evolution of modern vernaculars from Prakrits, 338, 339; their Prakrit framework and Sanskrit enrichments, 339; non-Aryan element in the vernaculars, proportion of non-Aryan words, 340, 341; the fourfold composition of the vernaculars, namely, the Prakrit and aboriginal elements, Sanskrit borrowings and Persian terms, 342; the seven vernaculars of India, 342, 343; vernacular literature and vernacular writers, 343, 344; Rājputāna poetical literature, 344; Hindī authors from the 12th to the 19th centuries, 345, 346; Marāṭhī literature and authors, 346; Bengālī literature, its three periods, 343-348; Bengālī religious poetry, 349-351; Bengālī poets from the 16th to the 18th centuries, 349-352; the court of Nadiyā, the chief seat of learning in Bengal in the last century, 352; Bengālī prose literature in the 19th century, 354; the Bengālī drama, 354.

Indigo, Cultivation of, in different localities, article 'India,' vi. 495, 496; systems of indigo planting and out-turn in Bengal and Behar, vi. 497; export of, vi. 497; 574. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Allgarh, i. 173; Allahābād, i. 189; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Amakūr, i. 379; Azamgarh, i. 398; Badvel, i. 412; Bahāwalpur, i. 422; Balūchistān, ii. 36; Banaganāpalli, ii. 43; Bānkurā, ii. 83; Bardwān, ii. 130; Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 271, 303, 304; Bhāgalpur, ii. 349; Bombay, iii. 53; Budāun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Bāndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Champānn, iii. 341; Chengalpat, iii. 386;

Cochin, iv. 5; Cuddapah, iv. 52, 55; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dera Ghazi Khān, iv. 214; Etah, iv. 362; Etāwāh, iv. 374; Jaizābād, iv. 384; Farīdpur, iv. 403; Farukhābād, iv. 413; Gāro Hills, v. 31; Gayā, v. 49; Godāvri, v. 127, 128; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarābād, v. 245; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 280; Hardoi, v. 326; Howrah, v. 463; Hūglī, v. 494; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187, 188; Karnāl, viii. 37; Karwālnagar, viii. 52; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133, 136; Kistna, viii. 230; Kyauk-pyū, viii. 387; Larkhāna, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 29, 31; Māhul, ix. 186; Māinpurī, ix. 208; Maldah, ix. 244; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 429; Monghyr, ix. 485; Mūltān, x. 7; Murshidābād, x. 26, 29; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Nadiyā, x. 135, 136; Nellore, x. 266; N.-W. Provinces, x. 375; Oudh, x. 501; Pabnā, x. 515; Parābhgarh, xi. 71; Purnah, xi. 327; Rājshāhī, xi. 433; Ramrī, xi. 463; Rangpur, xi. 496; Sahāranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 166; Santāl Parganās, xii. 232; Sāran, xii. 251, 255; Shāhābād, xii. 329; Shujābād, xii. 426; Sibsāgar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Unao, xiii. 432; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Vonthetta, xiii. 503.

Indigo factories, in Agra, i. 65; Allgarh, i. 175; South Arcot, i. 326; Atār, i. 383; Azamgarh, i. 399; Bara, ii. 105; Basantpur, ii. 182; Behar, ii. 224; Beland Kalan, ii. 252; Bengal, ii. 303, 304; Bhāgalpur, ii. 350; Bilsi, ii. 459; Bīrbhūm, iii. 9; Cambay, iii. 272; Cawnpur, iii. 286; Champāran, iii. 341, 343; Chengalpat, iii. 387; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Dāsna, iv. 154; Dehri, iv. 177; Etah, iv. 364; Farīdpur, iv. 405; Farukhābād, iv. 415; Gahmar, iv. 460; Arwal in Gayā, v. 48, 49; Godāvri, v. 129; Jāmi, vii. 126; Jaunpur, vii. 157; Jessor, vii. 187, 188; Kāntāl, vii. 437; Karnāl, viii. 41; Kudarkot, viii. 329; Ramrī in Kyauk-pyū, viii. 388; Lehrā, viii. 469; Mādhapur, viii. 541; in Madras Presidency, ix. 53; Mahatwār, ix. 170; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Māinpurī, ix. 220; Maldah, ix. 246; Mandrak, ix. 309; Meerut, ix. 389; Midnapur, ix. 430, 434; Monghyr, ix. 487; Mothāri, ix. 521; Mūltān, x. 7, 8; Murshidābād, x. 28; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Nadiyā, x. 137; Nagastāl, x. 157; Najafgarh, x. 178; Nellore, x. 269; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396;

- Oudh, x. 507; Pabná, x. 517, 520; Pandaul, xi. 35; Pharha, xi. 166; Pirpáinti, xi. 187; Pullampet, xi. 241; Purniah, xi. 328; Rájsháhí, xi. 435; Rayachoti, xii. 39; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sárán, xii. 257; Sarya, xii. 272, 273; Sásni, xii. 273; Siyána, xiii. 45; Ujháni, xiii. 416, 417; Umargarh, xiii. 419; Bángarmanu in Unao, xiii. 432, 434.
- Indische Alterthumskunde*, by Lassen, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (foot-note 1); 191 (foot-note 2); 340 (foot-note 2).
- Indo-Aryan stock, its European and Eastern branches, article 'India,' vi. 75, 76; their march towards and into India, religion, etc., article 'India,' vi. 76-78.
- Indo-Bactrian dynasties in the Punjab, xi. 260; their coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Hazára, v. 360; Jalálpur, vii. 81; Múltán, x. 4; Sonpat, xiii. 62.
- Indo-Gangetic plain, Geology of, article 'India,' vi. 633, 634; meteorology of, vi. 643, 644.
- Indo-Greek treaties (306 and 256 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 167, 170.
- Indo-Scythian kings probably conquered all Káthláwár, viii. 90; their coins found at Asarúr, i. 337; Dipálpur, iv. 304; Gujrát, v. 189; Mong, ix. 478; Sewán, xii. 332; Shorkot, xii. 424.
- Indore, Native State in Central India, vii. 1-8; physical aspects, 2; population, 3; railways, 4, 5; industries, 4, 5; history, 5-7; administration, 7, 8; climate, 8.
- Indore, capital of State in Central India, vii. 8-10.
- Indore Agency, vii. 10.
- Indori, hill torrent in Punjab, vii. 10.
- India, the Vedic God of Rain, article 'India,' vi. 80, 81; influence of the rainy season on Aryan mythology, 80; displaced by the modern Bráhmánic Triad, 81.
- Indus, great river of Northern India and Sind, vii. 10-17; article 'India,' vi. 11-13; its upper waters, 11; its feeder the Sutlej, 11, 12; its inundations, 11; lower course, 12; irrigation facilities, 13; 529; silt deposits, 13; steam flotilla recently broken up by opening of the railway system, 552.
- Infanticide, Notices of, in Bahraich, i. 430; Bara Banki, ii. 114; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cutch, iv. 61-63; Eder, iv. 339; Etáwáh, iv. 373; Gonda, v. 154; Hámirpur, v. 301; Hardoi, v. 324; among the Karens, viii. 4; Mánpurí, ix. 207, 208; Meerut, ix. 385; among the Meos, ix. 420; Moradábád, ix. 507; Muzaffarnagar, x. 70; Nawánnagar, x. 253; Saháranpur, xii. 118; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347.
- Inglis, Sir W. defended the Residency at Lucknow (1857), viii. 513, 514.
- Inhanna, town and *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 17.
- Injarám, town in Madras, vii. 17, 18.
- Inlaying work, article 'India,' vi. 609. *See* Enamelling.
- Inquisition established by the Portuguese at Goa (1560), article 'India,' vi. 241, 253; *autos da fé*, vi. 254; abolished (1812), vi. 254.
- Inscribed pillars of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145, 146. *See* Asoka.
- Insects, Indian, article 'India,' vi. 662; Madras Presidency, vi. 99-101.
- Insects, Ravages of, in Bándá, ii. 52; Broach, iii. 108; Etah, iv. 363; Nága Hills, x. 152; Noákháíl, x. 349; Salem, xii. 162; Sárán, xii. 256. *See* also Locusts.
- Insein, town in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- Institutions, political and legal, of the Afgháns, i. 46; of the Arakan Hill tribes, i. 301; of the Aháms in Assam, i. 342, 343; in Balúchistán, ii. 39; in Bhután, ii. 412; in Coorg, iv. 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; in Illit Tipperah, v. 397, 398; of the Kandhs, vii. 401, 402; of the Khásias, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 254-256; of the Lusháís, viii. 530; in Manipur, ix. 329, 330; of the Míris, ix. 445, 446; of the Angámi Nágas, x. 149; of the Kukks, x. 150; of the Santáls, xii. 240.
- Institutions, local societies, etc., the Hemábhái at Ahmadábád, i. 97; Allgarh, i. 175, 176; Allahábád, i. 192; Benares, ii. 267; in Bombay, iii. 71, 72; Dacca, iv. 87; Delhi, iv. 196; the Suhrid Sabhá at Faridpur, iv. 405; the Vasco da Gama at Goa, v. 96; Gonda, v. 156; Mechanics at Howrah, v. 465; Jamálpur, v. 119; the Roberts at Lahore, viii. 418; Madras, ix. 118; the Frere at Mahábaleshwar, ix. 143; the Marlin at Pesháwar, xi. 160; Rangoon, xi. 484; Salem, xii. 160. *See* also Libraries, and Reading-rooms and Museums.
- Interest, Rates of, in different Districts, Ahmadábád, i. 92; Ahmadnagar, i. 105; North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 325; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bengal, ii. 302; Bogra, iii. 29; Calcutta, iv. 19; Farukhábád, iv. 414; Ferozpur, iv. 443; Goa, iv. 95; Berár, v. 269; Kaira, vii. 306; North Kánarn, vii. 373; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kolába, viii. 269; Násik, x. 234;

- Poona, xi. 208; Tanjore, xiii. 192; Thāna, xiii. 257.
- Internal and local trade of India, article 'India,' vi. 591-596; village money-lenders, travelling brokers, and religious fairs, 592, 593; internal trade, the safeguard against famine, 593; normal action of internal trade, 594; Provincial statistics of internal trade, 594, 595; trade statistics of a large town, village mart, and annual fair, 594-596.
- Introduction to the Malto Language*, by the Rev. E. Droese, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 327 (footnote 1).
- In-tu, the Buddhist etymology of the word 'India,' vi. 2.
- Inundations. *See* Floods.
- Invaliding, Causes of, in the European army, article 'India,' vi. 681.
- In-yeh, town in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- In-yeh-gyi, lake in Lower Burma, vii. 18.
- Ipecacuanha, cultivated in Dārjiling, ix. 137; Malabar, ix. 229; Mysore, x. 103; Utakamand, xiii. 451.
- Irak, river in Bombay, vii. 18, 19.
- Irwadi, river in Burma, vii. 19-23.
- Irich, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 23, 24.
- Irodu. *See* Erode.
- Iron, found in Afghanistan, i. 36; Tār-garh Hill in Ajmere-Merwār, i. 118; Akrānt, i. 148; Alwar, i. 203; Ambāgarh Chauki, i. 212; Anantāpur, i. 274; Angul, i. 290; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347, 348; Atūr, i. 382; Bāba Būdan, i. 403; Bāgh, i. 414; Balāghāt, i. 454; Balūchistān, ii. 36; Bāmra, ii. 41; Bānda, ii. 46, 47, 53; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bānkurā, ii. 79; Bardwān, ii. 127; Bārul, ii. 177, 178; Bāsim, ii. 183; Bastar, ii. 205-207; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 271, 274, 275; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhāgalpur, ii. 345; Bhandārā, ii. 361; Bijerāghogār, ii. 426; Bilāspur, ii. 451; Bīr, ii. 462; Bīrbhūm, ii. 2, 9, 10; Teāgar (Bombay), iii. 44; Bonāī, iii. 85, 87; Borāśāmbār, iii. 89; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Jaipur (Assam), iii. 166; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 300; Chāmba, iii. 329; Chāndā, iii. 349; Chhatarpur, iii. 396; Chitaldrāg, iii. 423; Chittūr, iii. 454; Choqe, iii. 456; Cochin, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dārjiling, iv. 130, 138; Deocha, iv. 199; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 209; Dewlāgon, iv. 235; Dhār, iv. 246; Dhārwar, iv. 258; Dhenkālān, iv. 269; Dindigal, iv. 269; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Ganjām, v. 2; Garhwāl, v. 22; Godāvari, v. 123; Goona, v. 159; Gujānli, v. 178; Gurgāon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarābād, v. 241; Berār, v. 260; Hassan, v. 346; Hazāribāgh, v. 378; Heggadadevankot, v. 382; the Himālaya Mountains, v. 412; Hosūr, v. 460; Inchalkaranji, v. 509; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jehlam, vii. 167; Jhābua, vii. 194; Jhālāwār, vii. 199; Jhang, vii. 206; Kaddūr, vii. 283; Kalra, vii. 300; Kalādgi, vii. 315; Kālāhasti, vii. 321; North Kānara, vii. 369; South Kānara, vii. 376; Kāngra, vii. 412; Kangundi, vii. 431; Karaul, vii. 471; Karnāl, viii. 34; Kashmir, viii. 67; Bakharia in Porbandar, viii. 96; Khāndesh, viii. 151; Khāsi Hills, viii. 171-173; Kistna, viii. 226; Kolāba, viii. 261; Kolār, viii. 273; Kolhāpur, viii. 281; Korā, viii. 297; Kumāun, viii. 349; Kyauk-pyū, viii. 386; Lāma, viii. 423; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lāmai Hills, viii. 458; Lohārdaga, viii. 476; Madras, ix. 5; Madura, ix. 121, 122; Makrāī, ix. 215; Jat and Parda in Western Mālwa, ix. 268; Mālwan, ix. 273; Mandi, ix. 298; Māikni Hills in Mandlā, ix. 305; Manipur, ix. 324; Māo-san-rām, ix. 343; Mattod, ix. 366; Mergul, ix. 407; Monghyr, ix. 479, 480; Murshidābād, x. 22; Mysore, x. 92, 106, 107, 114; Nar-singhpur, x. 223; Narvār, x. 227; Nawānagar, x. 253; Nellore, x. 262; Nepāl, x. 278; Nimār, x. 328; Nong-krem, x. 353; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Pālmaner, xi. 15; Pānāgur, xi. 24; Panna, xi. 50; Patnā State, xi. 116; Pāwī Mūlāndā, xi. 123; Bājaur, xi. 146; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Polūr, xi. 197; Porbandar, xi. 215; Pūdūkattāi, xi. 237; Rāigarh, xi. 362; Rāipur, xi. 368; Rāimkhol, xi. 378; Rājputāna, xi. 401; Rāmpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Ramrī, xi. 463; Sāgar, xi. 101; Salem, xii. 153; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sandūr, xii. 207; Santāl Parganās, xii. 227; Sārangarh, xii. 260; Sātāra, xii. 276; Sāwantwārī, xii. 296; Seoni, xii. 309; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Shellā, xii. 378; Shimoga, xii. 400; Singhbhūm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Tālcher, xiii. 164; Tatkere, xiii. 213; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Tendukhera, xiii. 241; Travancore, xiii. 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Tāmkr, xiii. 375; Udaipur (Rājputāna), xiii. 401; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 411, 412; Vinukonda, xiii. 476; Wān, xiii. 538.

Iron mining and smelting, difficulties of Indian iron-works, article 'India,' vi. 41, 619; indigenous methods of iron-smelting, 618; failure of English efforts, 618, 619; Government efforts, 619.

Iron-smelting, Chárikár in Afghanistan, i. 34; Alwar, i. 205; Assam, i. 348; Atúr, i. 383; Bába Búdan Hills, i. 403; Bálaghát, i. 456; Bándá, ii. 53; Bangalore, ii. 64; Belá Náráyanpur, ii. 239; Bellary, ii. 247; Bengal, ii. 275; Bir, ii. 462; Bírhhúm, iii. 9, 10; Deulghát in Buldána (steel), iii. 147; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Central Provinces, iii. 19; Chándá, iii. 354; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dewálgáon, iv. 235; Dhárwár, iv. 264; Gujání, v. 178; Gwalior State, v. 228; Hamballi, v. 341; Hazáribágh, v. 378; Hiriyór, v. 423; Hosdurg, v. 441; Jabalpur, vii. 34; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kánapurá, vii. 468; Karnál, viii. 41; Kháisi Hills, viii. 171-178; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 226; Koratigiri, viii. 296; Korea, viii. 297; Kumáun, viii. 356; Madras, ix. 5; Madura, ix. 121; Mandlá, ix. 305; Monghyr, ix. 487; Mysore, x. 106; Náhan, x. 175; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nong-krem, x. 353; Nong-spung, x. 354; Palmáner, xi. 15; Pánágur, xi. 24; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rájpútána, xi. 401; Ráspur, xi. 513; Rírkí, xi. 86, 122; Ságar, xii. 101-106; Salem, xii. 163; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sháhgarh, xii. 342; Shendamangulam, xii. 378; Singhhúm, xii. 531; by the Singphos, xii. 542; in Sirmur, xii. 554; Sorah, xiii. 65; Tegur, xiii. 235, 236; Tondukhera, xiii. 241; Thámapattí, xiii. 248; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Watrap, xiii. 534; Wún, xiii. 544.

Iron ware, hardware, iron implements, etc., manufactured at Ahmadábád, i. 87; Ardabak, i. 329; in Assam, i. 367; Aurangábád, i. 388; Punganúr in South Arcot, i. 317; Bádin, i. 409; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barot, ii. 173; Beáwar, ii. 222; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhután, ii. 414; Bihat, ii. 422; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Chennapata, iii. 368; Cochin, iv. 7; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Dodderi, iv. 311; Ghotki, v. 75; Gujrá (iron inlaid with gold), v. 177; Gurgáon, v. 221; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; Inchalkaranji, v. 510; Jagádhrí, vii. 40; Kálábágh, vii. 314; Kamalápuram, vii. 349; Kashmir, viii. 74; Kashmir, viii. 79; Kháirpur, viii. 135; Kíratpur, viii. 220; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Lohárdagá, viii. 484; Khamb-

háliá, viii. 142; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Madgiri, viii. 540; Madras Presidency, ix. 54; Maháram, ix. 166; Máhrám, ix. 185; Monghyr, ix. 487; Nágá Hills, x. 152; Najthábád, x. 179; Nátágarh, x. 240; Nepál, x. 284; Nosári, x. 405; Nowgong, x. 412; Poona, xi. 213; Punjab, xi. 287; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sáhiwál, xii. 137; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sherghátí, xii. 380; Shimoga, xii. 404; Srinivasapur, xiii. 79; Sylhet, xiii. 153; Tando Muhammádh Khán, xiii. 179; Tanjore, xiii. 191; Tarn Tárán, xiii. 215; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Támkúr, xiii. 379; Unao, xiii. 434; Wanthál, xiii. 519; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.

Iron-wood trees, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Bombay Presidency, iii. 45; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Coorg, iv. 32; Western Gháts, v. 59; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 376; Malabar, ix. 229; Tharawadi, xiii. 272. Ironwork, article 'India,' vi. 606.

Irrigation, irrigated area in different tracts, with statistics, article 'India,' vi. 528-538; from hill streams in the Hímálays, vi. 9; river irrigation in the plains, vi. 28, 29. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 90; Ahmadnagar, i. 102; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 118, 125; Allgarh, i. 173; Ahpur (C. P.), i. 181; Ambála, i. 220, 221; Amritsar, i. 259; North Arcot, i. 312; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bándkúrá, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bara Banki, ii. 111; Bengal, ii. 315; Bhandárá, ii. 364; from the Bhaváni, ii. 382; in Bhután, ii. 413; Bombay, iii. 55, 56; Bunkacherla, iii. 129; Bulandshahr, iii. 131; from the Canvey, iii. 278, 279; in Cawnpur, iii. 280; Champáran, iii. 342; Chitaldrúg, iii. 426; Cuddalaph, iv. 53; Cuttack, iv. 67, 68; Delhi, iv. 183; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214, 215; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 223; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwáh, iv. 375; Faizábád, iv. 384; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 444; from the Ganges Canals, iv. 472, 477; Gnyá, v. 44, 49; from the Ghaggar, v. 55; Godávári, v. 127; Gondá, v. 152; Gostánadi, v. 174; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrá, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 279, 280; Hassan, v. 349; from the Hemavati, v. 382; the Hindan, v. 414; Hissár, v. 431; from the Indus, vii. 15, 16; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jálándhar, vii. 88; from the Jayamangali, vii. 164; in Jehlam, vii. 173; Jhang, vii. 210;



- Jhānsi, vii. 223; from the Jumna Canal, vii. 256-261; Kādūr, vii. 286; Kāmārup, vii. 362; Kāngra, vii. 423, 424; Karāchi, vii. 448; Karnāl, vii. 473; Karnāl, viii. 24; Karnāl, viii. 39; Kaveripāk, viii. 105; from the Kendrapāra Canal, viii. 114; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khāndesh, viii. 156; from the Khanwah Canal, viii. 165; Kharakpur, viii. 165; Kheri, viii. 193; Kistna, viii. 231; from the Kistna river, viii. 237; Kohat, viii. 247; Kolār, viii. 276; Kōlu, viii. 343; from the Kuram, viii. 370; Lahore, viii. 410; from the Lakshmantirtha, viii. 443; Lalitpur, viii. 453; Ludhiāna, viii. 522; Madras Presidency, ix. 28, 29, 30, 40-44; Madura, ix. 129; from the Mahānadi (the Orissa Canal System), ix. 160-162; Mālnpuri, ix. 208; from the Ma-tun, ix. 367; Meerut, ix. 388; from the Midnapur High Level Canal, ix. 434, 435; Mirzāpur, ix. 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498, 499; Morādābād, ix. 509; from the Mottalāo, ix. 521; Mūltān, x. 8; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore State, x. 90, 91, District, x. 119; from the Eastern and Western Nāra, x. 200, 201; in Nāsik, x. 232; Nellore, x. 267; the N.-W. Provinces, x. 382, 383; Nowgong, x. 411; Oudh, x. 506; from the Palār, x. 541; Parābhgarh, xi. 71, 72; Pātna, xi. 94, 101; from the Penner, xi. 133, 134; in Peshāwar, xi. 154; Pilibhit, xi. 175; Pishin, xi. 190; the Punjab, xi. 278, 279; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 354; Rājputāna, xi. 418; Rohri, xii. 64, 65; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sahāranpur, xii. 120; Santāl Parganās, xii. 233; Sāran, xii. 257; Sātāra, xii. 276, 281; Shāhābād (the Son Canals), xii. 325, 326; Shāhjahānpur, xii. 349, 350; Shāhpur, xii. 359, 365; from the Shāradānadi, xii. 376; the Sharnavati, xii. 377; in Shilmoga, xii. 403, 404; Sholāpur, xii. 415, 416; Siālkot, xii. 440, 446, 447; Sibi, xii. 455; Sind, xii. 520, 521; from the Son Canals, xiii. 54-57; Sulekero Lake, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 127; from the Tambraparni, xiii. 170; Tanjore, xiii. 189-191; Tinnevell, xiii. 307; Tūmkūr, xiii. 378, 379; from the Tunga, xiii. 383; the Tunga-bhadra, xiii. 383; in Unao, xiii. 426, 427, 432; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439; from the Valgai, xii. 460; the Vemadhara, xii. 462; the Varāhanadi, xii. 464; the Vedāvati, xii. 465; in Vizagapatam, xiii. 493; from the Yagachi, xiii. 547; in Yelāndur, xiii. 552. *See also* Canals.
- Irrikūr, village in Madras, vii. 24.  
Irulars or Irulas, aboriginal tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Mysore, x. 99; Nilgiri Hills, x. 312.  
Isakapalli, village in Madras, vii. 24.  
Isākhel, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 24, 25.  
Isānagar, village in Oudh, vii. 25.  
Isarda, town in Rājputāna, vii. 25.  
Isauli, *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 25.  
Isinglass, exported from Nawānagar, x. 252.  
Iskardo, town in Kashmir, vii. 26.  
Islamābād. *See* Chittagong.  
Islamābād, town in Kashmir State, vii. 26.  
Islamābād Bijhāuli, village in Oudh, vii. 26, 27.  
Islamgarh, fort in Punjab, vii. 27.  
Islām Kot, town in Bombay, vii. 27.  
Islāmnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 27.  
Islāmpur, town in Bombay, vii. 27.  
Islām Khān, Viceroy of Bengal, removed the capital from Rājmalhāl to Dacca (*circa* 1610), iv. 80, 90.  
Islands, near Aden, i. 15; Agradwip in the Bhāgīrāthi, i. 77; the Anclmans, i. 281-287; Arnāla, i. 331; in Bākarganj, i. 441; Balchari, ii. 11; Bassein (Bombay), ii. 191; Beyt, ii. 336; Bllā-Gywon, ii. 459, 460; Bombay, iii. 73, 74; Bukkur in the Indus, iii. 130; Cheduba, iii. 378, 379; Vypin, iv. 11; the Cocos, iv. 13, 14; Dakshin Shāhbāzpur, iv. 96; Dharmāpatam, iv. 253; Diamond Island, iv. 284, 285; Dia, iv. 305-308; Domel, iv. 313; Double Island, iv. 315; Elephanta, iv. 340-344; in Faridpur, iv. 395; Foul Island, iv. 450; Pātāpatteshm in the Godāvāri, v. 123; Haing-gyl, v. 290; Hatid, v. 355, 356; Janjira, vi. 141; Ka-le-gauk, vii. 324; Kālsbhānj, vii. 326; Kiamāri in Karāchi Bay, vii. 452, viii. 215; Karanja, vii. 466, 467; Kārumbhār, viii. 50, 51; Kolāba, viii. 262; Kutahdiā, viii. 380; the Laccadives, viii. 392-396; Mahuwa, ix. 187; the Maldives, ix. 248-252; Māndhātā, ix. 293-297; Māshkāl, ix. 351; Mergul Archipelago, ix. 412; the Moscos, ix. 520; Nalband, x. 182; Nga-pū-taw, x. 293; the Nicobars, x. 294-298; in Nodkhālī, x. 339; Pārikud, xi. 63, 64; Perlū (2), xi. 137-139; Pigeon (2), xi. 169; Rahmābād, xi. 341; Rāmeswaram, xi. 442-445; Ramri, xi. 463; Rojhi, xi. 79; Sagar, xii. 109, 110; Sālbet, xii. 150; Salsette, xii. 168-170; Sandwip, xii. 209-213; Serdingapatam, xii. 318-320; Shāhpuri, xii. 370; Sherpur, xii. 381; Sivasamudram,



- xiii. 42, 43; Sullivan's, xiii. 95; at the mouth of the Tanng-gup, xiii. 220; Tavoy, viii. 235; Khänderi, xiii. 247; Tribeni, xiii. 353; Umánanda, xiii. 419; Vypin, xiii. 504.
- Ismáíl Beg, besieged Sindia in Agra (1787), but was defeated by De Boigne (1788), i. 70.
- Ismáíl Khán, son of Málik Sohráb, first of the Hot dynasty, and founder of Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 221.
- Ishmáíl Sháh, second king of Bijápur (1510-34), ii. 424.
- Istálif, town in Afghanistan, i. 33, 34.
- Itáwáris*, a land tenure. See *Tenures*.
- Iswar Chandra Vidyaságar, famous modern Hindu social reformer, article 'India,' vi. 353.
- Ita, hills in Assam, vii. 27.
- Italy, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Itársi, town in Central Provinces, vii. 27.
- Itáwa, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 28.
- Itinerary Jesuit missionaries in the 15th and 16th centuries, their labours and conversions, article 'India,' vi. 250, 251.
- Itkuri, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 28.
- Itá Gadhála, State in Bombay, vii. 28.
- Itamukkalá, town in Madras, vii. 28.
- Itwad, State in Bombay, vii. 28, 29.
- Iviker, town in Madras, vii. 29.
- Ivory, Carving in, and manufacture of ivory-inlaid articles, article 'India,' vi. 609. *Local notices*—Aláhyár-jo-Tando, i. 161; Assam, i. 367; Bikaner, ii. 439; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Cochín, iv. 7; Foshíárpur, v. 456, 458; Jámbusar, vii. 122; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Vizagapatam, ix. 54; Mandalay, ix. 290; Mángrol, ix. 316; Murshidábád, x. 39; Poona, xi. 213; Rangpur, xi. 498; Sábhiwál, xii. 137; Sylhet, xlii. 157; Vizagapatam, xlii. 494, 498.
- J
- Jabalpur, Division in Central Provinces, vii. 29.
- Jabalpur, District in Central Provinces, vii. 29-36; physical aspects, 30, 31; history, 31, 32; population, 32, 33; division into town and country, 33; agriculture, 33, 34; national calamities, 34; commerce and manufactures, 34, 35; administration, 35, 36; medical aspects, 36.
- Jabalpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, vii. 36, 37.
- Jabalpur, town in Central Provinces, vii. 37, 38.
- Jabria Bhil, estate in Central India, vii. 38.
- Jabua. See Jhabua.
- Jackal, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 654.
- Jackson, Lewis D'A., *Hydraulic Manual*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 17 (footnote).
- Jacob, Capt. Le Grand, quoted, on the plague of rats in Káthiáwár, viii. 97.
- Jacob, Gen. John, founded Jacobábád (1847), where he died (1858), vii. 38, 39; his treaty of Khelát (1854), ii. 31, 32; quoted on the Balúchi tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, and his suppression of them, xiii. 441-445.
- Jacobábád, town and *iduk* in Sind, vii. 38, 39.
- Jacobi, Hermann, *The Jaina Sutras*, forming vol. xii. of Max Müller's 'Sacred Books of the East,' quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (footnotes 4 and 5); 167 (footnote 1).
- Jacobite branch of the Syrian Church in India, article 'India,' vi. 242, 243; 257. *Local notices*—Cochín, iv. 4, 11; Travancore, xlii. 348.
- Jacquemont, M. Victor, quoted, on Amber, i. 228; Dignagar, iv. 287; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Panna, xi. 49; his last labours at Salsette, xli. 169.
- Jade (*ya*), found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Jadon Ráo Lakhji, grandfather of Sivaji, iv. 230.
- Jaenicke, missionary in Tinneveli (1792-1800), ix. 25, xlii. 304.
- Jáfarábád, State in Bombay, vii. 39.
- Jáfarábád, town in Káthiáwár, vii. 39.
- Jáfarganj, village in Bengal, vii. 39.
- Jáfar Khán, a Rájput renegade, founded the Muhammánadan dynasty of Ahmadábád (1403), iii. 36.
- Jáflang, village in Assam, vii. 39.
- Jagádhrí, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 40.
- Jagalur, village in Mysore, vii. 41.
- Jagan, town in Bombay, vii. 41.
- Jagannáth, Worship of, article 'India,' vi. 223-226; his Bráhmanical and Buddhist origin, 224; the Car festival, 225; English calumnies against Jagannáth, self-immolation seldom practised, 224, 225; his bloodless worship and gentle doctrines, 225, 226. See also Orissa, x. 437-458; history of the religion, 437-439; Vishnuism, 439-441; legend of the temple at Puri, 441, 442; Kabir, 442, 443; Chaitanya, 443, 444; Vallabha-Swami, 444, 445; the wealth of Jagannáth, 445, 446; the temple at Puri, 447, 448; festivals,

- 448; the Car festival, 448, 449; pilgrims to Jagannáth, 450-455; mortality among the pilgrims, 455-457; pilgrim hospitals, 458; and Puri, xi. 311-320.
- Jugat Seth, wealthy Hindu banker, built temple at Bhágalpur, li. 352; his importance at Murshidábád, x. 23.
- Jagat Singh, Ráná of Mewár (1716-52), paid *chauth* to the Maráthás, and went to war with Jodhpur, xiii. 405, 406.
- Jagatsinghpur, village in Bengal, vii. 41.
- Jagdalpur, town in Central Provinces, vii. 41.
- Jagdispur, town in Bengal, vii. 41.
- Jagdispur, *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 41, 42.
- Jagdispur-Nihalgarh, town in Oudh, vii. 42.
- Jaggayyapet, town in Madras, vii. 42.
- Jágr, historic name for tract in S. India, granted by the Nawáb of Arcot to the East India Company (1760), vii. 42.
- Jagrón, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 42, 43.
- Jagra Singh, Sikh chief of the Ránghana confederacy, established a Principality of the Rávi (1783), v. 208.
- Jahálu. *See* Jhalu.
- Jahánábád, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 43, 44.
- Jahánábád, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 44.
- Jahánábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 44.
- Jahándár Sháh, son of the Emperor Bahádúr Sháh, defeated his brother Azim-us-Sháh, and became Emperor (1712), v. 257.
- Jahángír, fourth Mughal Emperor of India (1605-27), article 'India,' vi. 300-302; chief events of his reign, 300 (footnote 2); rebellion of his son Sháh Jahán, 301; his Empress Nur Jahán, 301; personal character, justice and religious toleration, 301, 302. *Local notices*—Received Sir T. Roe at Ajmere, i. 21; his buildings at Agra before 1618, i. 69; ruled, before becoming Emperor, at Allahábád, where he re-erected Asoka's column, i. 186, 187; built palace at Gwalior, v. 236; incited Bir Singh of Orchhá to murder Abul Fazl, vii. 217; put down rebellions in Kánga, vii. 415; built palace and pearl mosque at Lahore, viii. 415; his mausoleum at Sháhjahaná, viii. 415, 416, xii. 341; completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; laid out the Shalimár Bâgh at Srínagar, xiii. 77; defeated by Ráná Umra of Mewár, who afterwards submitted, xiii. 405, 406.
- Jahángírábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 44.
- Jahángírábád, town in Oudh, vii. 45.
- Jaházgarh, fortress in Panjab, vii. 45.
- Jahazpur, town in Rájputána, vii. 45.
- Jahnavi, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 45.
- Jál Chánd, Rájá of Kanauj, peopled the country south of the Káli Nadi, iv. 410; killed in battle with Kutab-ud-dín, v. 63.
- Jaigarh, port in Bombay, vii. 45, 46.
- Jail statistics, article 'India,' vi. 472; vital statistics of Indian prisons, 684, 685. *See also* under administrative section of each District article.
- Jails, Central or Important, at Agra, i. 66; Alipur, i. 180; Allahábád, i. 193, 199; Baháwalpur, i. 422; Bangalore, ii. 64, 65; Bareilly, li. 144; Benares, ii. 260, 261; Lahore, viii. 412; Kuldarga, viii. 333; Múltán, x. 9; Nágpur, x. 174; Rájmahendri, xi. 382; Rangoon, xi. 484; Rassa (female), xi. 515; Sagar, xii. 109; Sidlkot (military), xii. 452; Vellore, xiii. 467.
- Jainagar, town in Bengal, vii. 46.
- Jains, the modern representatives of Buddhism in India, article 'India,' vi. 158; Jain population in India, 158 (footnote); Jain doctrines, 159; temple cities, 159; relation of Jainism to Buddhism, 159, 160; antiquity of the Jains, 160; date of the Jain scriptures, 161; the Jains, an independent sect, 162; modern Jainism, 162. *Local notices*—Jains particularly numerous or noteworthy, at Aden, i. 17; Ahmádábád, i. 95; North Arcot, i. 314; Assam, i. 359, 360; Bágpat, i. 419; Baroda, ii. 159; Beria, ii. 326; Bombay Presidency, iii. 35, 52; Bombay city, iii. 80, 81; Broach, iii. 103, 104, 111; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Chapraul, iii. 317; Champagnagar, iii. 333; Cutch, iv. 60; Damoh, iv. 109; their meetings at Kundalpur, iv. 112; Deulgón Rájá, iv. 230; Berár, v. 267; Harpanahalil, v. 342; Hassan, v. 347; Hazaribágh, v. 374; Humcha, v. 501, 502; South Kanara, vii. 379; Madras, ix. 22; Mánipuri, ix. 206; Meerut, ix. 386; Murshidábád, x. 25; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Mysore, x. 100; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálitána, xi. 3, 4; Anhilvárá Pátan, xi. 82; Rájputána, xi. 408, 410; Rámpur (N.-W. P.), xi. 460; Rangpur, xi. 494; Ránpur, xi. 509; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sagar, xii. 104, 105; Sarsaganj, xii. 271; Sátára, xii. 280; Shrávānbelgola, xii. 415; Sidlkot, xii. 452; Sibsagar, xii. 464; Sirohi, xii. 4; Sultánpur, xiii. 106; Surat, xiii. 124; Udaipur, xiii. 402. *See also* Architecture, Jain, and Temples, Jain.

- Jaintia, tract in Assam, vii. 46, 47;  
Jaintia Hills, Sub-division in Assam,  
vii. 47-49.  
Jaintiapur, village in Assam, vii. 49, 50.  
Jaipal, Hindu Rājā of Lahore, his defeats  
by Sabuktigin and Mahmūd of Ghazni,  
article 'India,' vi. 272, xi. 148, 261.  
Jaipur, Native State in Rājputāna, vii.  
50-59; physical aspects, 50-52; agri-  
culture, 52; population, 52, 53; com-  
merce, etc., 53, 54; communications,  
54, 55; history, 55-58; administration,  
58; climate, 58, 59.  
Jaipur city, capital of State in Rājputāna,  
vii. 59-61.  
Jaipur, town in Assam, vii. 61.  
Jaipur, estate in Madras, vii. 61-64.  
Jaipur, town in Madras, vii. 64, 65.  
Jaipurite or syepoorite, found in Rāj-  
putāna, xi. 401.  
Jais, town and *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 65.  
Jaisalmer, State in Rājputāna, vii. 65-70;  
physical aspects, 66; climate, 66, 67;  
history, 67, 68; agriculture, 68, 69;  
population, 69; trade, 69; adminis-  
tration, 69, 70.  
Jaisalmer city, capital of State in Rāj-  
putāna, vii. 70.  
Jai Singh, Rājā of Jaipur, his astronomical  
observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Benares,  
Muttra, and Ujjain in the 18th century,  
article 'India,' vi. 105, 106. *Local  
notices*—His observatory at Benares, ii.  
265; completed the palace of Amber,  
i. 228; his reign, vii. 56; founded  
Jaipur (1728), vii. 59; observatory at  
Ujjain, xiii. 418.  
Jaisinghnagar, village in Central Pro-  
vinces, vii. 70, 71.  
Jaitak, hill fort in Punjab, vii. 71.  
Jaitāpur, port in Bombay, vii. 71.  
Jaitpur, historic town in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, vii. 71, 72.  
Jājamau, town in Oudh, vii. 72.  
Jajhoti, historic name of Bundelkhand,  
vii. 72.  
Jājs, an important, semi-independent  
tribe in the Kurām valley, viii. 368.  
Jājmāu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, vii. 72, 73.  
Jājpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal,  
vii. 73.  
Jājpur, town in Central India, vii. 73.  
Jaganāchāri, architect and sculptor, his  
carvings at Belūr, ii. 252; born at  
Kaldala, legend about, vii. 295; his  
carvings at Somnāthpur, xiii. 51.  
Jākhan, State in Kāthiāwar, vii. 74.  
Jakhāu, port in Bombay, vii. 74.  
Jakkatāla. *See* Wellington.  
Jako, mountain peak in Punjab, vii. 74.  
Jakranis, Balūchl tribe on the Upper Sind  
Frontier, xiii. 440, 443.  
Jalālābād, district in Afghānistān, vii.  
74-76; agriculture, 75; administration,  
75, 76.  
Jalālābād, town in Afghānistān, vii. 76,  
77.  
Jalālābād, town in Oudh, vii. 77.  
Jalālābād, town in Muzaffarnagar District,  
N.-W. Provinces, vii. 77.  
Jalālābād, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii.  
77, 78.  
Jalālābād, town in Shāhjahanpur District,  
N.-W. Provinces, vii. 78, 79.  
Jalāl, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 79.  
Jalālkhērā, town in Central Provinces,  
vii. 79.  
Jalālpur, Sub-division in Bombay, vii.  
79, 80.  
Jalālpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii.  
80.  
Jalālpur, village in Punjab, vii. 80, 81.  
Jalālpur, historic town in Punjab, vii. 81.  
Jalālpur-Dehi, town in Oudh, vii. 81.  
Jalālpur-Nahvi, town in Oudh, vii. 81,  
82.  
Jalāl-ud-dīn, the first king of the Khiljī  
dynasty (1290-95), article 'India,'  
vi. 280. *Local notices*—Founded  
new dynasty at Delhi, iv. 191, 192;  
his unsuccessful siege of Ranthambor  
(1291), xi. 511.  
Jalandhar, Division in Punjab, vii. 82,  
83.  
Jalandhar, District in Punjab, vii. 83-90;  
physical aspects, 83-85; history,  
85, 86; population, 86, 87; agri-  
culture, 87-89; commerce and trade,  
89; administration, 89, 90; medical  
aspects, 90.  
Jalandhar, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 90, 91.  
Jalandhar, town in Punjab, vii. 91, 92.  
Jalangi, river in Bengal, vii. 92, 93.  
Jalārapetta. *See* Jolarpet.  
Jalāun, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii.  
93-102; physical aspects, 93, 94; his-  
tory, 94-96; people, 96-98; agricul-  
ture, 98, 99; natural calamities, 99,  
100; commerce and trade, 100; ad-  
ministration, 100, 101; medical as-  
pects, 102.  
Jalāun, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii.  
102.  
Jalāun, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii.  
102, 103.  
Jaldhākā, river of Bengal, vii. 103.  
Jalesar, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, vii. 103.  
Jaleswar, town in Bengal, vii. 104.  
Jalgāon, town in Bombay, vii. 104.  
Jalgāon, village in Central Provinces,  
vii. 104, 105.  
Jalgāon, *iduk* in Berār, vii. 105.  
Jalgāon, *pargana* in Central India, vii.  
105.

- Jalgaon-Jambod, town in Berár, vii. 105, 106.  
 Jalgaṛs, gold-washers in Dhárwar, iv. 258.  
 Jálía Amráji, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 106.  
 Jálía Dewáni, State in Bombay, vii. 106.  
 Jálía Manáji, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 106.  
 Jaliyás, caste of fishermen, especially numerous in Bengal, ii. 296; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Góálpára, v. 115.  
 Jálina, town in the Deccan, vii. 106, 107.  
 Jáluka, son of Asoka, said to have a temple, now a mosque, at Srinagar, xiii. 76.  
 Jálora, town in Rájputána, vii. 107.  
 Jalori, mountain range in Punjab, vii. 107.  
 Jalpáiguri, District in Bengal, vii. 107-117; physical aspects, 107-109; history, 109-111; population, 111-113; agriculture, 113, 114; tea, 114, 115; manufactures, etc., 115, 116; administration, 116, 117; medical aspects, 117.  
 Jalpáiguri, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 117.  
 Jalpáiguri, town in Bengal, vii. 117, 118.  
 Jalpesh, town in Bengal, vii. 118.  
 Jamálábád, town in Madras, vii. 118.  
 Jamalavaya Durga, hill in Madras, vii. 118.  
 Jamáills, Balúchi tribe in Lárkhána, viii. 463; Upper Sind Frontier, xii. 440, 443.  
 Jamálpur, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 318, 319.  
 Jamálpur, town in Bengal, vii. 119.  
 Jamá Masjid, Sháh Jahán's great mosque at Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 304. *See also Mosques.*  
 Jambu, river in Bengal, vii. 119.  
 Jambughora, village in Bombay, vii. 120.  
 Jambukeswaram, historic temple in Madras, vii. 120, 121.  
 Jambulgháta, town in Central Provinces, vii. 121.  
 Jambúr, village in Coorg, vii. 121.  
 Jámbugar, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 121, 122.  
 Jámbugar, town in Bombay, vii. 122, 123.  
 Jámbuga, river in Bombay, vii. 123.  
 James, Commodore, took Bankot, the resort of the Angria pirates (1755), iv. 449.  
 James, Colonel, suggested St. Thomas' Mount as head-quarters of the Madras artillery (1774), xii. 144.  
 James and Mary Sands, in the Húgli river, v. 123-126. *See also Húgli river.*  
 Jámi, town in Madras, vii. 126.  
 Jámiṛa, tidal estuary of the Ganges, vii. 126.  
 Jám-jo-Tando, town in Sind, vii. 127.  
 Jamkhandi, State in Bombay, vii. 127.  
 Jamkhandi, town in Bombay, vii. 127.  
 Jamkhher, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 127, 128.  
 Jámkli, town in Punjab, vii. 128.  
 Jámkli, village in Central India, vii. 128.  
 Jammalamadugá, town and *tahsil* in Madras, vii. 128, 129.  
 Jammu, Province and town in Kashmír, vii. 129, 130.  
 Jamna. *See* Jumna.  
 Jámnagar. *See* Nawanganar.  
 Jámnar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 130, 131.  
 Jánni, river in Central India, vii. 131.  
 Jánnia, chiefship in Central India, vii. 131, 132.  
 Jamnotri, hot springs in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 132.  
 Jamod, town in Berár, vii. 132.  
 Jámpul, hill range in Bengal, vii. 132.  
 Jámpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 132, 133.  
 Jámrí, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 133.  
 Jamrud, fort in Punjab, vii. 133.  
 Jámtára, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 133, 134.  
 Jamu. *See* Jammu.  
 Jámi, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 134.  
 Jamuná. *See* Jumna.  
 Jamuná, river in N. Bengal, vii. 134, 135; the name of the Brahmaputra from its entering the Bengal delta to its junction with the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 14.  
 Jamuná, river in Bengal, vii. 135, 136.  
 Jamuná, river in Assam, vii. 136.  
 Jamuná, river in N. Bengal, vii. 136.  
 Jamwári, river in Oudh, vii. 136.  
 Janaurá, town in Oudh, vii. 136.  
 Jandiálá, town in Punjab, vii. 136, 137.  
 Jandiálá, town in Punjab, vii. 137.  
 Jang Bahádur, Sir, assistance rendered by, during the suppression of the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 421. *Local notices* — Recovered Gorakhpur from the mutineers, v. 167; his history, Prime Minister of Nepál (1846-77), x. 290; his campaign in Oudh, x. 496.  
 Jangipur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 137.  
 Janjira, Native State in Bombay, vii. 137-141; physical aspects, 138; population, 138, 139; climate, products, etc., 139, 140; communications, 140; history, 140, 141.  
 Janjira, capital of State in Bombay, vii. 141.  
 Jánsath, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 142.

- Jāoli. *See* Javli.
- Jāora, State in Central India, vii. 142.
- Jāora, town in Central India, vii. 143.
- Jārchā, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 143.
- Jāreja Rājputs, the ruling race in Cutch, their history, iv. 61.
- Jārod, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 143, 144.
- Jarwāl, town in Oudh, vii. 144.
- Jasa Singh, head of the Janwars of Unno, rebelled, and died of wounds received fighting against Havelock, xiii. 430.
- Jasdan, State in Kāthiāwār, vii. 144.
- Jasdan, town in Kāthiāwār, vii. 144.
- Jashpur, State in Chutlā Nāgpur, vii. 144-146; physical aspects, 144, 145; history, 145; population, 145, 146; crops, 146.
- Jashpur, hill range in Bengal, vii. 146.
- Jaso, State in Central India, vii. 146.
- Jasol, estate and village in Rājputāna, vii. 146.
- Jaspur, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 146.
- Jaspura, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 146, 147.
- Jasrota, historic town in Punjab, vii. 147.
- Jaswān Dūn, valley in Punjab, vii. 147.
- Jaswantnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 147.
- Jaswant Rāo Holkar. *See* Holkar.
- Jaswant Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur, sent across the Indus with an army by Aurangzeb, vii. 241.
- Jatba, founded the Gond kingdom of Deogarh, iii. 399.
- Jath, State in Bombay, vii. 147, 148.
- Jath, town in Bombay, vii. 148.
- Jātī, *tātuk* in Bombay, vii. 148.
- Jatingā, river in Assam, vii. 148.
- Jatoi, town in Punjab, vii. 148, 149.
- Jatoi, village in Bombay, vii. 149.
- Jatrapur, village in Bengal, vii. 149.
- Jāts, The, their Scythian origin, article 'India,' vi. 179, 180. *Local notices*—Particularly numerous or otherwise important in Ajmere-Merwār, i. 124; Aligarh, i. 172; Ambāla, i. 218; Amritsar, i. 258; Bannu, ii. 93; Bharatpur, ii. 372; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Central India, iii. 295; Chaprauli, iii. 370; Delhi, iv. 181; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 213; Dera Ismā'il Khān, iv. 222; Ferozpur, iv. 442; Gujranwāla, v. 183; Gujrat, v. 189, 191, 192; Gurdāspur, v. 209; Gurgaon, v. 218, 219; Hissār, v. 429; Hoshiarpur, v. 454; Jālandhar, vii. 87; Jhelam, vii. 168-170; Jodhpur, vii. 237, 238; Karnāl, viii. 22; Lahore, viii. 407; Lārkāna, viii. 463; Ludhiāna, viii. 521; Meerut, ix. 386, 388; Montgomery, ix. 497; Mūltān, x. 6, 7; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Punjab, xi. 273, 274; Rājputāna, xi. 408, 410; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 26; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sialkot, xii. 444; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sirsā, xiii. 13, 14; Tikri, xiii. 295; Udaipur, xlii. 402; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 441.
- Jattā, salt mine in Punjab, vii. 149.
- Jāulna. *See* Jalna.
- Jaum, village in Central India, vii. 149.
- Jaunpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 149-159; physical aspects, 150, 151; history, 151-153; population, 153, 154; urban and rural population, 154, 155; material condition of the people, 155; agriculture, 155-157; natural calamities, 157; communications, trade, etc., 157, 158; administration, 158; sanitary aspects, 158, 159.
- Jaunpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 159.
- Jaunpur, historic town, and former capital, in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 159, 160.
- Jaunsar Bāwar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 160, 161.
- Jaura. *See* Jaora.
- Java, Conquest of, by Lord Minto, article 'India,' vi. 399.
- Jāvli, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 161.
- Jāwad, town in Central India, vii. 161.
- Jawadl, range in Madras, vii. 161, 162.
- Jawahir. *See* Juhar.
- Jawāhir Singh of Chandrapur, rebelled (1842), xii. 102.
- Jawālamukhi, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 162.
- Jawālpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 162, 163.
- Jawhār, State in Bombay, vii. 163, 164.
- Jawhār, chief town of State in Bombay, vii. 164.
- Jayādeva, Sanskrit poet of the 12th century, article 'India,' vi. 128; born at Kenduli, where a fair is held in his honour, viii. 114.
- Jayamangali, river in Mysore, vii. 164.
- Jasiyā, or Mughal poll-tax on non-Muslims, article 'India,' vi. 309.
- Jeddya Gowden, mountain in Madras, vii. 165.
- Jehlam, river in Punjab, vii. 165, 166.
- Jehlam, District in Punjab, vii. 166-177; physical aspects, 166-168; history, 168, 169; population, 169-172; agriculture, 172-174; commerce and trade, 174, 175; administration, 175, 176; medical aspects, 176, 177.
- Jehlam, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 177.
- Jehlam, town in Punjab, vii. 177, 178.
- Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, founded Bombay School of Art, iii. 71; created a

- baronet (1857), iii. 80; subscribed most of the expenses of the Poona water-works, xi. 210, 211.
- Jeejeebhoy, Lady, gave largely to the Bombay causeways, xiii. 256.
- Jejuri, town in Bombay, vii. 178.
- Jellalore. *See* Jaleswar.
- Jenkal-betta, peak in Mysore, vii. 178.
- Jenkins, Capt., sent by Lord W. Bentinck to examine Assam, i. 365.
- Jerdon, Dr., author of hand-book on the mammals of India, his nomenclature used, ix. 88-90; his *Birds of India*, ix. 91.
- Jerigurkhadi. *See* Dang States.
- Jerimāla, town in Madras, vii. 179.
- Jerruck, Sub-division in Sind, vii. 179-182.
- Jerruck, village in Sind, vii. 182.
- Jesar, State in Bombay, vii. 182, 183.
- Jessor, District in Bengal, vii. 183-191; physical aspects, 183, 184; history, 184, 185; population, 185-187; agriculture, 187, 188; natural calamities, 188; commerce and trade, 188, 189; means of communication, 189; administration, 189-191; medical aspects, 191.
- Jessor, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 191.
- Jessor, town in Bengal, vii. 191, 192.
- Results in India, article 'India,' vi. 244-253; first Portuguese missionaries (1500), 244; St. Francis Xavier, 244, 245; the Madras Jesuits, 245; letters of the early Jesuit missionaries, 246; Thāna, a Jesuit station (1550), with its colony of Christian artisans and cultivators, 247, 248; rural organization of the Jesuits, 248; the Jesuit college at Cochin, 248-250; Jesuit itinerant missionaries, and their conversions, 250, 251; Jesuit missions in Malabar in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251, 252; Jesuit martyrdoms, 252, 253; literary labours of the Jesuits, 253; establishment of the Portuguese inquisition at Goa (1560), 251-253; *auto da fé*, 253, 254; abolition of the inquisition (1812), 254; the Jesuits suppressed (1759-73), 254, 255; re-established (1814), 255. *Local notices*—Agra, i. 75; Bandel, ii. 57; Cochin, iv. 12; Coimbatore, iv. 16; expelled from Cuddalore between 1746 and 1752, iv. 46; monopolized the trade of Goa in the 18th century, v. 105; South Kānara, vii. 379; Kārūr, viii. 52; Madura, ix. 25, 125, 126; Malabar, ix. 229; Negapatam, x. 258; Tinneveli, xlii. 302, 303; Travancore, xlii. 348; Trichinopoly, xlii. 358; Tuticorin, xlii. 385.
- Jesujabus of Adiabene, Nestorian patriarch (died 660), mentions Quilon as Coilon, xl. 339.
- Jeswant Rāo Puar, Rājā of Dhār, rebelled in Mutiny of 1857, iv. 247.
- Jeth Singh, Rājā of Sambalpur, his history, xii. 179, 180.
- Jethwar. *See* Barda.
- Jetpur Bilkhā, State in Kāthiāwār, vii. 192.
- Jetpur, fortified town in Kāthiāwār, vii. 192, 193.
- Jewār, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 193.
- Jewellery and goldsmiths' work, article 'India,' vi. 605, 606. *For local notices, see* Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' work.
- Jewish settlements in ancient Malabar, article 'India,' vi. 234, 235.
- Jews in Balikh, ii. 15; Bengal, ii. 295; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Bombay city, iii. 180; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cochin, iv. 4, 10, 11; Kodungalūr, viii. 240. *See also* Beni-Ismael.
- Jeypore. *See* Jaipur.
- Jeypore, estate and town in Madras. *See* Jaipur.
- Jaysulmere. *See* Jaisalmer.
- Jhābua, State in Central India, vii. 193-195.
- Jhābua, town in Central India, vii. 195.
- Jhajhar, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 195, 196.
- Jhajhars, good agriculturists in Bulandshahr, iii. 137.
- Jhajjar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 196, 197.
- Jhaknanda, town in Central India, vii. 197.
- Jhālā Rājputs, akin to the Wāghelās, *idhādars* in Ahmadābād, i. 89.
- Jhālakālī, village in Bengal, vii. 197.
- Jhālāwār, Native State in Rājputāna, vii. 197-202; physical aspects, 198, 199; history, 199, 200; agriculture, 200; revenue, 200, 201; population, 201, 202; means of communication, 202; climate, 202.
- Jhālāwār, division of Kāthiāwār, vii. 202.
- Jhalera, chiefship in Central India, vii. 203.
- Jhālod, petty division in Bombay, vii. 203.
- Jhālod, town in Bombay, vii. 203.
- Jhalotar-Ajgāin, *pargand* in Oudh, vii. 203.
- Jhalra Pātār, town in Rājputāna, vii. 203-205.
- Jhalu, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 205.
- Jhāmka, State in Bombay, vii. 205.
- Jhammar, State in Bombay, vii. 205.
- Jhāmpodar, State in Kāthiāwār, vii. 205.
- Jhang, District in Punjab, vii. 205-212; physical aspects, 206, 207; history, 207-209; population, 209, 210; agriculture, 211; commerce and trade,

- 211; administration, 211, 212; medical aspects, 212.
- Jhang, *tdhsli* in Punjab, vii. 212, 213.
- Jhang, town in Punjab, vii. 213.
- Jhangar, village in Bombay, vii. 213.
- Jhanikah, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 214.
- Jhanjhana, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 214.
- Jhanjharpur, village in Bengal, vii. 214.
- Jhansi, Native State in Central India, lapsed to the British for want of heirs, article 'India,' vi. 415; revolt of the ex-princess in 1857, vi. 421, 422.
- Jhansi, Division in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 214, 215.
- Jhansi, District in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 215-227; physical aspects, 216, 217; history, 217-221; population, 221, 222; agriculture, 222-224; natural calamities, 224, 225; commerce and trade, 225, 226; administration, 226, 227; medical aspects, 227.
- Jhansi, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 227, 228.
- Jhansi Náoabád, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 228.
- Jharcha. *See* Jarcha.
- Jhariá, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 228, 229.
- Jharia Garkhari. *See* Dang States.
- Jhariás, the older Hindu settlers in the Central Provinces who have contracted local beliefs, iii. 312.
- Jhaend. *See* Jind.
- Jhelum. *See* Jehlam.
- Jhind. *See* Jind.
- Jhinjhuwára, town and State in Bombay, vii. 230.
- Jhirak. *See* Jerruck.
- Jhiri, river in Assam, vii. 230.
- Jhulam Kádir Khán, besieged, with Ismáil Beg, Madhuji Sindhia in Agra (1787), i. 70.
- Jhunjhau, *pargana* in Rájputána, vii. 230, 231.
- Jhúsi, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 231.
- Jit Dhaneswari, river in Assam, vii. 231.
- Jiánnj, town in Bengal, vii. 231.
- Jigal, State in Central India, vii. 231, 232.
- Jilo or Jilo-Pátan, town in Rájputána, vii. 232.
- Jind, Native State in Punjab, vii. 232, 233.
- Jind, chief town of State in Punjab, vii. 233.
- Jinjira. *See* Janjira.
- Jinjirám, river in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jitá, village in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jirál, State in Bombay, vii. 233.
- Jirang, State in Assam, vii. 233.
- Jiri. *See* Jhiri.
- Jobat, State in Central India, vii. 233, 234.
- Jobat, town in Central India, vii. 234.
- Jodhia or Joriya, revenue division, town, and port in Bombay, vii. 234.
- Jodhi Singh, Sikh ruler on the Rávi from 1803 to 1816, when on his death Ranjit Singh seized the territory, v. 208.
- Jodhpur, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 234-246; physical aspects, 235, 236; geological characteristics, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, 238, 239; manufactures, 239; medical aspects, 239, 240; history, 240-243; administration, 244, 245; climate, 245, 246.
- Jodhpur city, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 246, 247.
- Jogeshwari, cave in Bombay, vii. 246, 247.
- Jogigarh, fort in Central Provinces, vii. 247.
- Jogi-ghopá, village in Assam, vii. 247.
- Jogi-maradi, peak in Mysore, vii. 247.
- Johnstone, Sir John, raised siege of Kohima by the Nágás (1879) with his Manipuris, ix. 327, x. 146; saved British subjects in the third Burmese war, ix. 328.
- Jollárpét, town in Madras, vii. 247.
- Jomá-male. *See* Soma-male.
- Jones, Colonel, commanded expedition against Sargúja at end of 18th century, xii. 267.
- Jones, Sir William, article 'India,' vi. 114, 126; his estimate of the population of Bengal, ii. 292.
- Jones, Capt. William, his improved system of embanking and irrigating the Tardí (1851), xiii. 208.
- Jones, Sir William, took Moradábád (1858), ix. 507; relieved the siege of Sháhjahánpur, xii. 346.
- Jones, W. B., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1883), iii. 320.
- Jordanus, Friar, consecrated Bishop of Columbum or Quilon (1330), xi. 339.
- Jorhát, village and Sub-division in Assam, vii. 247, 248.
- Joriya. *See* Jodhia.
- Josaphat, a saint of the Christian Church, analogies between him and Buddha, and asserted identity of the two, article 'India,' vi. 151, 152.
- Joshimath, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 248.
- Jotdár, river channel in Bengal, vii. 248.
- Jotdars. *See* Tenures, Land.
- Joura. *See* Jáora.
- Journal Asiatique, paper by M. Senart, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 175 (foot-note 3).

- Journalism and newspapers, article 'India,' vi. 480. *See* Newspapers.
- Jowai, village in Assam, vii. 248, 249.
- Juangs, The, tribe of Orissa Tributary States, vii. 249-252; habits and customs, 250; dwellings, 250; cultivation, 250; food, 251; dress, 251; physical characteristics, 252; religion, 252; marriages and funeral ceremonies, 252; a leaf-wearing tribe in Orissa, article 'India,' vi. 56.
- Jubbá, historic fortress in Bengal, vii. 253.
- Jubbal, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 253.
- Jubbulpore. *See* Jabalpur.
- Juggaur, town in Oudh, vii. 253.
- Jugs or Katamis, silk-weavers and breeders of silkworms in Assam, i. 356.
- Juhar, valley in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 253.
- Ju-i-Sharki, town in Oudh, vii. 254.
- Jullundur. *See* Jalandhar.
- Jum. *See* Nomadic hill cultivation.
- Jummoo. *See* Kashmir and Jammu.
- Jumna, great river in Northern India, and chief tributary of the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 17; vii. 254-256.
- Jumna Canal, Eastern, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 256-258; statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 532, 533. *Local notices*—Alcerut, ix. 382; Muzaffarnagar, x. 67; Saharanpur, xii. 114.
- Jumna Canal, Western, irrigation work in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 258-261; statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 531. *Local notices*—Ambála, i. 215, 220; Delhi, iv. 178, 179; Hissár, v. 426, 430; Karnál, viii. 19, 20; Rohtak, xii. 69.
- Junágarh, Native State in Bombay, vii. 261, 262.
- Junágarh, town in Káthiáwár, vii. 262, 263.
- Junápatár, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 263.
- Jungle Maháls, formerly a District in Lower Bengal, vii. 263, 264.
- Jungle products, *tasar* silk, lac, etc., article 'India,' vi. 34; 513-515. *See* also Forest and jungle products.
- Jungle rites in Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 206, 207.
- Junnar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 264.
- Junoná, ancient village in Central Provinces, vii. 264, 265.
- Jurhi Singh, mutineer leader, repulsed from Machhilshahr by the inhabitants (1858), vii. 153.
- Jute, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 494, 495. *Local notices*—In Akola, i. 143; Assam, i. 362; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bengal, ii. 271, 303; Bogra, iii. 29; Lower Burma, iii. 191; Chittagong, iii. 439; Dacca, iv. 79, 82, 85; Dárling, iv. 134; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Goálpará, v. 116; Godávari, v. 127; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Howrah, v. 463; Hugli, v. 494; Jalpáiguri, vii. 113; Jessor, vii. 187; Khulná, viii. 207; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Maimansingh, ix. 195, 196; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Nadiyd, x. 135; Noákháil, x. 347; Nowgong, x. 411; Pabná, x. 515, 516; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rájsháhi, xi. 433; Rangpur, xi. 496; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sháhábád, xii. 329; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Sylhet, xiii. 151, 152; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 395.
- Jute, Export of raw and manufactured, article 'India,' vi. 495; 570, 571; 576; 615. *Local notices*—Centres of jute trade, Baldyabati, i. 436; Chágdah, iii. 324; Chhálpák, iii. 394; Chhanchlá Mirganj, iii. 394; Dacca, iv. 91; Gauripur, v. 42; Goálánda, v. 110; Mánikar Char, ix. 319; Náránganj, x. 202; Pátámarí, xi. 80; Purniah, xi. 332; Sambhuganj, xii. 189; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Shrájganj, xii. 548-550; Subánkháil, xiii. 83; Ulá Kandí, xiii. 418.
- Jute-mills, Steam, article 'India,' vi. 614-616. *Local notices*—Baránagar, ii. 123; in Bengal, ii. 309; Chittivalasa, iii. 454; Howrah, v. 465; Vizagapatam, ix. 54; Shrájganj, xii. 549, 550; in the Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 397.
- Jute-presses, Steam, at Náránganj, x. 202.
- Jutogh, military station in Punjab, vii. 265.

## K

- Kabadak, river of Bengal, vii. 265.
- Kabar, lake in Bengal, vii. 265.
- Ka-baung, river in Burma, vii. 265.
- Kabbal-durga, hill in Mysore, vii. 265, 266.
- Kabhani. *See* Kapini.
- Kabir, Vishnuite religious reformer (1380-1420), claimed as a saint by both Hindus and Muhammadans, article 'India,' vi. 208; his doctrines, vi. 218, 219; coalition of Vishnuism with Islám, 219; Kabir's religious poetry, 345. *Local notices*—His followers, the Kabirpanthis, iii. 313-315; his tomb at Maghar, ix. 139; his doctrines, x. 442, 443.



- Kabirpanthis, or followers of Kabir, their numbers in the Central Provinces, iii. 313; their religion and customs, iii. 313-315; numerous in Chhatisgarh, iii. 396; their priest lives at Kawarilhá, viii. 107; numerous in Raipur, xi. 372, 373; Sagar, xii. 104; and Sambalpur, xii. 182.
- Kabrái, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 266.
- Kábul, principal Province of Afghánistán, vii. 266, 267.
- Kábul, capital of Afghánistán, vii. 267-275; physical aspects, 267; *hádáts*, 269; inhabitants, etc., 271-275.
- Kábul, river in Afghánistán, vii. 275, 277.
- Kacháris. *See* Cacháris.
- Kachchh. *See* Cutch.
- Kachchh, Rann of. *See* Cutch.
- Kachha Nágas, tribe in the Nágá Hills, x. 148.
- Kachhandan, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 277.
- Kachhi Baroda, town and estate in Central India, vii. 277.
- Kachhis, or market gardeners, especially numerous in Allahábád, i. 189; Broach, iii. 103; Cawnpur, iii. 283; their condition there, iii. 284, 285; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Damoh, iv. 110; Etah, iv. 361; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jhansi, vii. 222.
- Kachhla, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 277, 278.
- Kachola, town in Rájputána, vii. 278.
- Kachua, village in Bengal, vii. 278.
- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *táluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanaullur, town in Madras, vii. 278.
- Kadalúr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shlmoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
- Kadapa. *See* Cuddapah.
- Kadattanád, chieftainship in Madras, vii. 279.
- Kadava Kunbis, their peculiar marriage customs, xiii. 437, 438.
- Kaders, aboriginal tribe in the Anamalai Hills, Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—In the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Nelliampati Hills, x. 260.
- Kadi, petty division in Bombay, vii. 279, 280.
- Kadi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 280.
- Kadihátí, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
- Kadipur, *tahsil* in Oudh, vii. 280, 281.
- Kadírabad, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
- Kadiri, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 281.
- Ka-do, village in Burma, vii. 281, 282.
- Kadúr, District in Mysore, vii. 282-288; physical aspects, 282, 283; history, 283, 284; population, 284-286; agriculture, 286, 287; manufactures, 287; administration, 288; medical aspects, 288.
- Kadúr, *táluk* in Mysore, vii. 288, 289.
- Kadúr, village in Mysore, vii. 289.
- Kafára, town in Oudh, vii. 289.
- Káfiristan, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
- Káfirkot, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
- Káfirs, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
- Káfur. *See* Málik Naib Káfur.
- Kágul, State in Bombay, vii. 292, 293.
- Kágul, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
- Kágán, mountain valley in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahan, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahlgton. *See* Colgong.
- Kahlúr, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinápur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Hógli, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Mádah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadlyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
- Kaidala, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
- Kail. *See* Kiyal.
- Kallang, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
- Kailás, sacred mountain of the Hindus in Tibet, vii. 296; from which the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all take their rise, article 'India,' vi. 11, 13.
- Kailáshahr, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 296.
- Kailwára, town in Rájputána, vii. 296.
- Káimahrá, village in Oudh, vii. 296.
- Káimganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
- Káimganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 297, 298.
- Káimur, range of mountains in Central India, vii. 298; an offshoot of the Vindhya, article 'India,' vi. 35.
- Kaira, District in Bombay, vii. 298-307; physical aspects, 299; rivers, 299, 300; minerals, 300; wild animals, 300; history, 300, 301; population, 301-303; agriculture, 303, 304; natural calamities, 304; land tenures, 304, 305; trade, 305, 306; administration, 306, 307; medical aspects, 307.
- Kaira, town in Bombay, vii. 307, 308.
- Kalrána, town in N.-P. Provinces, vii. 308.

- Kaisar-jo-Tando, village in Sind, vii. 308, 309.  
 Kaithal, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 309.  
 Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.  
 Kaithan, town in Rājputāna, vii. 310.  
 Kāiti, village in Madras, vii. 310.  
 Kajūri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.  
 Kakāir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.  
 Kakar, town and *taluk* in Bombay, vii. 310, 311.  
 Kakarbai, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.  
 Kākārs, powerful Afghān tribe in Afghānistān, i. 42; in the Bolan Pass, iii. 35; in Pishin, x. 189, 190.  
 Kākā Sāhib, celebrated shrine at the foot of the Khatak Hills, viii. 181.  
 Kakhyens, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212.  
 Kakora, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.  
 Kakori, town and *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 311, 312.  
 Kakrāla, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 312.  
 Kakrāl, village in Bengal, vii. 312.  
 Kākā, village in Bengal, vii. 312, 313.  
 Kakus, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 213.  
 Kākūgiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.  
 Kālabāgh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.  
 Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singāyats become predominant in Kānara, xii. 401.  
 Kalādgī, District in Bombay, vii. 314-320; physical aspects, 314, 315; history, 315, 316; population, 316, 317; agriculture, 317, 318; natural calamities, 318, 319; manufactures, 319; administration, 319, 320; medical aspects, 320.  
 Kalādgī, town in Bombay, vii. 320.  
 Kālāhandl. *See* Karond.  
 Kālāhasti, *taluk* in Madras, vii. 320, 321.  
 Kālāhasti, estate in Madras, vii. 321.  
 Kālāhasti, town in Madras, vii. 321, 322.  
 Kālā, port in Bombay, vii. 322.  
 Kalakāl, town in Madras, vii. 322.  
 Kālā-Kūsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.  
 Kalate, village in Mysore, vii. 322.  
 Kalamb, town in Berār, vii. 322.  
 Kalānaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.  
 Kalānaur, town in Punjab, vii. 323.  
 Kalang, river channel in Assam, vii. 323.  
 Kalan-Kot, historic fort in Bombay, vii. 323.  
 Kalanos, the Brāhman at Alexander's court, article 'India,' vi. 169.  
 Kalar or salt plains. *See* Usar plains.  
 Kalarod, town in Bengal, vii. 323.  
 Kalasa, village in Mysore, vii. 323, 324.  
 Kālāstri. *See* Kālāhasti.  
 Kalāt. *See* Khelāt.  
 Kālāwār, town in Bombay, vii. 324.  
 Ka-le-gauk, island in Burma, vii. 324.  
 Kalesar, forest reserve in Punjab, vii. 324.  
 Kalghatgi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 324, 325.  
 Kalhatti, village in Madras, vii. 325.  
 Kalhora, The, dynasty, its history in Shikārpur, xii. 388, 389; in Sind, xii. 511-513.  
 Kālī, the non-Aryan form of the wife of Shiva, article 'India,' vi. 211, 212.  
 Kālī. *See* Gogra.  
 Kālīā, village in Bengal, vii. 325.  
 Kālīābar, village in Assam, vii. 325.  
 Kālīā-Chak, village in Bengal, vii. 325.  
 Kālīanappa Subraya, leader of the Gauda rebellion of 1837 in S. Kānara, vii. 378.  
 Kālīānpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.  
 Kālī Bāori, petty State in Central India, vii. 326.  
 Kālībhānj, island in Orissa, vii. 326.  
 Kālīdasa, Hindu poet and dramatist (56 n.c.), article 'India,' vi. 125; his drama of *Sakuntalā*, vi. 126.  
 Kālīgānj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.  
 Kālīgānj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.  
 Kālīghāt, sacred village in Bengal, vii. 326.  
 Kālīkot. *See* Calicut.  
 Kalimiyar Point. *See* Calimere.  
 Kālīmpong. *See* Dāllingkot.  
 Kālī Nadi, East, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 327.  
 Kālī Nadi, West, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 327.  
 Kālīndī, river channel in Bengal, vii. 327, 328.  
 Kālīndri, river in N. Bengal, vii. 328.  
 Kālīnga, historic kingdom of S. India, vii. 328-330.  
 Kālīngapatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.  
 Kālīngia, *ghāt* or pass in Madras, vii. 330, 331.  
 Kālīnjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.  
 Kālīnjera, town in Rājputāna, vii. 337.  
 Kālīpāni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.  
 Kālī Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.  
 Kālītās or Kūltās, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonāi in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwarā, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Gōlparā, v. 115; Kāmrup, vii. 359.

- Kharsal, viii. 168; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Nowgong, x. 409, 410; Sibságar, xii. 464; Sylhet, xii. 148.
- Kálijáni, river in N. Bengal, vii. 337, 338.
- Kálka, village in Punjab, vii. 338.
- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallars, demon-worshippers and robbers, have their temple on Alágar Hill, i. 161; in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Madura, ix. 127.
- Kalligal. *See* Collegál.
- Kallicot, estate in Madras, vii. 338, 339.
- Kallúr, pass in Madras, vii. 339.
- Kalmeshwar, town in Central Provinces, vii. 339.
- Kalná, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 339.
- Kálni, river channel in Assam, vii. 340.
- Kálol, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 340, 341.
- Kálol, town and Sub-division in Baroda, vii. 341.
- Kálpí, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 341-343.
- Kálpí, village in Bengal, vii. 343.
- Káráyan, mountain range in Madras, vii. 343.
- Kálsi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 343, 344.
- Kálsin, State in Punjab, vii. 344.
- Kalsubái, hill in Bombay, vii. 344.
- Kalu, river in Assam, vii. 344, 345.
- Kalumba, peak in Central Provinces, vii. 345.
- Kalwá, headed rising of Gujars in Dehra Dún (1824), iv. 172.
- Kalwán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 345.
- Kalyán, Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 345, 346.
- Kalyán, town in Bombay, vii. 346, 347.
- Kalyánmal, *pargana* in Oudh, vii. 347.
- Káma, town in Rájputána. *See* Kámán.
- Káma, township in Lower Burma, vii. 348.
- Káma, town in Lower Burma, vii. 348, 349.
- Kamadhín, State in Bombay, vii. 349.
- Kámákhyá, sacred hill in Kámrúp District, Assam, vii. 349.
- Kámákhyá, range of hills in Nowgong District, Assam, vii. 349.
- Kamálapuram, town in Madras, vii. 349.
- Kamalapurí, village in Madras, vii. 350.
- Kamálganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
- Kamália. *See* Kot Kamalia.
- Kamálpur, chiefship in Central India, vii. 350.
- Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
- Kamalpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
- Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
- Kamarjáni, village in Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamatápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kambam. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambar, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, vii. 352.
- Kamias, or serf-cultivators, in Hazáribágh, v. 376, 377.
- Kamla, river in Behar, vii. 352, 353.
- Kamlaágarh, fort in Punjab, vii. 353.
- Kamoná, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353.
- Kampli, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353, 354.
- Kampli, town in Madras, vii. 354.
- Kamptee. *See* Kamthi.
- Kámrúp, District in Assam, vii. 354-356; physical aspects, 354, 355; forests, 355; fauna, 355, 356; history, 356-358; people, 358-361; material condition of the people, 361, 362; agriculture, 362, 363; manufactures, etc., 363, 364; administration, 364, 365; medical aspects, 365, 366.
- Kámsoli Mól and Kámsoli Náni, States in Bombay, vii. 366.
- Kantá Rajaula, State in Central India, vii. 366.
- Kanarándla, State forest in Central Provinces, vii. 366.
- Kámthá, village and estate in Central Provinces, vii. 366.
- Kámthi, town in Central Provinces, vii. 366, 367.
- Kán. *See* Khán.
- Káná-Dámodar, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 368.
- Kanálgiri. *See* Kanigiri.
- Káná-nadi, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 368.
- Kanadagúdi, town in Madras, vii. 363.
- Kanápathiá Gosáins, sect of the Kumbhipáthiás in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.
- Kanara, Colonel, commanding Sikh artillery, killed while defending Haripur against insurgents (1849), Obelisk to, at Haripur, v. 339.
- Kánara, North, District in Bombay, vii. 368-375; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370; population, 370, 371; agriculture, 371-373; commerce, etc., 373; administration, 373, 374; medical aspects, 374, 375.
- Kánara, South, District in Madras, vii. 375-384; physical aspects, 375-377; history, 377, 378; population, 378-380;

- agriculture, 380-382; communications, 382; commerce, 382; revenue history, 382, 383; administration, 383; medical aspects, 383, 384.
- Kanarak, historic temple in Orissa, vii. 384, 385.
- Kanauj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 385, 386.
- Kanauj, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 386, 387; now deserted by the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 30; court pageant at, in the 12th century, vi. 276.
- Kan-aung, town and township in Lower Burma, vii. 387, 388.
- Kanbis. *See* Kunbis.
- Kanchanjangá, mountain peak in the Eastern Himalayas, vii. 388; article 'India,' vi. 5.
- Kanchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himalayas, vii. 388.
- Kancharapara, village in Bengal, vii. 388.
- Kanchiang, river in Assam, vii. 388.
- Kanchivaram. *See* Conjeeveram.
- Kandahár, Province in Afghánistán, vii. 389-398; history, 391-398; wrested from the Mughal Empire during the reign of Sháh Jahán, article 'India,' vi. 303; occupation of, during the first Afghán war (1839), vi. 408; defeat of Ayúb Khán at, in the second war (1880), vi. 427.
- Kandapur, town and *tahuk* in Madras, vii. 398, 399.
- Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cuttack, iv. 69; Khandpára, viii. 160.
- Kandarkha Khurd, town in Oudh, vii. 399.
- Kandeli, town in Central Provinces, vii. 399.
- Kandhla, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 399.
- Kandh-máls, tract in Orissa, vii. 399, 400.
- Kandhs, aboriginal tribe in Orissa and Northern Madras, vii. 400-405; article 'India,' vi. 60-63; their patriarchal government, 60; wars and punishments, and blood revenge, 60, 61; agriculture, 61; marriage by capture, 61; serfs attached to their villages, 61, 62; human sacrifices, 62; the Kandhs under British rule, 62, 63. *Local notices*—Found in Bámrá, ii. 42; Barambá, ii. 121; Bonáí, iii. 86; Borásámbar, iii. 89; Bundáre, account of a human sacrifice, iii. 150; in Cuttack, iv. 69; Daspallá, iv. 154; Ganjám, v. 2, 4, 5; Ghes, v. 73; Jaipur *samludárl*, vii. 62; the Kandh-máls, vii. 399; Karond, viii. 46, 47; Khandpára, viii. 160; Lofsinh, viii. 488; Narsinghpur, x. 225; Nayágarh, x. 257; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472-474; Patná State, xi. 116; Rdápur, xi. 371; Ranpur, xi. 510; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491.
- Kándi, Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 405.
- Kándi, town in Bengal, vii. 405, 406.
- Kandiárs, town and *tahuk* in Bombay, vii. 406.
- Kandih. *See* Kandeli.
- Kandráwan, town in Oudh, vii. 407.
- Kandukúr, town and *tahuk* in Madras, vii. 407.
- Kaner, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 407.
- Kanera, village in Rdáputána, vii. 407.
- Kanets, hill tribe of Rdáput cultivators, in Chamba, iii. 329; Kotah, vii. 309; Kálu, viii. 339; Láhul, viii. 421; Simla, xii. 493; Sirmur, xii. 555.
- Kangnyam, town in Madras, vii. 407, 408.
- Kángra, District in Punjab, vii. 408-427; physical aspects, 408-411; forests, 411, 412; minerals, 412, 413; fauna, 413, 414; history, 414, 417; population, 417, 418; social and material condition of the people, 418, 423; division of the people into town and country, 423; agriculture, 423-425; commerce and trade, communications, etc., 425, 426; administration, 426, 427; medical aspects, 427.
- Kángra Proper, tract in Punjab, vii. 427, 429.
- Kángra, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 429.
- Kángra, town in Punjab, vii. 429, 430.
- Kangundi, estate in Madras, vii. 430, 431.
- Kangundi, town in Madras, vii. 431.
- Kan-gyl-daung, town in Lower Burma, vii. 431.
- Kanhán, river in Central Provinces, vii. 431.
- Kanhargáon, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 431, 432.
- Kanherí, hill in Central Provinces, vii. 432.
- Kanigiri, town and *tahuk* in Madras, vii. 432.
- Kanishka, Buddhist king of N.-W. India (40 A.D.), his great Council, article 'India,' vi. 147, 148; 175, 176; 178; attended by Buddhist doctors from Srávastí or Sahet Mahet, x. 484.
- Kanjarpallí, town in Madras, vii. 432.
- Kanjardá, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 432, 433.
- Kanjid, tract in Central Provinces, vii. 433.
- Kanjikovil, town in Madras, vii. 433.
- Kánkánhalli, town and *tahuk* in Mysore, vii. 433, 434.

- Kankar* or nodular limestone, article 'India,' vi. 628; 638. *Local notices*—Found in Allgarh, i. 168; Allahabad, i. 184; Amritsar, i. 255; Azamgarh, i. 393, 397; Ballia, ii. 18; Banda, ii. 47; Bankura, ii. 79; Basti, ii. 209; Bijnaur, ii. 429; Bikaner, ii. 441; Broach, iii. 102; Budhun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cambay, iii. 271; Champaran, iii. 337; Chandauli, iii. 357; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dacca, iv. 78; Dholpur, iv. 273; Etawah, iv. 370; Ghrwa, v. 87; Gujrat, v. 189; Haidarabad State, v. 241; Harilke, v. 338; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalandhar, vii. 84; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jhalawar, vii. 198; Karan Khara, vii. 468; Khandesh, viii. 151; Kheri, viii. 190; Ludhiana, viii. 519; Monghyr, ix. 480; Montgomery, ix. 494; Multan, x. 3; Murshidabad, x. 21, 22; Muttra, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Narsinghpur, x. 217; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396; Oudh, x. 482; Partabgarh, xi. 69; Patna, xi. 94; Peshawar, xi. 146; Punjab, xi. 252; Purniah, xi. 321; Saharanpur, xii. 114; Saran, xii. 252; Shahabad, xii. 324; Shahjahanpur, xii. 344; Sialkot, xii. 441; Singhbhum, xii. 531; Sitapur, xiii. 30; Sultanpur, xiii. 97; Tinnevely, xiii. 298; Utrula, xiii. 455; Wardha, xiii. 523.
- Kanker*, chiefship in Central Provinces, vii. 434.
- Kankhal*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 434.
- Kankina*, village in Bengal, vii. 434, 435.
- Kankmool*, town in Rajputana, vii. 435.
- Kankrej*, State in Bombay, vii. 435.
- Kanksieli*, State in Kathiawar, vii. 435.
- Kanksieli*, river in Bengal, vii. 436.
- Kankuppa*, *idluk* in Mysore, vii. 436.
- Kannur*. See Cannanore.
- Kanor*, town in Rajputana, vii. 436.
- Kanora*, State in Bombay, vii. 436.
- Kanpur Iswaria*, State in Kathiawar, vii. 436.
- Kansat*, village in Bengal, vii. 436.
- Kansbans*, river in Orissa, vii. 436.
- Kant*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 437.
- Kantai*, village in Bengal, vii. 437.
- Kantal*. See Bul Tul.
- Kantha*, town in Oudh, vii. 437.
- Kan-tha*. See Taung-gnu.
- Kanthapara*, village in Bengal, vii. 437.
- Kantharia*, State in Bombay, vii. 437.
- Kanthi*. See Contai.
- Kantilo*, town in Orissa, vii. 437.
- Kantur*, town in Oudh, vii. 438.
- Kanu*, village in Bengal, vii. 438.
- Kanum*, town in Punjab, vii. 438.
- Kanyagiri*, *idluk* in Madras. See Kanigiri.
- Kanyagiri*, fort in Madras. See Kanigiri.
- Kanzam*, pass in Punjab, vii. 438.
- Kaolin* or porcelain clay, and potter's clay, found in Bangalore, ii. 60; on the Billin, ii. 459; Chandá, iii. 349; Hassan, v. 346; South Kanara, vii. 376; Mysore, x. 91; Sialkot, xii. 441; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Káorápur*, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 439.
- Káradwanj*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 439, 440.
- Káragádl*, range of hills in Bengal, vii. 440.
- Kápila*, famous ascetic, who lived at Haridwar, v. 331.
- Kápila*, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 440.
- Kapileswarapuram*, town in Madras, vii. 440.
- Kapli*, river in Assam, vii. 440, 441.
- Kapilmuni*, village in Bengal, vii. 441.
- Kapini*, river in S. India, vii. 441.
- Kapúthala*, Native State in Punjab, vii. 441-443.
- Kapúthala*, town in Punjab, vii. 443.
- Kara*. See Karm.
- Karáchl*, District in Sind, vii. 443-451; physical aspects, 443-445; history, 446, 447; population, 447, 448; agriculture, 448, 449; commerce and trade, etc., 449, 450; administration, 450; medical aspects, 450, 451.
- Karáchl*, *idluk* in Sind, vii. 451, 452.
- Karáchl*, town, port, and cantonment in Sind, vii. 452-460; position, etc., 452, 453; chief buildings, 453, 454; history, 454, 455; population, 455; commerce and trade, etc., 455-458; shipping, etc., 458, 459; municipality, etc., 459; medical aspects, water-supply, etc., 459, 460.
- Karad*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 460.
- Karágolá*, village in Bengal, vii. 460, 461; large trading fair at, article 'India,' vi. 596, 597.
- Karál*, river in Behar, vii. 462.
- Karálbári*, forest tract in Assam, vii. 462.
- Karárchátu*, town in Madras, vii. 462.
- Káramadai*, town in Madras, vii. 462.
- Kármagón*, town in Berar, vii. 462.
- Karajgi*, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 462, 463.
- Kárnkal*, town in Madras, vii. 463.
- Karnkat Vellalars*, tribe on the Patni Mountains, their manners and customs, xi. 18.
- Karnkornu Pass*, between India and Eastern Turkestan, vii. 463, 464; on the trading route from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Karamnasa*, river in Bengal, vii. 464, 465.
- Karanbas*, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 465.

- Karanguli, town in Madras, vii. 465, 466.  
 Karanja, island in Bombay, vii. 466, 467.  
 Karanja, port and customs division in Bombay, vii. 467.  
 Karanja, town in Central Provinces, vii. 467, 468.  
 Karanja, town in Berár, vii. 468.  
 Karan Khera, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 468.  
 Karanpurá, coal-field in Bengal, vii. 468, 469.  
 Karans, caste in Orissa, equivalent to Kayasths. *See* Kayasths.  
 Karatoyá, river in N. Bengal, vii. 469.  
 Karattanál, chiefship in Madras, vii. 469.  
 Karauli, Native State in Rájputána, vii. 469-474; physical aspects, 469, 470; geology, 470, 471; forest and jungle products, 471; fauna, 471, 472; population, 472; agriculture, 472, 473; manufactures and trade, 473; administration, 473; climate, etc., 473; history, 474.  
 Karauli, capital of State in Rájputána, vii. 474, 475.  
 Karchhána, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 475, 476.  
 Karchhána, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 476, 477.  
 Kardong, village in Punjab, vii. 477.  
 Karens, semi-aboriginal tribe in Burma and Siam, viii. 1-7; article 'India,' vi. 71. *Local notices*—Their numbers in Amherst, i. 238, 242; Bassein, ii. 196; in Lower Burma, lii. 177; their houses, lii. 179; marriage customs, lii. 181; numbers, lii. 182; origin, lii. 184; Christianity among, lii. 186; in the forests, lii. 203; in Henzada, v. 386; their clans, viii. 3; in Prome, xi. 230; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thongwa, xiii. 290.  
 Karen-ní, plateau in Burma, viii. 7.  
 Karhal, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 7, 8.  
 Karharbári, coal-field in Bengal, viii. 8, 9; article 'India,' vi. 637.  
 Kariána, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 9.  
 Karigatta, hill in Mysore, viii. 9.  
 Kárikál, French settlement and town in Madras, viii. 9-11.  
 Karimganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, viii. 11.  
 Karimganj, village in Bengal, viii. 11.  
 Karjat, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 11, 12.  
 Karjat, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 12, 13.  
 Karjat, town in Bombay, viii. 13.  
 VOL. XIV.
- Kárkul. *See* Karakul.  
 Karkamb, town in Bombay, viii. 13.  
 Karkur, hill pass in Madras, viii. 13.  
 Kárlí, cave temple in Bombay, viii. 13-16.  
 Karma, Buddhist doctrine of, article 'India,' vi. 141, 142.  
 Karma, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 16.  
 Karmála, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 16.  
 Karmála, town in Bombay, viii. 17.  
 Karmár, State in Káthiáwár, viii. 17.  
 Karnagarh, hill in Bengal, viii. 17, 18.  
 Karnál, District in Punjab, viii. 18-27; physical aspects, 18-20; history, 20-22; population, 22, 23; division of the people into town and country, 23; agriculture, 24, 25; commerce and trade, etc., 25, 26; administration, 26, 27; medical aspects, 27.  
 Karnál, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 28.  
 Karnál, town in Punjab, viii. 28, 29.  
 Karnala, hill fort in Bombay, viii. 29, 30.  
 Karnaphul, river in E. Bengal, viii. 30.  
 Karnálik or Carnatic, name given to the Tamil country, viii. 30-32; history, 31; origin and use of the name, 31, 32; English and French wars in, rival English and French candidates for the throne of Arcot (1746-61), article 'India,' vi. 379, 390.  
 Karmprayág, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 32.  
 Karnúl, District in Madras, viii. 32-44; physical aspects, 32-36; rivers, 34; geology, 34, 35; forests, 35; wild animals, 35, 36; population, 36, 37; agriculture, 37, 38; tenures, 39; natural calamities, 39-41; industries, 41; commerce, 41; roads, 41; history, 41-43; revenue history, 43, 44; administration, 44; education, 44; medical aspects, 44, 45.  
 Karnúl, town in Madras, viii. 45.  
 Karnúl Canal, purchased by Government from the Madras Irrigation Company, article 'India,' vi. 536, 537.  
 Káro, North, river in Bengal, viii. 45.  
 Káro, South, river in Bengal, viii. 45.  
 Károl, State in Bombay, viii. 45, 46.  
 Karond, chiefship in Central Provinces, viii. 46, 47.  
 Karor, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 47, 48.  
 Karor, town in Punjab, viii. 48.  
 Karor. *See* Kahrór.  
 Karra, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 48, 49.  
 Karnak, salt-mine in Punjab, viii. 49.  
 Karsíng, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 49.  
 Kartábhájdá, a reformed Vishnuite sect

- around Calcutta, article 'India,' vi. 223. *Local notices*—In Nadiya, x. 133; Sylhet, xiii. 148, 149.
- Kartairi, river in Madras, viii. 49, 50.
- Kartak. *See* Dang States.
- Kartarpur, town in Punjab, viii. 50.
- Karamattampati, town in Madras, viii. 50.
- Karumattūr, town in Madras, viii. 50.
- Karumbhār, island in Cutch, viii. 50, 51.
- Karun, river in Central Provinces, viii. 51.
- Karungalikudi, village in Madras, viii. 51.
- Karūp-pl, village in Burma, viii. 51.
- Kaur, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 51.
- Karoir, town in Bombay, viii. 52.
- Karwaitnagar, estate in Madras, viii. 52, 53.
- Karwaitnagar, town in Madras, viii. 53.
- Karwar, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 53, 54.
- Karwar, town and port in Bombay, viii. 54-56; history, 54-56.
- Karwais, palanquin-bearers, the most numerous low caste in Gonda, v. 150.
- Karwl, town, Sub-division, and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 56, 57.
- Kasāi, river in Bengal, viii. 57.
- Kasālang, river in Bengal, viii. 57.
- Kasālang, village in Bengal, viii. 57, 58.
- Kasarghat. *See* Thalghat.
- Kasaragod, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 58.
- Kasauli, hill station and cantonment in Punjab, viii. 58, 59.
- Kasba. *See* Jessor.
- Kasba, village in Bardwan, Bengal, viii. 59.
- Kasba, town in Purnah, Bengal, viii. 59.
- Kasbatas, *talukdar* class in Ahmadābād, i. 189.
- Kāsganj, town and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 59, 60.
- Kashmir and Jammu, Native State, viii. 60-78; history, 60-62; physical aspects, 62-69; mountains, 63, 64; rivers, 64-67; minerals, 67; wild animals, 68, 69; population, 69, 70; chief towns, 70, 71; languages, 71; flora, 71, 72; agriculture, 72, 73; famine, 73; manufactures, 73-75; coinage, 75; climate, 75, 76; medical aspects, 76; administration—law and justice, 76, 77; revenue, 77, 78.
- Kashmir shawls, Weaving of, article 'India,' vi. 603.
- Kashmiris, numerous in Amritsar, i. 258; Gilgit, v. 81; Gurdāspur, v. 209; Hazāra, v. 363; Himālaya mountains, v. 412; Jhelam, vii. 170; Kila Sobhā Singh, viii. 217; Lucknow, viii. 516; Ludhiāna, viii. 521, 526; Peshāwar, xi. 151; Punjab, xi. 273; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 27; Sialkot, xii. 444.
- Kashmor, town and *taluk* in Sind, viii. 78.
- Kashpur, village in Assam, viii. 79.
- Kasia, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 79.
- Kasāri, village in Bengal, viii. 79.
- Kāsijora, village in Bengal, viii. 80.
- Kāsim. *See* Mir Kāsim.
- Kāsimbāzār, historic town in Bengal, viii. 80, 81; Company's factory established at (1658), article 'India,' vi. 369; the chief emporium of the Gangetic trade in the 18th century, vi. 380.
- Kasim Khān, general of Aurangzeb, occupied Bangalore (1687), ii. 61.
- Kāsimkota, town in Madras, viii. 81, 82.
- Kāsipur, town and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 82.
- Kāsipur. *See* Cossipur.
- Kāsi Rām Dās, Bengali poet, and translator of the Mahābhārata (17th century), vi. 351.
- Kasla Paginu Muwādu, petty State in Bombay, viii. 82.
- Kasmandi Kalān, town in Oudh, viii. 83.
- Kasla. *See* Kasia.
- Kasta, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 83.
- Kasūr, *taluk* in Punjab, viii. 83, 84.
- Kasūr, town in Punjab, viii. 84, 85.
- Katahra, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 85.
- Katak. *See* Cuttack.
- Kātakhal, river channel in Assam, viii. 85.
- Kātdā, tract of country in N. Bengal, viii. 85, 86.
- Katalgarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 86.
- Katangi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 86.
- Katangi, State forest in Central Provinces, viii. 86.
- Katangi, village in Central Provinces, viii. 86.
- Katānis, silk-weavers and silkworm breeders in Assam, i. 356; Kāmrap, vii. 359.
- Katās, sacred fountain in Punjab, viii. 86, 87.
- Katera. *See* Katahra.
- Kathi, petty State in Bombay, viii. 87.
- Kāthiāwār, peninsula in Bombay, viii. 88.
- Kāthiāwār, Political Agency in Bombay, viii. 88-97; physical aspects, 89, 90; history, 90-92; population, 92, 93; administration, 93, 94; communications, 94, 95; agriculture, commerce, trade, etc., 95-97.
- Kathirūr, town in Madras, viii. 97.
- Kathiwāra, petty chieftship in Central India, viii. 97.

- Káthkaris, hill tribe in Bombay:—Janjira, vii. 138; Kolába, viii. 265; Matheran Hill, ix. 364.
- Káthmándú. *See* Khátmandu.
- Káthna, river in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 98.
- Kathodis, wandering tribe in Bombay:—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Násik, x. 231; Poona, xi. 205.
- Káthrota, petty State in Bombay, viii. 98.
- Katidri, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 98.
- Kátigora, village in Assam, viii. 99.
- Kátipára, village in Bengal, viii. 99.
- Kátjuri, river in Orissa, viii. 99.
- Katná, river in Bengal, viii. 99.
- Katoghan, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 99.
- Katol, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 99, 100.
- Kátorin, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 100.
- Katosan, petty State in Bombay, viii. 100.
- Katra, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 100.
- Katrn, town in Bengal, viii. 100, 101.
- Katra Medniganj, town in Oudh, viii. 101.
- Kattywar. *See* Káthiáwár.
- Katná. *See* Parwan.
- Katimbar, town and *tahsil* in Rájputána, viii. 101.
- Kátwá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 101, 102.
- Kátyár, village in Bombay, viii. 102.
- Kaundha, town in Oudh, viii. 103.
- Káuniyá, village in Bengal, viii. 103.
- Kauzavas, their quarrel and struggle with the five Pándavas, as related in the Mahábhárata, vi. 119, 120.
- Kauriála, river in Tibet, viii. 103.
- Kauriyá, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 103, 104.
- Kavál, town in Madras, viii. 104.
- Kavale-durga, *tdruk* in Mysore, viii. 104.
- Kavale-durga, hill in Mysore, viii. 104, 105.
- Káváli, town and *tdruk* in Madras, viii. 105.
- Kavandappádl, town in Madras, viii. 105.
- Káveri river. *See* Cauvery.
- Káveripák, town in Madras, viii. 105, 106.
- Káveripatam, town in Madras, viii. 106.
- Káveripuram, town in Madras, viii. 106.
- Kavite, town in Madras, viii. 106.
- Kawardhá, petty State and town in Central Provinces, viii. 106, 107.
- Kaw-ka-dwut, village in Burma, viii. 107.
- Kaw-ka-reit, village in Burma, viii. 107.
- Káyál, historic port in Madras, viii. 107, 108.
- Káyalpatnam, town and port in Madras, viii. 108.
- Kayan. *See* Ken.
- Kayásth, or writer caste, particularly numerous or otherwise noteworthy, in Assam, i. 354; Bengal, ii. 296; Calcutta, iii. 256; Dacca, iv. 83; Etah, iv. 361; Etáwah, iv. 373; Jessor, vii. 186; Kálá, vii. 325; Kamphil, vii. 353; Kátipára, viii. 99; Malman singh, ix. 194; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sáran, xii. 253; Sylhet, xii. 148.
- Kaye, Sir J. W., *History of the Indian Mutiny*, quoted, on the defence of Arrah, i. 333, 334; the mutiny at Bar-mekpur, ii. 176.
- Káyenkolam, seaport in Madras, viii. 108.
- Kázipára, village in Bengal, viii. 108.
- Keane, Lord, his campaign in Afghanistán, i. 50; took Ghazni (1839), v. 72; his conduct in Sind, xii. 514.
- Keating, Colonel, his campaign in Gujarát with Raghuba, ii. 162.
- Keatinge, Colonel R. H., his reforms in Káthiáwár (1863), viii. 92; discovered fossils in West Málwá, ix. 269; improved Mandlesar, ix. 308; Chief Commissioner of Assam (1878), x. 145; his behaviour at Nimár (1857), x. 331; his arrangement between the jains and the chief of Pálitána, xi. 3.
- Kedár Gangá, mountain torrent in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
- Kedár Kántá, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
- Kedármáth, temple in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 109.
- Kedgerie, village in Bengal, viii. 109, 110.
- Kediwári, largest mouth of the Indus, viii. 110.
- Keeling, assisted the Zamorin of Calicut against Cochin (1616), in order to establish an English factory there, iv. 12.
- Keene, H. G., his account of the battle of Pánapat (1764), quoted, xi. 45-47; his biography of George Thomas referred to, xii. 266.
- Keitha, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 110.
- Kekri, town in Rájputána, viii. 110.
- Keladi, village in Mysore, viii. 110.
- Kelápur, *tdruk* in Berár, viii. 111.
- Keljhar, village in Central Provinces, viii. 111.
- Kelly, Col., invaded and conquered the Baramahá (1790, 1791), xii. 155.
- Kelly, Sir R. D., cleared Azamgarh of mutineers (1858), i. 395.



- Kelod, town in Central Provinces, viii. 111.
- Kelsi, creek in Bombay, viii. 111.
- Kelsi, port in Bombay, viii. 111, 112.
- Kelva. *See* Mahim.
- Ken, river in the N.-W. Provinces, viii. 112.
- Kenchengutda, town in Madras, viii. 112, 113.
- Kenda, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 113.
- Kendrapārā, town and Sub-division in Orissa, viii. 113.
- Kendrapārā Canal, branch of Orissa Canal system, viii. 113, 114.
- Kenduli, village in Bengal, viii. 114.
- Kengeri, village in Mysore, viii. 114, 115.
- Kennedy, Lieut., assistant political agent, Simla Hill Tracts, built first house at Simla (1824), xii. 496.
- Kennet, Rev. Dr., *St. Thomas the Apostle of India*, quoted, vi. 233 (footnote 3); 235 (footnote); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 1).
- Keobrang, pass in Punjab, viii. 115.
- Keonthal, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 115, 116.
- Kerā, village in Cutch, viii. 116, 117.
- Kerala. *See* Chera.
- Kerowlee. *See* Karnali.
- Kerūr, town in Bombay, viii. 117.
- Kesabpur, town in Bengal, viii. 117.
- Kesari or Lon dynasty, in Orissa, x. 429.
- Kesaria, petty State in Bombay, viii. 117, 118.
- Kesariya, village in Bengal, viii. 118.
- Keshab Chandra Sen, leader of the Brahmos, ii. 292; his daughter married to the Mahārāja of Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Keshava Dās, Hindi poet of the 16th century, and composer of the Rāmchandrīka, vi. 345.
- Keslāburi, village in Central Provinces, viii. 118.
- Kesod, town in Kāthiāwār, viii. 118.
- Keti, town and port in Bombay, viii. 118-120.
- Kenkuchi, halting-place in Punjab, viii. 120.
- Keunjhar, State in Orissa, viii. 120, 121.
- Keunthāl. *See* Keonthal.
- Keuts. *See* Kaibarttas.
- Kewāni, river in Oudh, viii. 120.
- Keys, Mr., first explored the Nilgiri Hills (1814), x. 303.
- Khāb, village in Punjab, viii. 121, 122.
- Khābul, village in Punjab, viii. 122.
- Khadki. *See* Kirki.
- Khaga, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 122.
- Khāgan, valley in Punjab. *See* Kagan.
- Khagaul, town in Bengal, viii. 122.
- Khaghoriā, village in Bengal, viii. 122, 123.
- Khagrapārā, village in Assam, viii. 123.
- Khāibar, pass in Afghanistan, viii. 123-127; article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Khak, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 127.
- Khairābād, town and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 128.
- Khairābād, river in Bengal, viii. 129.
- Khairāgarh, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 129.
- Khairāgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 130.
- Khairāgarh, town and Native State in Central Provinces, viii. 130.
- Khairi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 131.
- Khairigarh, village and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 131, 132.
- Khairi-Murat, range in Punjab, viii. 132.
- Khairpur, Native State in Upper Sind, viii. 132-137; physical aspects, 133, 134; population, 135; trade and manufactures, etc., 135, 136; agriculture, 136; administration, 136, 137; medical aspects, 137.
- Khairpur, town in Bombay, viii. 137, 138.
- Khairpur, town in Punjab, viii. 138.
- Khairpur Dharki, town in Bombay, viii. 138, 139.
- Khairpur Juso, village in Bombay, viii. 139.
- Khairpur Natheshāh, village in Bombay, viii. 139.
- Khajaks, Pathān tribe in Sibi, xii. 456.
- Khajmoh, village in Bengal, viii. 139.
- Khajri, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 139.
- Khajula, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 139, 140.
- Khajurā, village in Bengal, viii. 140.
- Khajurahra, town in Oudh, viii. 140.
- Khajurāhu, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 140, 141.
- Khajūri. *See* Kajūri.
- Khakereru, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khālāri, village in Central Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khālīābād, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 141.
- Khaling Dwar, forest reserve in Assam, viii. 142.
- Khambhālā, petty State in Bombay, viii. 142.
- Khambhālā, town in Kāthiāwār, viii. 142.
- Khambhao, petty State in Bombay, viii. 142.
- Khāmgāon, *taluk* in Berār, viii. 142, 143.
- Khāmgāon, town in Berār, viii. 143, 144.

- Khamti Hills, tract of country on frontier of Assam, viii. 144-146. For Khamtis, *see* also Assam, i. 351; Lakhimpur, viii. 429, 431.
- Khán, river in Central India, viii. 146.
- Khánapur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 146, 147.
- Khánapur, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 147.
- Khan Bahádur, grandson of Hafiz Ráhmát Khán, leader of the Rohilla mutineers (1857), organized a government at Bareilly, ii. 140; in power in Pilibhit, xi. 173.
- Khánbalin, town in Punjab, viii. 147.
- Khandáits, numerous caste in Balasor, ii. 6; Cuttack, iv. 69; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Orissa, x. 435; Puri, xi. 303.
- Khandála, sanitarium in Bombay, viii. 147.
- Khandánsa, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 147, 148.
- Khandauli, village in Bengal, viii. 148.
- Khandauli, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 148, 149.
- Khandeln, town in Rájputána, viii. 149.
- Khándesh, Annexation of, to the Mughal Empire by Akbar, vi. 294.
- Khándesh, District in Bombay, viii. 149-159; physical aspects, 149-151; geology, 151; history, 151-153; population, 153-155; language, 155; agriculture, 155, 156; attempts at land reclamation, 156, 157; industries, 157; natural calamities, 157, 158; administration, 158; climate, 158, 159.
- Khandgirl, hill in Orissa, viii. 159.
- Khandgosh, village in Bengal, viii. 160.
- Khándia, petty State in Bombay, viii. 160.
- Khandpara, Native State in Orissa, viii. 160, 161.
- Khandtarn, town in Bengal, viii. 161.
- Khandwa, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 161.
- Khangarh, town in Punjab, viii. 162, 163.
- Khanlí-dhána, petty State in Central India, viii. 163.
- Khanlí-dhána, town in Central India, viii. 163.
- Khan Jahán, his tomb at Bágherhat (1459), i. 417; his attempts to reclaim the Sundarbans, xiii. 110.
- Khan Jahán, general of Aurungzeb, took and plundered Haidarabad (1686), v. 256.
- Khanua, town in Punjab, viii. 163.
- Khanpur, village in Bombay, viii. 163, 164.
- Khanpur, town in Punjab, viii. 164.
- Khanua, village in Rájputána, viii. 164.
- Khanwáhan, village in Bombay, viii. 164.
- Khanwah Canal, irrigation work in Punjab, viii. 164, 165.
- Khánzádahs, Muhammadan class in Rájputána, xi. 411.
- Khápá, town in Central Provinces, viii. 165.
- Kharáila, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 165.
- Kharakpur, town in Bengal, viii. 165.
- Kharak Singh, successor of Ranjit Singh, repaired Khanwah Canal, viii. 164; his reign (1839-40), xi. 264, 265.
- Kharál, petty State in Bombay, viii. 166.
- Kharar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 166.
- Khará, town in Bombay, viii. 166, 167.
- Khardah, village in Bengal, viii. 167.
- Kharela. *See* Kharaila.
- Khárgon, town in Central India, viii. 167.
- Khárl, village in Bengal, viii. 167.
- Kharián, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 167.
- Khariár, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 167.
- Khariár, village in Central Provinces, viii. 168.
- Kharkhanda, town in Punjab, viii. 168.
- Kharntar, village in Bengal, viii. 168.
- Kharod, town in Central Provinces, viii. 168.
- Kharal, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 168, 169.
- Kharasáwan, petty State in Bengal, viii. 169.
- Kharshan. *See* Karalang.
- Kharál Jhalárla, estate in Central India, viii. 169.
- Kharasá, river in Orissa, viii. 169.
- Khartul, town in Bengal, viii. 169.
- Kharwárs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Cuttack, iv. 69; Dinápur, iv. 292; Gayá, v. 46; Hazárlbagh, v. 373; Lohárdaga, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Mirzápur, ix. 456; Narsinghpur, x. 220; Orissa, x. 436; Raipur, xi. 372; Sambápur, xii. 182; Santál Parganá, xii. 229; Sháhábád, xii. 327; Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Khasaura, town in Oudh, viii. 169.
- Khasi and Jaintia Hills, District in Assam, viii. 169-180; history, 170-172; physical aspects, 172, 173; natural phenomena, 174; people, 174; the Khasis, 174, 175; condition of the people, 175, 176; agriculture, 176, 177; commerce, 177, 178; administration, 178, 179; medical aspects, 179, 180.
- Khaslas, principal Hindu tribe in Kumán, viii. 353.
- Khasis, aboriginal tribe in Assam, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khasi Hills, viii. 174-179; Sylhet, xiii. 149.
- Khasor. *See* Khisor.

- Khatak Hills, range in Punjab, viii. 180, 181.
- Khataks, tribe in Afghanistan, i. 42; Bannu, ii. 92; Kohát, viii. 243-245, 246; Teri, xiii. 243.
- Khatás, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 181.
- Khátauli, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 181.
- Khátmándu, capital of Nepál, viii. 181-185.
- Khatris. *See* Trading castes.
- Kházi Abdúl Kádú, minister of Sher Ali, his estimate of the population of Herát, v. 392.
- Khed, town and Sub-division in Ratnágiri District, Bombay, viii. 185, 186.
- Khed, town and Sub-division in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 186.
- Khejiri. *See* Kedgerree.
- Khekera, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 187.
- Khelát, Independent State in Balúchistán, viii. 187.
- Khelát, capital of State in Balúchistán, viii. 187, 188.
- Khem Karn, town in Punjab, viii. 188.
- Khem Sáwant Rái Bahádúr, chief of Sáwantwári (1755-1803), his history, xii. 298.
- Kheradí Surmul, Bhil teacher in Mahl Kántha, his doctrines, ix. 178.
- Kherálí, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 188, 189.
- Kherálu, town in Bombay, viii. 189.
- Kheri, District in Oudh, viii. 189-198; physical aspects, 189-191; history, 191; population, 191-193; agriculture, 193-195; natural calamities, 195; roads, manufactures, trades, etc., 195, 196; administration, 196, 197; climate, 197; medical aspects, 197, 198.
- Kheri, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 198, 199.
- Kheri, town in Oudh, viii. 199.
- Kherkerlá, village in Assam, viii. 199.
- Kherma, seaport in Bombay, viii. 199.
- Khetri, chiefship and town in Rájputána, viii. 199, 200.
- Kheura. *See* Mayo Mines.
- Khiaodah, petty State in Central India, viii. 200.
- Khljadia Náganis, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 200.
- Khijarin, State in Bombay, viii. 200.
- Khijarin, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 200.
- Khilchipur, State in Central India, viii. 200.
- Khilchipur, town in Central India, viii. 200, 201.
- Khilji dynasty, The (1290-1320), article 'India,' vi. 280-283; Jalál-ud-dín (1290-95), 280; Alá-ud-dín (1295-1315), 281, 282; Mughal mercenaries and Hindu revolts, 282, 283; Khusrú, renegade Hindu Emperor (1316-20), 282, 283.
- Khimlása, town in Central Provinces, viii. 201.
- Khindoll. *See* Khándauli.
- Khipra, town and *tahsil* in Bombay, viii. 201, 202.
- Khirsarn, petty State in Bombay, viii. 202.
- Khiron, town and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 202.
- Khirpái, village in Bengal, viii. 203.
- Khisor Hills, range in Punjab, viii. 203, 204.
- Khojahs, Muhammadan class in Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 81.
- Kholápur, town in Berár, viii. 204.
- Kholpetuá, river in Bengal, viii. 204.
- Khorn, village in Bombay, viii. 204.
- Khosháb. *See* Khusháb.
- Khudábád, historic town in Bombay, viii. 204.
- Khugánis, tribe in Afghanistan, i. 42.
- Khúdlán, town in Punjab, viii. 204, 205.
- Khújji, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 205.
- Khulná, District in Bengal, viii. 205-209; physical aspects, 205, 206; history, 206; population, 206; towns and villages, 206, 207; occupations, 207; agriculture, 207, 208; national calamities, 208; commerce and trade, 208; administration, 208, 209; medical aspects—climate, 209; diseases, 209; medical institutions, 209.
- Khulná, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 209, 210.
- Khulná, town in Bengal, viii. 210.
- Khumber. *See* Kumbher.
- Khum, port and lighthouse in Bombay, viii. 210.
- Khúnd, valley in Punjab, viii. 210.
- Khundalu, lake in Punjab, viii. 211.
- Khurdhá, town and Sub-division in Orissá, viii. 211.
- Khúrna, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 211, 212.
- Khusháb, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 212, 213.
- Khusháb, town in Punjab, viii. 213, 214.
- Khusrú Khán, renegade Hindu Emperor of the Khilji dynasty (1316-20), article 'India,' vi. 282, 283.
- Khusrú, son of the Emperor Jahángir, died and is buried at Alláhábád, i. 196; rebelled at Lahore, viii. 415.
- Khutáhan, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 214.
- Khutgón, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 214, 215.
- Khwa. *See* Kwa.
- Khyins. *See* Chins.

- Khyoung-tshün. *See* Kyanng-sün.  
 Khyrim, petty State in Assam, viii. 215.  
 Kiamári, island forming harbour of Karáchi, Sind, viii. 215.  
 Kiching, village in Orissa, viii. 215.  
 Kidd, Capt., sacked Calicut (1695), iii. 270.  
 Kidderpur, village in Bengal, viii. 216.  
 Kiernander, Danish Protestant missionary, vi. 260; built Old Mission Church, Calcutta, iii. 252; his history, iii. 252.  
 Kigga-tad, *taluk* in S. India, viii. 216.  
 Kilakam, seaport in Madras, viii. 216.  
 Kilang. *See* Kolang.  
 Kilá Sohha Singh, town in Punjab, viii. 216, 217.  
 Kilát-i-Ghilzái, town in Afghanistan, i. 34, 35.  
 Killing, river in Assam, viii. 217.  
 Kiliyar, river in Madras, viii. 217.  
 Killianwála. *See* Chilianwála.  
 Kilpuri, *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 217.  
 Klmedi, hill tract in Madras, viii. 217-219.  
 Kimirlá, river in Orissa, viii. 219.  
 Kimilia, pass in Punjab, viii. 219.  
 Kingfishers' skins, exported from Chittagong, iii. 435.  
 Kinderaley, Mr., discovered the Nilgiri table-land (1819), x. 303.  
 Kineer, Major, his failure to take Gingi (1752), v. 84.  
 Kinhi, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 219.  
 Kinloch, Captain, his march into Nepal, x. 285.  
 Kin-rwa, village in Burma, viii. 219.  
 Kirákat, town and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 219, 220.  
 Kirantis, tribe on the Himalaya Mountains, v. 413; in Nepal, x. 279.  
 Kiratpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 220.  
 Kirat Singh Bamroliá, Rájd of Gohad, his transactions with Sindia, and Lords Wellesley and Cornwallis, iv. 277.  
 Kirki, town in Bombay, viii. 220, 221; attack on, by the Maráthás, repulsed (1817), article 'India,' vi. 402.  
 Kirkpatrick, Colonel, on the revenues of Nepal, x. 380; his list of Nepálese princes, x. 284.  
 Kirli. *See* Dang States.  
 Kirnápur, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 221.  
 Kirran, river in Punjab, viii. 221.  
 Kirthál, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 221.  
 Kirtibás Ojhá, Sivalte religious poet of the 16th century, vi. 349, 359.  
 Kirtinán, river in Bengal, viii. 221, 222.  
 Kishangarh, Native State in Rájputána, viii. 222, 223; history, 222; revenue, agriculture, etc., 223.  
 Kishangarh, capital of State in Rájputána, viii. 223, 224.  
 Kishen Bhát, founder of the Mánbháu sect at Ritpur, xli. 58.  
 Kishenganj, village in Bengal, viii. 224.  
 Kishni, town in Oudh, viii. 224.  
 Kisoriganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 224.  
 Kisoriganj, village in Bengal, viii. 225.  
 Kistawár, town in Kashmir, viii. 225.  
 Kistná, District in Madras, viii. 225-234; physical aspects, 225, 226; forests, 226, 227; history, 227, 228; population, 228-230; agriculture, 230, 231; natural calamities, 231, 232; manufactures, etc., 232, 233; administration, 233, 234; medical aspects, 234.  
 Kistna, river of S. India, viii. 234-237.  
 Kistnapur, town in Madras, viii. 237.  
 Kistvaens, Builders of, in ancient India, vi. 53.  
 Kittúr, town and fort in Bombay, viii. 237, 238.  
 Kizilbáshis, non-Afghan tribe in Afghanistan, i. 42, 43.  
 Klaproth, quoted, on Lake Palti, v. 407; the Irawadi, vii. 19.  
 Knox, Captain W. D., his embassy to Nepal and treaty (1802), x. 287.  
 Koch, aboriginal race in N. Bengal, viii. 238; vi. 187, 188. *Local notices*—Numerous in Assam, i. 351; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Cachar, iii. 230; Dacca, iv. 83; Dárljiling, iv. 133; Darrang, iv. 145; Dinájpúr, iv. 292; Eastern Dwará, iv. 352; Gáo Hills, v. 28; Goalpara, v. 115; Jalpálguri, vii. 111, 112; Kámráp, vii. 359; Kuch Behar, viii. 322, 323; Lakhimpur, viii. 430; Maimansingh, ix. 193; Málidab, ix. 243; Nadiyá, x. 133; Nowgong, x. 409; Purniah, xi. 325, 326; Rangpur, xi. 493; Sibságar, xii. 463, 464.  
 Kochchi Bandar. *See* Cochín.  
 Kod, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 238, 239.  
 Kodachádrí, mountain in Madras, viii. 239.  
 Kodagu. *See* Coorg.  
 Kodalkánal, hamlet in Madras, viii. 239, 240.  
 Kodáshiri, mountain in Madras, viii. 240.  
 Kodinár, town in Bombay, viii. 240.  
 Kodlipet, town in Coorg, viii. 240.  
 Kodumár, town in Madras, viii. 240.  
 Kodungalúr, town in Madras, viii. 240, 241.  
 Koel. *See* Koil.  
 Kool, North, river in Bengal, viii. 241.

- Koel, South, river in Bengal, vii. 242.  
 Koenig, Danish physician and pupil of Linnaeus, first scientific student of Indian botany, ix. 81.  
*Koftgiri*, or damascene work, made in Siālkot, xii. 447, 448.  
 Kohari Dil Khān, his tyranny in Kandahār (1843-55), vii. 391, 394.  
 Kohāt, District in Punjab, viii. 242-249; physical aspects, 242, 243; history, 243-245; population, 245, 246; agriculture, 246, 247; commerce and trade, 247, 248; administration, 248, 249; medical aspects, 249.  
 Kohāt, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 249.  
 Kohāt, town in Punjab, viii. 249, 250.  
 Kohāt Toi, river in Punjab, viii. 250.  
 Kohistán, *idruk* in Bombay, viii. 250, 252.  
 Kohra or Koris, in Bhandāra, ii. 364; Champāran, iii. 338, 342; Garhbori, v. 14; Oudh, x. 499; Sagar, xii. 104.  
 Koil, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 252.  
 Koil. See Aligarh town.  
 Koil Kuntla, *idruk* in Madras, viii. 252.  
 Koilpatti, village in Madras, viii. 252.  
 Kokūr, spring in Kashmir, viii. 252, 253.  
 Kols, aboriginal tribe in Bengal, Orissa, and Central Provinces, viii. 253-260; origin, 253, 254; village organization, 254-256; religion, 256, 257; Munda marriages, 257, 258; iron-smelting, 258; food, 258; property, 258, 259; character, etc., 259; Kol population, 259, 260; article 'India,' vi. 64-68; their convergence in Central India, 64; their dispersion, 64, 65; scattered Kolarian fragments, 65; Kolarian languages, 65-68. *Local notices*—Found in Bāmanghāti, ii. 40; Bāmra, ii. 42; Behar, ii. 225; Chutiā Nāgpur, ii. 297, iii. 462, 463, 464; Central India, iii. 295; Chāng Bhakār, iii. 367; Cuttack, iv. 70; Dāman-i-Koh, iv. 104; Dinājpur, iv. 292; Hazāri-hāgh, v. 373; Jabalpur, vii. 32; Keonjhar, viii. 120; Kiehing, viii. 215; Kolhān, viii. 280; Korea, viii. 297; Kotāpalli, viii. 309; Lohārdagh, viii. 480; Māihar, ix. 189; Maldah, ix. 243; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Manillā, ix. 303; Mirzāpur, ix. 456; Monghyr, ix. 483; Morbhānj, ix. 516; Nagavaram, x. 159; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Panna, xi. 50; Potikall, xi. 223; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Santāl Parganās, xii. 229, 230; Sārandā Hills, xii. 259; Sargūja, xii. 267; Singhbhāt, xii. 532-535; Sohāwal, xii. 47.  
 Kolāba, District in Bombay, viii. 260-271; physical aspect, 260-262; history, 262-264; population, 264-266; agriculture, 266-268; natural calamities, 268, 269; trade, etc., 269; communications, 269, 270; administration, 270; medical aspects, 270, 271.  
 Kolāba, spur of land protecting the harbour of Bombay, viii. 271.  
 Kolāchel, town in Madras, viii. 271, 272.  
 Koladyne. See Kū-in-dan.  
 Kolair. See Kolar.  
 Kolak, port in Bombay, viii. 272.  
 Kolakambāl, river in Madras, viii. 272.  
 Kolang, village in Punjab, viii. 272.  
 Kolār, District in Mysore, viii. 272-278; physical aspects, 272, 273; history, 273, 274; population, 274, 275; agriculture, 275-277; manufactures, 277; administration, 277, 278; medical aspects, 278.  
 Kolār, *idruk* in Mysore, viii. 278.  
 Kolār, town in Mysore, viii. 279.  
 Kolār, lake in Madras, viii. 279, 280.  
 Kole, town in Bombay, viii. 280.  
 Kolhān, hilly tract in Bengal, viii. 280.  
 Kolhāpur, Native State in Bombay, viii. 280-285; physical aspects, 280, 281; history, 281-283; population, 283, 284; trade, etc., 284; revenue, administration, etc., 284; climate and medical aspects, 284, 285.  
 Kolhāpur, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 285.  
 Kolikodn. See Calicut.  
 Kols, important cultivating caste in Ahmadābād, i. 85, 86; Branch, iii. 104; Cambay, iii. 271; Central India, iii. 295; Edar, iv. 337; Kotāha, viii. 309; Mahi Kānthā, ix. 176, 177; Nārukot, x. 226; Nāsik, x. 231; Rājputāna, xi. 410; Rewd Kānthā, xii. 52, 53; Sirohi, xiii. 5.  
 Kolkal, village in Madras, viii. 285, 286.  
 Kolladam, river in Madras. See Coleroon.  
 Kollamallā, mountain range in Madras, viii. 286.  
 Kollār, lake in Madras. See Kolar.  
 Kollūr, pass in Madras, viii. 286.  
 Kolong. See Kolang.  
 Kombāi, town in Madras, viii. 286.  
 Komorin. See Comorin.  
 Komulmair, pass in Rājputāna, viii. 287.  
 Konch. See Kunch.  
 Kondapalli, town in Madras, viii. 287.  
 Kondavir, town and fort in Madras, viii. 287, 288.  
 Kondayapollam, town in Madras, viii. 288.  
 Kondikā, petty State in Central Provinces, viii. 288.  
 Kongnoli, town in Bombay, viii. 288.  
 Konkair. See Kakair.  
 Konkān, lowland strip in Bombay, viii. 289-292; physical aspects, natural history, and geology, 291, 292.

- Konnagar, village in Bengal, viii. 292.  
 Koosce. *See* Kusi.  
 Kooshtea. *See* Kushtia.  
 Kopagnuj, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 292.  
 Kopárgaon, village and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 292, 293.  
 Kopilas, hill in Orissa, viii. 294.  
 Kopili. *See* Kapihi.  
 Koppa, village and *taluk* in Mysore, viii. 294.  
 Kora, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 294, 295.  
 Korá, hill in Bengal, viii. 295.  
 Korábágn, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 295, 296.  
 Korabár, town in Rájputána, viii. 296.  
 Korácha, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 296.  
 Koragars, tribe in Kánara, vii. 379.  
 Korangi. *See* Coringa.  
 Korári Kalán, town in Oudh, viii. 296.  
 Koratagiri, village and *taluk* in Mysore, viii. 296.  
 Korádvachandlus, or Koravars, curious gipsy-like tribe in Anantápur, i. 276; South Arcot, i. 322; Bellary, ii. 244; Madras Presidency, ix. 21; Palni Mountains, xi. 17, 18.  
 Korba, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 296.  
 Koréá, Native State in Chutiá Nágpur, viii. 297.  
 Koréá, hill range in Bengal, viii. 297, 298.  
 Koregaon, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 298.  
 Kori, river in Bombay, viii. 298.  
 Korigáum, town in Bombay, viii. 298, 299.  
 Korós, Alexander Csoma de. *See* Csoma de Korós.  
 Kortalaityáru. *See* Cortelliar.  
 Korwás, aboriginal tribe in Chutiá Nágpur, iii. 463, 464, 465.  
 Kosala, ancient division of Central India, viii. 299.  
 Kosa Nág, mountain lake in N. India, viii. 299.  
 Kosi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 299, 300.  
 Kosigi, town in Madras, viii. 300.  
 Kosmos Indícepleustes. *See* Cosmos.  
 Kotá, village in Madras, viii. 300.  
 Kotá, village in Berár, viii. 300.  
 Kota, primitive tribe in Madras, viii. 300-302; in the Nilgiri Hills, x. 311.  
 Kot Adu, town in Punjab, viii. 302.  
 Kotáde, ancient ruins in State of Cutch, viii. 302, 303.  
 Kotágiri, hill station in Madras, viii. 303.  
 Kotah, Native State in Rájputána, viii. 303-308; physical aspects, 303, 304; history, 304-306; crops, etc., 306; population, 306, 307; administration, 307; climate, 307, 308.  
 Kotah, capital of State in Rájputána, viii. 308.  
 Kotahna, *pargana* in Punjab, viii. 308, 309.  
 Kotai. *See* Kotáde.  
 Kotálpur, village in Bengal, viii. 309.  
 Kotápalí. *See* Kotipalli.  
 Kotápalí, Sub-division in Central Provinces, viii. 309.  
 Kotappakonda, village in Madras, viii. 309.  
 Kotár, port in Madras, viii. 309, 310.  
 Kotaráikarráí, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 310.  
 Kotaria, town in Rájputána, viii. 310.  
 Kotáyam, town and *taluk* in Madras, viii. 310.  
 Kotchandpur, village in Bengal, viii. 310.  
 Kote-betta, mountain in Coorg, viii. 310, 311.  
 Kothariá, petty State in Bombay, viii. 311.  
 Kothi, petty Hill State in Punjab, viii. 311.  
 Kothi, petty State in Baghelkhand, viii. 311.  
 Kothide, petty State in Central India, viii. 311, 312.  
 Koti. *See* Kothi.  
 Kotipalli, village in Madras, viii. 312.  
 Kot Kamáliá, town in Punjab, viii. 312, 313.  
 Kot Kángra. *See* Kángra (town).  
 Kotkhái Kotgarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 313.  
 Kot Putli, town in Rájputána, viii. 313.  
 Kotra Náyaní, petty State in Káthiáwar, viii. 313.  
 Kotrang, town in Bengal, viii. 313.  
 Kotra Pithá, petty State in Káthiáwar, viii. 313.  
 Kotra Sangáni, petty State in Káthiáwar, viii. 313.  
 Kotri, *taluk* in Sind, viii. 313, 314.  
 Kotri, town in Sind, viii. 314, 315.  
 Kottai Vellalars. *See* Tinnevelli, xiii. 302.  
 Kottapatam, port in Madras, viii. 315.  
 Kottayam. *See* Kotayam.  
 Kottúr, town in Madras, viii. 315.  
 Kourtalam. *See* Courtallam.  
 Kovlam. *See* Covelong.  
 Kovúr, town in Madras, viii. 315.  
 Koyákháí, river in Orissa, viii. 315.  
 Koyambátúr. *See* Coimbatore.  
 Koyas, wild tribe in Rampá, xi. 454.  
 Kranganúr. *See* Kodungalúr.  
 Krishna. *See* Kistna.  
 Krishna-worship, article 'India,' vi. 222;

- a religion of pleasure, 222, 223; love songs, 223; hymn to, 348, 349.
- Krishna Chandra, Rājā of Nadiyā, assisted Clive at Plassey (1757), x. 130.
- Krishna Rāya, Rājā of Vijāyanagar, built temples of Conjevaram, iv. 26; conquered Godāvāri District (1516), v. 123; took Kondapalli and Kondavir, viii. 287; reconquered Rājāmahendri, xi. 383; visited the temple of Sinhāchalam, xii. 543; reduced the kingdom of Udayagiri, xiii. 425.
- Krishnaganj, town in Nadiyā District, Bengal, viii. 315, 316.
- Krishnaganj, town and Sub-division in Purniah District, Bengal, viii. 316.
- Krishnagar, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 316, 317.
- Krishnagiri, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 317, 318.
- Krishnai, river in Assam, viii. 318.
- Krishnaji, took Pāwagarh (1727), which he made his head-quarters, xi. 122.
- Krishna. *See* Kistna.
- Kshattriya or warrior caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 89-94; growth of the caste, 89-91; struggle between the priestly and warrior castes, 92-94; cases of Kshattriyas attaining Brahmanhood, 92, 93; legendary extermination of the Kshattriyas by Parasurāma, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, 94. For their distribution, *see* each District article, and also Rājputs.
- Kuar Singh, mutineer leader, besieged court house of Arrah (1857), i. 333, xii. 328, 329; besieged Azamgarh (1858), i. 395; lived at Jagdispur in Shahābād, vii. 41; entered Mirzāpur, but was driven out by the people, ix. 455.
- Kubā, petty State in Bombay, viii. 318.
- Kubattur, village in Mysore, viii. 318.
- Kuch Behar, Native State in N. Bengal, viii. 318-327; physical aspects, 318, 319; history, 319-322; people, 322, 323; agriculture, 323, 324; manufactures, etc., 324, 325; administration, 325-327; medical aspects, 327.
- Kuch Behar, capital of State in N. Bengal, viii. 327, 328.
- Kuchla Bijā, town in Oudh, viii. 328.
- Kuchmala, hill in Madras, viii. 328.
- Kudakūr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kudakūr. *See* Gudalur.
- Kudaramukh. *See* Kuduremukha.
- Kudarkot, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 329.
- Kuddāna, State in Bombay, viii. 329.
- Kuditini, town in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kudligi, *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kuduremukha, mountain peak in Madras, viii. 329.
- Kuhan. *See* Kahan.
- Kuhlur. *See* Kahlur.
- Kukdel, town in Bombay, viii. 330.
- Kukis, wild tribes inhabiting frontiers of Assam and Bengal, viii. 330. *See* Lushai Hills and Lushnis.
- Kukra Mailāni, *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 330.
- Kulāchi, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 330, 331.
- Kū-la-dan, river in Burma, viii. 331, 332.
- Kū-la-dan, township in Burma, viii. 332.
- Kulaghāt, village in Bengal, viii. 332.
- Kulasekharapatnam, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 332.
- Kullik, river in Bengal, viii. 333.
- Kulitalāi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, viii. 333.
- Kūllār, village in Madras, viii. 333, 334.
- Kullu. *See* Kulu.
- Kulpahār, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 334.
- Kulsi, river in Assam, viii. 334.
- Kulsi, forest reserve in Assam, viii. 334, 335.
- Kulsia. *See* Kalsia.
- Kultna. *See* Kālitas.
- Kūlu, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 335.
- Kūlu, hill tract in Punjab, viii. 335-344; physical aspects, 335-338; history, 338, 339; population, 339, 340; Pāch or Kūlu Mission, 340; pasturage rights and customs, 340-342; agriculture, 342, 343; tenure of land, 343; commerce and trade, 343, 344; roads, etc., 344; medical aspects, 344.
- Kulutzai, village in Kaahmir, viii. 344.
- Kumalgarh, fort in Rājputāna, viii. 345.
- Kumāon. *See* Kumāun.
- Kumār, river of Bengal, viii. 345.
- Kumārachāri, river of Madras, viii. 345.
- Kumarganj, village in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumārī. *See* Comorin.
- Kumārila, Brāhmanical religious reformer (750), vi. 191; 209; 329, 330.
- Kumārkhālī, town in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumāun, Division in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 346, 347.
- Kumāun, District in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 347-358; physical aspects, 347-350; history, 350-352; population, 352-354; agriculture, 354, 355; natural calamities, 355, 356; manufactures, commerce, etc., 356; administration, 356, 357; climate, etc., 357, 358.
- Kumbarāna, tribe of Brāhmins in Balūchistan, ii. 29; to which Khān of Khelāt belongs, iii. 100.

- Kumbhákamdrúg, mountain in Madras, viii. 358.  
 Kumbhakonam. *See* Combaconum.  
 Kumbháril-ghát, road over Western Gháts, Bombay, viii. 358.  
 Kumbher, town in Rájputána, viii. 358.  
 Kumbhípathías, small sect in the Central Provinces, their doctrines, iii. 315; numerous in Sambalpur, xii. 182.  
 Kumhársain, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 358, 359.  
 Kumhráwan, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 359.  
 Kumillá. *See* Comilla.  
 Kumirá, village in Bengal, viii. 359.  
 Kumlá, tribe in the Chitragong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.  
 Kumlágarh, fortress in Punjab, viii. 359.  
 Kúmpta, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 359, 360.  
 Kúmpta, town in Bombay, viii. 360, 361.  
 Kunáwár, hilly tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, viii. 361, 362.  
 Kunáwáris, inhabitants of Bashahr State, Punjab, xii. 500.  
 Kunbá, most numerous and important agricultural caste in Ahmadábád, i. 85, 86; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Akola, i. 143; Amrdoti, i. 247; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51; Broach, iii. 104; Kaira, vii. 302; Khándesh, viii. 154; Násik, x. 229; Poona, xi. 205, 206; Rájputána, xi. 410; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; Sátára, xii. 279, 280; Sholápur, xii. 413; Thánn, xiii. 252; Wán, xiii. 541.  
 Kúneh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 362, 363.  
 Kund. *See* Khund.  
 Kundada-betta, peak in Coorg, viii. 363.  
 Kundáhs, hill range in Madras, viii. 363, 364.  
 Kundálá, village in Punjab, viii. 364.  
 Kundápur. *See* Kandapur.  
 Kundhuan Khurd. *See* Kandarkha Khurd.  
 Kundia, village in Rájputána, viii. 364.  
 Kundla, town in Bombay, viii. 364.  
 Kundri, North, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 364, 365.  
 Kundri, South, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 365.  
 Kunhár, river in Punjab, viii. 365.  
 Kunhiár, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 365, 366.  
 Kuni, river in Berár, viii. 366.  
 Kunit-dháná. *See* Khandia-dháná.  
 Kunigal, town and *tahsil* in Mysore, viii. 366.  
 Kunjah, town in Punjab, viii. 366.  
 Kunjpúr, town in Punjab, viii. 366, 367.  
 Kuns, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183.  
 Kunsá, town in Oudh, viii. 367.  
 Kénár. *See* Coonoor.  
 Kupili, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 367.  
 Kurli, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 367, 368.  
 Kuram, district and valley in Afghánistán, viii. 368-370.  
 Kuram, mountain pass into Afghánistán from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.  
 Kuram, river of Afghánistán, viii. 370.  
 Kurambranád, *idlik* in Madras, viii. 370.  
 Kurandwád. *See* Kurundwád.  
 Kurántadih, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 370, 371.  
 Kurara, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 371.  
 Kuráuli, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 371.  
 Kurana, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 371, 372.  
 Kurders, hill tribe on the Kúchmala Hill, viii. 328.  
 Kurds, in Balúchistán, ii. 29.  
 Kurg. *See* Coorg.  
 Kurha Keshupur, town in Oudh, viii. 372.  
 Kurhurbaree. *See* Karharbari.  
 Kurignám, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 372.  
 Kurivikulam, town in Madras, viii. 372.  
 Kúrkús, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Betúl, ii. 330; Chhindwára, iii. 400; Hoshangábád, v. 445; Nimár, x. 332.  
 Kurla, town in Bombay, viii. 372, 373.  
 Kurmatúr, town in Madras, viii. 373.  
 Kurmís, industrious agricultural caste in Allahábád, i. 189; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bareilly, ii. 141; Basti, ii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 283, 284, 285; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Champáran, iii. 338, 342; Chándá, iii. 352; Damoh, iv. 110, 111; Deoria, iv. 206; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jaunpur, vii. 155, 156; Jhánai, vii. 222; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Nágpur, x. 169; Oudh, x. 498; Pillbhit, xi. 174; Sagar, xii. 104; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 347; Singhbhúm, xii. 537; Wardhá, xii. 525.  
 Kurnool. *See* Karnúl.  
 Kurpa. *See* Cuddapah.  
 Kurmchee. *See* Karachi.  
 Kursanda, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 373.  
 Kursat, town in Oudh, viii. 373.  
 Kursat Kalán, town in Oudh, viii. 373.  
 Kurseli, town in Oudh, viii. 373.  
 Kurseong. *See* Kurseang.  
 Kursi, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 373, 374.  
 Kurukoll, town in Bombay, viii. 374.  
 Kurubars, caste of blanket weavers in Sirá, xii. 546.



- Kuruda-male, hill in Mysore, viii. 374.  
 Kurugodu, town in Madras, viii. 374.  
 Kurukshetra, sacred tract in Punjab, viii. 374, 375.  
 Kurumba, primitive tribe in Madras, viii. 375, 376; Mysore, x. 98, 99; Nilgiri Hills, x. 311, 312.  
 Kurundwad, Native State in Bombay, viii. 376, 377.  
 Kurundwad, town in Bombay, viii. 377.  
 Kurus, wild tribe in Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367.  
 Kurwá, Native State in Central India, viii. 377, 378.  
 Kurwá, town in Central India, viii. 378.  
 Kusbhadrá, river in Bengal, viii. 378.  
 Kustid, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 378, 379.  
 Kustid, town in Bengal, viii. 379; river station of the Eastern Bengal Railway removed owing to the silting of the Ganges, vi. 30.  
 Kust, river in N. Bengal, viii. 379, 380.  
 Kusiárá, river in Assam, viii. 380.  
 Kuseowlee. *See* Kasauli.  
 Kutabddá, island and lighthouse in Bengal, viii. 380.  
 Kutab Khán, son of Sher Sháh, occupied Máinpurí, his buildings there, ix. 203.  
 Kutabnagar, town in Oudh, viii. 380.  
 Kutahpur, village in Bengal, viii. 381.  
 Kutab Sháh, of Golconda, 16th century, took Ellore, iv. 352; Kondapallí and Kondaví, viii. 287; Masullpatam, ix. 313.  
 Kutab Sháhí, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1512-1688), article 'India,' vi. 288.  
 Kutab-ud-din, the first of the Slave dynasty, and the first resident Muhammadan sovereign in India (1206-10), article 'India,' vi. 278. *Local notices*—Took Ajmere, i. 120; Koil, i. 169; Buddáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 133; Delhi, where he built the Kutab Minár, iv. 191; his operations in Behar and the Middle Ganges valley, v. 63; took Mahoba, v. 299, ix. 183; Kálinjar, vii. 332; Kálpí, vii. 342; Meerut, ix. 383; advanced as far as Surat, xiii. 120.  
 Kutch. *See* Cutch.  
 Kuthár, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 381.  
 Kutiyána, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 381.  
 Kutosan. *See* Katosan.  
 Kutru, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 381.  
 Kuttálam. *See* Courtallum.  
 Kuttiyáddi, pass in Madras, viii. 381.  
 Kuturis, cultivating caste in Máitwá, ix. 269.  
 Kuvam, river in Madras, viii. 381.  
 Kwa, river, township, and village in Burma, viii. 382.  
 Kwájas, Persian fugitives in Haidarabád (Sind), v. 277; in Sind, xii. 518.  
 Kwaymies, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183, 184.  
 Kwon-chan-gou, village in Burma, viii. 382.  
 Kynik-kauk, pagoda in Burma, viii. 382, 383.  
 Kynik-ghan-lan, pagoda in Burma, viii. 383.  
 Kyaik-ti-yo, peak in Burma, viii. 383.  
 Kynik-to, town in Burma, viii. 383.  
 Kyan-kin, town and township in Burma, viii. 383.  
 Kyat. *See* Taung-guyo.  
 Kyauk-chaing-gale, village in Burma, viii. 384.  
 Kyauk-gyi, village and township in Burma, viii. 384.  
 Kyauk-pyú, District in Lower Burma, viii. 384-389; physical aspects, 384-386; population, 386, 387; agriculture, 387; manufactures, 387, 388; administration, 388, 389.  
 Kyauk-pyú, township in Burma, viii. 389.  
 Kynuk-pyú, town and port in Burma, viii. 389, 390.  
 Kyaung-sún, village in Burma, viii. 390.  
 Kyd, Col., built the dockyard at Kidderpur called after him, viii. 216.  
 Kyelang, village in Punjab, viii. 390, 391.  
 Kylan, hill in Madras, viii. 391.  
 Kynchiang. *See* Kanchiang.  
 Kyonk-hpyu, District and town in Burma. *See* Kynuk-pyú.  
 Kyoungthá, or 'Children of the River.' *See* Maghs.  
 Kyün-pyaw, town in Burma, viii. 391.  
 Kyün-ion, main branch of Irawadi river in Burma, viii. 391.

## L

Labhays, Muhammadan mercantile class, numerous in Abiránman, i. 3; Ambúr, i. 230; Aravá Kurichi, i. 307; North Arcot, i. 315; Calicut, iii. 268; Channapata, iii. 368; Coorg, iv. 35; Káyalpatnam, viii. 108; Madras Presidency, ix. 22, 23; Negapatam, x. 259; Pámbam, xi. 23; Pálikonda, xi. 240; Rámnád, xi. 451; Tanjore, xii. 185; Tlnevellí, xiii. 304; Trichinopoly, xiii. 358; Vániyambádi, xiii. 463.  
 Labdarya, *tdluk* in Bombay, viii. 391, 392.  
 La Bourdonnais, capture of Madras by a French squadron under the command of (1746), article 'India,' vi. 379, iv. 452, ix. 102.

- Labour and land, Relation between, in former times and at the present day in India, vi. 48, 49.
- La-bwut-kul-la, village in Burma, viii. 392.
- Lac industry, article 'India,' vi. 513, 515; export of lac and lac-dye, vi. 575. *Local notices*—Lac found and collected in Akola, i. 144; Amherst, i. 240; Amráoti, i. 248; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Bámra, ii. 41, 42; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bámkura, ii. 78; Bámim, ii. 186; Bastar, ii. 206; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bírghúm, iii. 6, 9; Bombay, iii. 45; Bondi, iii. 85; Borásambár, iii. 89; Buldána, iii. 143, 146; Champáran, iii. 337; Chándá, iii. 349; Cuttack, iv. 65; Eastern Dwará, iv. 329; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Haidarábád, v. 245; Ilambázár, v. 508; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Kanker, vii. 434; Karnúl, viii. 35; Káwarthá, viii. 106; Kenda, viii. 113; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Korá, viii. 297; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Midnapur, ix. 425; Monghyr, ix. 481; Murshidábád, x. 22; Násik, x. 231; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Nowgong, x. 407; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rewá, xii. 46; Sakúl, xii. 148; Saleim, xii. 152; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sárán, xii. 252; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sibságar, xii. 460; Singhbúm, xii. 531; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wún, xiii. 543. *See also* Lacquered ware and Shell-lac.
- Laccadive Islands, in Indian Ocean, in political connection with Madras, viii. 392-396; physical aspects, 392-394; history, administration, etc., 394, 395; population, 395; customs, language, etc., 395, 396; medical aspects, 396.
- Lace, made in the convent at Nágarkoil, x. 158.
- Lachmangarh, town in Jaipur State, Rájputána, viii. 396.
- Lachman Nálk, colonized Parnswár in Báldghát (1810), i. 454.
- Lachmangarh, town in Alwar State, Rájputána, viii. 396.
- Lacquered ware, toys, etc., Manufacture of, at Ahraura, i. 111; Bangalore, ii. 64; Benares, ii. 266; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Channapata, iii. 368; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282, 288; Hoshiárpur, v. 456, 458; Ilambázár, v. 508; Jhálad, vii. 203; Kaithál, vii. 310; Kanauj, vii. 387; Mandáwar, ix. 293; Pák Pattan in Montgomery, ix. 500, x. 533; Dohád in the Panch Maháls, xi. 33; Sáhiwál, xii. 137; Sántwárl, xii. 297; Soháppur, xii. 47; Sylhet, xiii. 153, 154; Kashmor in the Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447.
- La Croze's *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, article 'India,' vi. 232 (footnote 1); 240 (footnote 4); 241 (footnotes 1 and 3); 242 (footnotes).
- Ladák, governorship in Kashmír, viii. 396-400.
- Ladole, town in Baroda, viii. 400.
- Ládwa, town in Punjab, viii. 400.
- Lahár, fortified town in Central India, viii. 400.
- Lahárpur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 400, 401.
- Lahaul. *See* Láhul.
- Lahore, Division in Punjab, viii. 402.
- Lahore, District in Punjab, viii. 402-414; physical aspects, 403-405; history, 405-407; population, 407, 408; town and rural population, 408, 409; agriculture, 409-411; natural calamities, 411; commerce, trade, etc., 411, 412; administration, 412, 413; medical aspects, 413, 414.
- Lahore, *lahsá* in Punjab, viii. 414.
- Lahore city, capital of Punjab, viii. 414-419; history and architectural remains, 414-417; general appearance, modern buildings, etc., 417, 418; population, 418; commerce, communications, etc., 418, 419.
- Lahori Bandar, village in Bombay, viii. 419.
- Láhul, Sub-division in Punjab, viii. 419-423; physical aspects, 419, 420; history, 420, 421; population, 421, 422; agriculture, trade, etc., 422; administration, 422, 423.
- Laichanpur, port in Bengal, viii. 423.
- Láira, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 423.
- Lait-máo-doh, mountain range in Assam, viii. 423.
- La-ka-dong, village in Assam, viii. 423, 424.
- Lakápádar, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 424.
- Lake, Lord, his victories over the Maráthás at Laswárl and Dig, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398. *Local notices*—Took Agra (1803), i. 71; defeated Perron and took Aligarh (1803), i. 170, 171; repulsed at Bhartpur (1805), ii. 374; entered Delhi (1803), and relieved Ochterlony there, iv. 193; granted Dujána to Abdul Samáud

- Khán, iv. 319; defeated Holkar at Fatehgarh (1804), iv. 420; who surrendered to him, vii. 6; rewarded Rájá of Jind, vii. 232; his victory at Laswári, viii. 466; his campaign of 1803, x. 368; took Sásni, xii. 273; relieved Burn at Shámli, xii. 375.
- Lakes:—Abirámán, i. 3; Nakhi Táláon Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; Ab-i-estála in Affghánistán, i. 33; Nál in Ahmadábád, i. 83; Sillsérh in Alwar, i. 206; in Ambála, i. 214; Amber, i. 228; in Azamgarh, i. 393; the Tál Suraha in Balla, ii. 18; the Barwá Sagar, ii. 181, 182; in Basti, ii. 209; in Bhandará, ii. 361; the Bihim Tál, ii. 397; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 418; in Bikaner, ii. 438; Lonar in Buldána, iii. 143; in Lower Burma, iii. 171; Chamomeri, iii. 332; Charamái, iii. 370; Charkhári, iii. 372; Pulicat in Chengalpat, iii. 381; Chilká, iii. 415-417; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 447; Tál Barallá in Darbhanga, iv. 123; Debur, iv. 163; Deh-peh, iv. 168; Dhanúr, iv. 244, 245; Machkúnd, near Dholpur, iv. 278; Dhol Samudrá, iv. 278; Dúya, iv. 326, 327; Eng-ralgý, iv. 353, 354, vii. 18; Gangal, iv. 466; Garolá, v. 32; in Gorakhpur, v. 165; Haidarábád, v. 253; Gangá Bal on Mount Harámak, v. 319; in the Himálaya Mountains, v. 407; Honáwar, v. 440; Kallar Kahár in Jehlam, vii. 167, xii. 171; Kahuwán, vii. 294; Kárkál in South Kánara, vii. 376; in Kashmír, vii. 66, 67; Kheri, viii. 190; Khundalu, viii. 211; Kolár, viii. 279, 280; Rankála, near Kolhápur, viii. 281; Kosa Nág, viii. 299; in Kotaha, viii. 308; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kálá Kund, viii. 364; in Laddakh, viii. 397; the Lonár (salt), viii. 489; Tánúr and Trichúr in Malabar, ix. 219; Mánsabál, ix. 276; Mánsarowar, ix. 276, 277; Manchhar, ix. 286, 287; Logták in Manipur, ix. 323, 324; Motihári, ix. 521; Motijhil, near Murshidábád, x. 36; Noh Jhil in Muttra, x. 45; in Muzaffarpur, x. 83; the Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nágpur, x. 165; Náini Tál, x. 177; Najafgarh Jhil, x. 178, 179; Nál, x. 181; Nandani Sar, x. 188; Narsingharh, x. 215; Níl Nag, x. 326; in Oudh, x. 481; Pakhal, x. 531, 532; in Promé, xi. 226; Pulicat, xi. 239; Pushkar, xi. 335; in Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Rámia Bihár, xi. 449; Rámtál, xi. 465; Sagar, xii. 108; Sakár Pathár, xii. 145; the Salt Water or Dhápá, xii. 172; Sámbar (salt), xii. 187-189; Sar, xii. 248; Kachor Rowas in Shaik-háwati, xii. 371; Siddheswar in Sholdpur, xii. 421; in Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Srínagar, xii. 77; Tárobá, xii. 215; in Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thanésvar, xiii. 260; Mokái (salt) in Thar and Párkar, xiii. 263; in Travancore, xiii. 344; in Wún, xiii. 531; Wulúr, xiii. 537, 538. *See also* Marshes (*Jhills* and *bilis*) and Tanks, Artificial Lakes and Reservoirs.
- Lakhandái, river in Bengal, viii. 424.
- Lakhát, village in Assam, viii. 424.
- Lakhi, mountain range in Bombay, viii. 424.
- Lakhi, village in Bombay, viii. 424, 425.
- Lakhi, town in Bombay, viii. 425.
- Lakhimpur, District in Assam, viii. 425-438; physical aspects, 425-428; history, 428, 429; population, 429-431; towns and villages, 431, 432; material condition of the people, 432, 433; agriculture, 433, 434; manufactures, etc., 434, 435; tea, 435, 436; administration, 436, 437; medical aspects, 437, 438.
- Lakhimpur, Sub-division in Assam, viii. 438, 439.
- Lakhimpur, village in Assam, viii. 439.
- Lakhimpur, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, viii. 439.
- Lakhipur, village in Assam, viii. 439, 440.
- Lakhipur, village in Assam, viii. 440.
- Lakhtirdj. See* Tenures.
- Lakhi Sarái. *See* Luckeeserai.
- Lakhmá, river channel in Bengal, viii. 440.
- Lakhna, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 440.
- Lakhnádón, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 440, 441.
- Lakhnauti, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 441.
- Lakhtar, Native State in Káthiawár, viii. 441, 442.
- Lakhtar, town in Káthiawár, viii. 442.
- Laki Mall, Diwán, formed the Upper Deraját from the Sikhs, iv. 221.
- Laki, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 442.
- Laki, town in Punjab, viii. 443.
- Laki. *See* Lakhi.
- Lakji Jádún Ráo, Deshmukh of Sinda, and grandfather of Sivaji, iii. 144.
- Lakshman Sen, last independent Hindu king of Bengal, his overthrow by Muhammad of Ghorí (1203), article 'India,' vi. 277; removed capital from Gaur to Nadiyá, which he founded, x. 141.
- Lakshmantiritha, river of S. India, viii. 433.
- Lakshmeswar, town in Bombay, viii. 444.
- Lakshmi Bái, lady *zamlindar*, captured

- the mutineer leader Bábu Ráo (1858), iii. 351.
- Lakshminarayana, Diwán, Bráhmaṇ leader of the rebellion in Kánara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31.
- Lakshmipur, pass in Madras, viii. 444.
- Lakshmipur. *See* Lakhipur.
- Laktrál. *See* Langtarai.
- Lakvalli, village and *taluk* in Mysore, viii. 444.
- Lálatpur. *See* Lálitpur.
- Lál Bágh, The, pleasure-garden in Bangalore, ii. 68.
- Láibágh, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 444, 445.
- Lál Bakyst, river in Bengal, viii. 445.
- Lál-darwáza, mountain pass in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 445.
- Lálganj, river mart in Bengal, viii. 445.
- Lálganj, town and *tahsil* in Oudh, viii. 445. *See* Dalmau.
- Lálgull Fñlls, rapids in Bombay, viii. 445.
- Lálad, petty State in Káthlár, viii. 446.
- Laling. *See* Dhulia.
- Lálitpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 446-457; physical aspects, 446-448; history, 448-450; population, 450, 451; urban and rural population, 451, 452; agriculture, 452-454; natural calamities, 454, 455; commerce and trade, 455, 456; administration, 456, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Lálitpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 457, 458.
- Lál Kavi, Hindu poet of Bundelkhand in the 17th century, and author of the *Chhatra Praks*, vi. 345.
- Lally, Defeat of, at Wandewash by Coote (1761), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380; siege and surrender of Pondicherry and Gingi, vi. 380. *Local notices*—Took Arcot (1758), i. 310; defeated at Arni, i. 352; sent against Bellary, ii. 242; neglected to take Chengalpat (1759), iii. 390; took Fort St. David (1758), iv. 162; his surrender of Pondicherry (1761), iv. 452; recalled Bussy from the Northern Circars, v. 3; in Madras, ix. 13; his siege of Madras, ix. 103; fought battle of St. Thomas' Mount (1759), xii. 143, 144; attacked Tanjore (1750), xiii. 194; his defeat at Wandewash, xiii. 518.
- Lálmái Hills, range in Bengal, viii. 458.
- Lál Singh, Sikh leader, tried to prevent cession of Kashmir to Ghuláb Singh, xi. 265.
- Lálsot, town in Rájputána, viii. 459.
- Lalungs, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Kámrúp, vii. 355, 359; Lakshmipur, viii. 431; Nowgong, x. 409.
- Lambhádís or Lumbádís, pack bullock drivers in North Arcot, i. 315; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Dhárwár, iv. 260; Madras, ix. 21.
- Lambia, mountain pass in Punjab, viii. 459.
- Land, cultivated and uncultivated. *See* the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Land Law, The, of Bengal, ii. 280.
- Landmaking powers of deltaic rivers, article 'India,' vi. 22-25, 27. *See* Alluvion and Diluvion.
- Land - reclamation, Báldghát, i. 456; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 78; Goa, v. 109; Kátipúr, viii. 99; Khándesh, viii. 156, 157; Khulná, viii. 207, 208; Kolába, viii. 267, 268; Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Rángamát, xi. 470; Ságar Island, xii. 110; Singhbhúm, xii. 437; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108, 110, 111; Thána, xiii. 254; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 389.
- Land revenue of India under the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 297-299; 304; land revenue of British India, 452. *See* also the Administrative section of each District article; and for systems of land revenue, Assam, i. 363, 364; Bengal, ii. 306-308; Bombay, iii. 56, 57; Madras, ix. 45-51; Oudh, x. 502-506.
- Land settlement, article 'India,' vi. 438-452; ancient land settlement of India, 438; Musalmán land-tax, 439; the Company's efforts at land settlement, 439; growth of private rights, 439; the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, (1793), 441; rights of the cultivators and intermediate tenure-holders, 442, 443; oppression of the cultivators, 443; land reform of 1859, 443, 444; the Rent Commission (1879), and further schemes for reform, 444, 445; temporary Settlement in Orissa, 445; yearly Settlement in Assam, 445; Madras *ráyawádr*/Settlement, 445-447; 'survey' tenure of Bombay, 448, 449; Southern India Agriculturists' Relief Acts (1879 and 1881), 449, 450; land system of the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab, 451; *talukdars* of Oudh, 451; land system of the Central Provinces, 452; the land revenue of India, 452; nature of the land-tax, 469. *See* also Permanent Settlement.
- Land tenures. *See* Tenures.
- Landaúr, hill station and cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 459.
- Landura, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 459.
- Lándí Khána, pass in Afghánistán, viii. 459, 460.

- Lang, Colonel, defended Karúr (1783), viii. 52.
- Langá, river in Assam, viii. 460.
- Langhorn, Sir W., Governor of Madras (1670-78), ix. 66.
- Langlés, M., on the palace of Haidar-ábád, quoted, v. 253.
- Langrin, petty State in Assam, viii. 460.
- Langtáral, hill range in Bengal, viii. 460.
- Languages (Aryan) of N. India, Sanskrit, vi. 334; the evidence for and against Sanskrit ever having been a spoken language, 334-336; divergence of Sanskrit and Prakrit, 336; spread of the Prakrits, 336, 337; classification of Prakrits—the Mahārāshtri or Marāthī, the Sauraseni or Brāj of the N.-W. Provinces, the Magādhī or modern Bihārī, and the Paisachī or non-Aryan dialects, 337; evolution of modern vernaculars from the Prakrits, 338, 339; the Sanskrit, Prakrit, and non-Aryan elements in modern vernaculars, 339-342; the seven modern vernaculars, 342, 343; vernacular literature and writers, 343-354.
- Languages of non-Aryan tribes, vi. 63-68; the Dravidian languages of S. India; Tamil, its principal developments, 330-333.
- Languages spoken in Afghanistan, i. 44; the Andaman Islands, i. 285; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299-301; by the Baluchis and Brühuis, ii. 37, 38; iii. 98; in Bhandará, ii. 362; Bhután, ii. 413, 414; Bombay Presidency, iii. 49, 50; the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; Coorg, iv. 35; Dhárwār, iv. 260; Haidarābād State, v. 246; South Kánara, vii. 382, 383; of the Karens, viii. 4; in Kashmir, viii. 71; Khándesh, viii. 155; by the Khásis, viii. 175; in the Laccadive Islands, viii. 395, 396; Madras, ix. 18, 19; the Maldive Islands, ix. 249, 252; Manipur, ix. 330; Múltán, x. 7; Mysore, x. 100; the Nicobar Islands, x. 296; by the Todas, x. 310; in Sind, xii. 518; Thar and Párkár, xii. 267; Tuluva, xiii. 375.
- Langúllhā, river in Central Provinces, viii. 460, 461.
- Langur, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 461.
- Lanjī, town in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Láo-bah, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láo-her-sát, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láo-syn-nia, mountain range in Assam, viii. 461.
- Láphá, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Láphágarh, hill fortress in Central Provinces, viii. 461.
- Lapis-lazuli, found in Badakhán, i. 407.
- Larawar, *pargand* in Central India, viii. 461, 462.
- Lárhána, Sub-division in Sind, viii. 462-465; population, 463; agriculture, 463, 464; tenures, 464; natural calamities, 464; manufactures, etc., 464; revenues, 464, 465.
- Lárhána, town and *tduk* in Sind, viii. 465.
- Larminie's, Captain, description of Ghazni in 1880, quoted, v. 72.
- Lash, town in Afghanistan, i. 36.
- Lashkarpur, village in Assam, viii. 465, 466.
- Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 161 (footnote 1); 191 (footnote 2); 340 (footnote 1). *Local notices*—Worked out the chronology of the Gupta kings, iv. 410; his explanation of the affix 'bar' in Malabar, ix. 217; fixed site of Sravasti near ruins of Sahet Mahet, xii. 126.
- Laswári, village in Rájputána, viii. 466; defeat of Maráthás at, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398.
- Latchmajī, author of a Kandh grammar, vii. 401.
- Laterite, article 'India,' vi. 628; 638, 639. *Local notices*—South Arcot, i. 326, 327; Balasor, ii. 2; Bánkurl, ii. 79; Bardwán, ii. 127; Basseln, ii. 193; Belgáum, ii. 231; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Chengalpót, iii. 381; Cochín, iv. 2, 7; Coorg, iv. 32; Dápoli, iv. 121; Dawna Hills, iv. 163; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dhárwār, iv. 258; Galikonda Hills, iv. 461; Goa, v. 89; Gynning-than-lwá, v. 238; Hanthawadi, v. 312; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kaládgi, vii. 315; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 375; the Konkan, viii. 291; Madura, ix. 191; Western Málwá, ix. 268; Mandlá, ix. 300; Marmagáo, ix. 347, 348; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nágpur, x. 165; Nellore, x. 261; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Sátára, xii. 276; Sátúra Range, xii. 288; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Seoni, xii. 308; Shimoga, xli. 400; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sirá, xiii. 21; Taleparamba, xiii. 167; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355.
- Láthi, Native State and town in Káthláwár, viii. 466, 467.
- Lathia, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 467.
- La Touche, Captain, killed in attack on the Vagher outlaws (1867), viii. 533.

- Latter, Major, occupied the Morang (1814), and made treaty with the Rājā of Sikkim against the Gurkhās, xli. 485.
- Laun, tract in Central Provinces, vii. 467.
- Laur, tract in Assam, viii. 467, 468.
- Law and Customs of Hindu Castes*, by Mr. Arthur Steele, quoted, vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Law, Brāhmanical codes of, vi. 113-118; the Grīhyā Sūtras, an outgrowth from the Vedas, 113; code of Manu and its date, 113, 114; code of Yajñavalkya, 114, 115; scope of Hindu law, 115; its rigid caste system, 115, 116; growth of the law, 116; its incorporation of local customs, 117; perils of modern codification, 117, 118; modern legal literature, 118.
- Law, The, of British India, vi. 433, 434.
- Law, M., joined by Samru (1757), and defeated with Shāh Alam at Gayā by Carnac (1760), xii. 264.
- Lāwa, town in Punjab, viii. 464.
- Lāwa, Native State in Rājputāna, viii. 468.
- Lāwār, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 468.
- Lawrence Schools for children and orphans of British soldiers on Mount Abū, i. 7; Lovedale on the Nilgiri Hills, vii. 490, x. 322; Murree, x. 19, xii. 34; Sanāwar, near Kasauli, xii. 194, 495; Utakāmand, xlii. 453.
- Lawrence, Lord, Viceroy of India (1864-69); famine in Orissa; Bhutān war; inquiry into the status of the Oudh peasantry; the commercial crisis of 1866, article 'India,' vi. 424, 425. *Local notices*—His interview with Dost Muhammad (1857), i. 51; statue of, at Calcutta, iii. 250; first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (1859), xi. 270.
- Lawrence, Major, his ineffectual siege of Pondicherry in co-operation with the English fleet under Boscawen (1748), article 'India,' vi. 379. *Local notices*—Took Devikota (1749), iv. 234; defended Madras (1758), ix. 107; took Settippa Hadal (1752), xii. 321; twice relieved Trichinopoly, xiii. 356; defeated the French at Golden Rock, xiii. 357; attacked Wandiwash (1752), xiii. 517.
- Lawrence, Sir George, British agent at Peshāwar, was delivered up to the Sikhs on the outbreak of the second Sikh war, viii. 244.
- Lawrence, Sir Henry, Resident at Lahore (1845), article 'India,' vi. 410; Chief Commissioner of Oudh, 415; killed at Lucknow (1857), 420. *Local notices*—In charge of Ferozpur (1839), iv. 441; rebuilt town of Ferozpur, iv. 447; his description of Sikh misrule in Kaithā, quoted, viii. 21; his defence of Lucknow Residency and death, viii. 512, 513, x. 495.
- Lawrence, Sir Thomas, his portrait of Sir William Burroughs in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Lawrie, Lieutenant, got guns to bear on Tāragarh fort (1814), when Gurkhās evacuated it, xiii. 206.
- Layādā, hill range in Bengal, viii. 468.
- Layard, Captain, quoted, on Rāngmāti, xi. 469, 470.
- Lead, article 'India,' vi. 626. *Local notices*—Found in Afghanistan, i. 36, 37; Tāragarh Hill in Ajmere-Merwāra, i. 118; Alwar, i. 203; Anantpur, i. 274; Badakhān, i. 407; Badvel, i. 412; Nal in Balūchistān, ii. 36; Bellary, ii. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 209; Garhwāl, v. 22; the Himālaya Mountains, v. 412; Jehlam, vii. 167; Kangra, vii. 412, 413; Karnāl, viii. 34; Kashmir (sulphide of lead), viii. 67; Kālu, viii. 337; Kumāun, viii. 349; Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424; Mergul, ix. 410; Nallamālā Hills, x. 185; Nandikanama, x. 193; Nani-kot, x. 226; on the Pakchan river, x. 531; near Subāthā in Patāla, xi. 87; Rājputāna, xi. 401; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Shwegyin, xii. 430; Sirmur, xii. 554; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Leaf-wearing tribe of Orissa, vi. 56. See Juanga.
- Leather work, article 'India,' vi. 603; leather factories at Cawnpur, vi. 417. *Local notices* of tanneries, manufacture of leather goods, shoes, saddles, etc.—Agra, i. 76; Ahmadābād, i. 96; Anupshahr, i. 295; Batāla, ii. 216; Bengal, ii. 308; Bhutān, ii. 414; Bīra, iii. 12; Bisambha, iii. 15; Bombay, iii. 81; Cawnpur, iii. 292, x. 395, 396; Chakwāl, iii. 327; Doder, iv. 311; Fatehpur (whips), iv. 431; Gujrat, v. 197; Berār, v. 270; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 282; Hoshīarpur, v. 456, 458; Hūnsār, v. 502, x. 120; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jāmbusar, vii. 122; Jerruck, vii. 182; Jhang, vii. 211; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kalānaur, vii. 322, xii. 75; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Karnāl, viii. 29; Kashmir, viii. 79; Kasūr, viii. 85; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khānpur, viii. 164; Kundla, viii. 364; Larkhāna, viii.

- 464, 465; Maghiānā, ix. 140; Mānj-band, ix. 335; Mīrpur, ix. 450; Mithā Tiwānā, ix. 468; Monghyr, ix. 487; Mūl, ix. 535; Mūltān, x. 13; Mysore, x. 106; Najībābād, x. 179; Nārowāl, x. 214; Nausahro, x. 244; Sahāranpur, x. 396, xii. 122; Pīl-khuwa, xi. 180; Pīnd Dādan Khān (whips), xi. 183; Punjab, xi. 287; Purwā, xi. 334; Rāhatgarh, xi. 346; Rāichūr, xi. 360; Rājputānā, xi. 421; Rāmāgar, xi. 452; Rānīa, xi. 502; Rāwal Pīndī, xii. 32, 38; Reotī, xii. 43; Sāhibganj, xii. 135; Khawāsa in Seoni, xii. 313; Shāhdām (N.-W. P.), xii. 341; Sīlākot, xii. 448; Sind, xii. 526; Sīsūman, xiii. 139; Talāgang, xiii. 162; Tando Muhammad Khān, xiii. 179; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 270; Thātī, xiii. 275; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wadhwan, xiii. 506; Wānkāner, xiii. 519.
- Lebong, mountain range in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 468.
- Leckie, Daniel, found a mint existing at Garhā (1790), v. 12.
- Leeches, very numerous in Coorg, iv. 37; Sībāgar, xii. 459; Sikkim, xii. 484.
- Left-hand and right-hand castes of Madras, vi. 196, 197, ix. 21, 127.
- Legislative Council of the Governor-General, vi. 432; of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, 433.
- Le-guya, township in Burma, viii. 468, 469.
- Leh, town in Punjab, viii. 469.
- Lehrā, village in Bengal, viii. 469.
- Lelah, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 469, 470.
- Leigh, Capt., Surendra Sā surrendered to (1858), xii. 181.
- Leitner, Dr., on the tribes of the Hīndu Kush, quoted, v. 417, 418.
- Le-mro, river in Burma, viii. 470.
- Le-myat-hna, town and township in Burma, viii. 470, 471.
- Lengjut, village in Assam, viii. 471.
- Leopard, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 653, 654. *Local notices*—Found in Mount Abū, i. 6; in Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Ajmere, i. 119; Akola, i. 141; Allahābād, i. 185; Amgāon, i. 231; Anantāpur, i. 274; Andipattī Hills, i. 288; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bākarganj, i. 442; Balīchīstān, ii. 36; Bānda, ii. 47; Bānkurā, ii. 78, 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bāsm, ii. 184; Belgāum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhandārā, ii. 361; Bhutān, ii. 414; Bogrā, iii. 26; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Bonāī, iii. 85; Buldānā, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chamba, iii. 329; Chāng Bhakār, iii. 366; Chhindwārā, iii. 399; Chital-drūg, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochīn, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Cutch, iv. 60; Dārjīlīng, iv. 130; Dehra Dūn, iv. 169; Mount Dolly, iv. 197; Dera Ismāīl Khān, iv. 220; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhārwar, iv. 249; Dinājpur, iv. 291; Dīwāh, iv. 370; Farīdpur, iv. 397; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gāngpur, iv. 478; Gayā, v. 45; Godāvari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gurdāspur, v. 207; Gurgāon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hamīrpur, v. 298; Haridoi, v. 322; Hassan, v. 346; Hazāribāgh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Hīmalāya Mountains, v. 409; Hissār, v. 427; Hoshīārpur, v. 452; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpāīgūrī, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhānsī, vii. 217; Kādūr, vii. 283; Kalādgi, vii. 315; Kāmrup, vii. 355; North Kānārā, vii. 370; South Kānārā, vii. 377; Kāngra, vii. 413; Karāchī, vii. 445; Karnāl, viii. 35, 36; Kashmīr, viii. 68; Kāthīāwār, viii. 96; Khāndesh, viii. 150; Kherī, viii. 190; Kīatna, viii. 296; Kolāba, viii. 261; Kolār, viii. 273; Kotah, viii. 304; Kōlu, viii. 338; Kumāun, viii. 349; Lahore, viii. 405; Lalītpur, viii. 447; Lohārdagā, viii. 447; Madras, ix. 8, 89; Madūrā, ix. 121; Maimānsīng, ix. 192; Māinpūrī, ix. 203; Malabar, ix. 220; Mālwa, ix. 268; Mānbhūm, ix. 272; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui, ix. 407; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mīrzāpur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Morādābād, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 115; Nadiyā, x. 130; Nagā Hills, x. 143; Nallamālāī Hills, x. 185; Nāsik, x. 229; Nawānagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 262; Nepāl, x. 278; Nilgiri Hills, x. 308; Nimār, x. 328; Noākhālī, x. 341; Oudh, x. 483; Pabnā, x. 512; Pālkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palnī Mountains, xi. 17; Patnā State, xi. 115; Phulīhar, xi. 168; Pīlībhit, xi. 172; Pīshān, xi. 188; Polūr, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purnīah, xi. 323; Rāipur, xi. 368; Rājshāhī, xi. 429; Rampā, xi. 454; Rāmpur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnāgīrī, xii. 4; Rāwal Pīndī, xii. 22; Rewā Kānthā, xii. 49; Rohtak, xii. 69; Sahāranpur, xii. 115; Salem, xii. 152; Sandūr, xii. 206; Santāl Parganās, xii. 227; Sārangarh, xii. 260; Sāvāntwārī, xii. 296; Shāhābād, xii. 324; Shāhājānpur, xii. 344; Shāhpur, xii. 361;

- Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Singhbhūm, xii. 531; Sir-mur, xii. 554; Sirolhi, xiii. 2; Siwālik Hills, xiii. 43; Sorab, xiii. 65; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 389; Surat, xiii. 120; Tarāi, xiii. 208; Tavoy, xiii. 229; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Travancore, xiii. 345; Tūmkūr, xiii. 376; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 389; Wardhā, xiii. 524; Wūn, xiii. 539.
- Lepchas, aboriginal tribe, pasture their cattle in Dārjiling, iv. 130; the primitive inhabitants of Sikkim, iv. 133, xii. 485; in the Himālayas, v. 412, 413; Nepal, x. 279.
- Lepers, Asylums for, at Agra, i. 67; Ahmadābād, i. 97; Ambāla, i. 224; Tarn Tāran, near Amritsar, i. 263; Indore, vii. 8; Almora, viii. 357; Bangalore, x. 113; Nāgpur, x. 172; Ratnāgiri, xii. 13; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 38; Pathānwālī in Siālkot, xii. 450; Subāthu, xiii. 85; Tarn Tāran, xiii. 215.
- Leprosy, especially prevalent in N. Arcot, i. 319; S. Arcot, i. 328; Bānkurā, ii. 86; Bhāgalpur, ii. 351; Bīrbhūm, iii. 11; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cochin, iv. 10; Gayā, v. 52; Kām-rūp, vii. 365; Kherī, viii. 197; Kumāun, viii. 357; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Madras, ix. 119; Monghyr, ix. 489; Nellore, x. 271; Nowgong, x. 415; Ratnāgiri, xii. 12; Sibsāgar, xii. 471; Simla, xii. 495; Sultānpur, xiii. 103; Tarn Tāran, xiii. 215; Unao, xiii. 435; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497.
- Levasseult, M., married the Begam Samru (1792), committed suicide (1795), xii. 265.
- Lewin, Capt. T. H., accompanied Chit-tagong column in Lushāi expedition (1871) as political officer, viii. 531; his *Hill Tracts of Chittagong*, quoted, iii. 446, 447; on *jhum* cultivation, iii. 450; on the Tipperahs, v. 399; on the river Matāmori, ix. 360.
- LI. *See* Spiti.
- Libraries and Reading-rooms are enumerated in each District article. *See* especially Ahmadābād, i. 97; Ahmad-nagar, i. 107; Aligarh, i. 176, 178; Allahābād, i. 192; the Carmichael at Benares, ii. 267; Bombay, iii. 72; Chinsurah, iii. 419; Cochin, iv. 7; Coonoor, iv. 28; Delhi, iv. 196; Gayā, v. 53; Gonda, v. 156; Hāgil, v. 496; Kaira, vii. 307; Karāchi, vii. 454; Kolhāpur, viii. 284; Kuch Behar, viii. 326; Madras, ix. 118; Mahābaleshwar, ix. 143; Peshāwar, xi. 160; Anhilwāra Pātan, xi. 82; Serampur, xii. 318; Tanjore, xiii. 196; Utakāmand, xiii. 453; Uttarprārd, xiii. 459; Wāri, xiii. 531.
- Lidar, river in Punjab, viii. 471.
- Liddell, Col., cleared the mutineers out of Mau (1858), vii. 220.
- Light-houses, lightships, and beacons, at Aden, i. 15; Agoada Head, i. 59; Savage Island (Akyab), i. 159, viii. 331; Alguada Reef, i. 165, iv. 284; Alleppi, i. 200; Double Island (Amherst), i. 233; Armagon, i. 331; Calicut, iii. 269; Chantapillī, iii. 369; Cocanada, iii. 472; Cochin, iv. 13; the Cocos Islands, iv. 13; Coringa, iv. 43; Covelong, iv. 44; mouth of the Devi, iv. 233; Devjagāon, iv. 234; Dhāmra, iv. 241; Dholera, iv. 271; Divi Point, iv. 308; Double Island, iv. 315; False Point, iv. 390; Geonkhālī, v. 53, 54; Gopālpur, v. 161; Hajamro, v. 290, vii. 14; Jatāpur, vii. 71; Janjira (under construction), vii. 141; Kalingāpatam, vii. 330; Manora Head, Karāchi, vii. 452, ix. 338; Kārumbhār, viii. 51, xii. 149; Deogarh Island, Kārwār Bay, viii. 55; Khun, vii. 210; Khāndari Island, viii. 269, 270, xiii. 247; Koldān, viii. 271; Kūmpta, viii. 360; Kutahdiā, viii. 380; Madras, ix. 113; Jegri Bluff, Mahawa, ix. 187; Māndvi, ix. 310; Mangalore, ix. 314; Māngrol, ix. 316, 317; Masulipatam, ix. 353; Negapatam, x. 259; Oyster Reef, x. 510; Pāmbam, xi. 23; Perim (Red Sea), xi. 138; Perlun (Gulf of Cambay), xi. 138, 139; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Port Canning (lightship), xi. 221; Ratnāgiri, xii. 13; Rojhi, xii. 79; Sagar Island, xii. 110; the Tāpti, xiii. 205; Tellcherri, xiii. 237; Hare Island, Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vengurla Point, xiii. 470; Vengurla Rock, xiii. 470.
- Likhlī, petty State in Bombay, viii. 471.
- Lildjan, river in Bengal, viii. 471.
- Lima, Lopez de, Governor-General of Goa, deposed by a military revolt, v. 106.
- Limbus, aboriginal tribe in the Himālayas, v. 413; Nepal, x. 279; Sikkim, xii. 486.
- Lime found, or burnt from shells or limestone, in Amherst (carbonate of), i. 235; N. Arcot, i. 312; Assam, i. 348; Bānkurā, ii. 79; Bassain, ii. 194; Basti, ii. 209; Bikaner, ii. 439; Belgāum, iii. 44; Lower Burma, iii. 202; Cherra, iii. 392; Chitta Pāhār, iii. 452; Dārjiling, iv. 138; Darang, iv. 142; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Gāro Hills, v. 26; Gujrāt, v. 194; Kan-



- gundi, vii. 431; Karauli, vii. 471; Khási Hills, viii. 171, 173; Khyrim, viii. 215; Langrin, vii. 460; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Ludhiána, viii. 519; Madura, ix. 121; Máo-iong, ix. 343; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nepál, x. 278; Pilibhit, xi. 171; Punganúr, xi. 243; Rohri, xii. 65; Salem, xii. 153; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sárán, xii. 252; Sátúra, xii. 276; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Tálcher, xiii. 164; Thayet-myo, xiii. 278; Tinnevellí, xiii. 298.
- Limestone, article 'India,' vi. 41, 42; 627, 628. *Local notices*—Found, or quarried, in Ambála, i. 215; Amherst, i. 232, 235; Arcot, i. 308; N. Arcot, i. 312; S. Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347; Bánda, ii. 47; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bassein, ii. 193; Bellary, ii. 241; Bírbbúm, iii. 2; Bombay, iii. 44; Broach, iii. 102; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Lower Burma, iii. 201, 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Central India, iii. 295; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Chitta Páhar, iii. 453; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dam-ma-tha, iv. 104, 105; Darrang, iv. 142; the Deccan, iv. 165; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Dholpur, iv. 273; Gangáon, v. 2; Garhbori, v. 14; Godávari, v. 123; Gujrát, v. 189; Gyaing-than-twin, v. 238; Haidarábád State, v. 241, (Sind), v. 275; Hanthawadi, v. 312; the Himálayas, v. 411; Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Hoshánpur, v. 452; Jabalpur, vii. 37, 35; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; the Jamuná (Assam), vii. 136; Jhaláwár, vii. 199; Kálmur, vii. 298; Kaira, vii. 300; Kaládgí, vii. 315; Kálahasti, vii. 321; N. Kánara, vii. 369; Kángra, vii. 413; Kamkoram Pass, vii. 461; Karanpurá, vii. 468; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnál, viii. 34; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Khair-Muráb, viii. 152; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 151; Khási Hills, viii. 171, 173; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Kohát, viii. 242; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kyauk-pyú, 386; Laccadive Islands, viii. 393; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Langrin, viii. 460; Maháram, ix. 166; Máhrám, ix. 185; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mandlá, ix. 300; Manipur, ix. 324; Máo-don, Máo-iong, and Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Muttra, x. 43; Myaung-mya, x. 85; Mysore, x. 92; Nága Hills, x. 143; Námbar, x. 188; Nepál, x. 278; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nong-stoin, x. 354; Nong-tar-men, x. 354; Nowgong, x. 407; Orissa Tributary States, x. 471; Padang, x. 523; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Pánimar, xi. 43; Porbandar, xi. 215; Ráipur, xi. 367; Rájputána, xi. 397, 402; Ramrí, xi. 463; Rewá, xii. 45; Sagar, xii. 101; Salem, xii. 153; Salt Range, xii. 171; Salwín Hill Tracts, xii. 174; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sameswari river, xii. 184; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shikárpur, xii. 385; Siálkot, xii. 441; Sind, xii. 504; Sirmur, xii. 553; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Thána, xiii. 251; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wún, xiii. 538.
- Limra, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 471.
- Limri, petty State in Bombay, viii. 471, 472.
- Limri, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 472.
- Liagána, hill fort in Bombay, viii. 472.
- Lingáyats, trading class of Siva-worshippers, numerous in Belgáum, ii. 232, 233; Chellakera, iii. 329; Chitaldrág, iii. 425; Coorg, iv. 34; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Berár, v. 267; Hassan, v. 347; Kadur, vii. 285; Madras, ix. 20, 21, 22; Mysore, x. 100; Nyamti, x. 420; Shimoga, xii. 401, 402; Tunkúr, xiii. 377, 379; Vadagenhalli, xiii. 460.
- Linschot, Jean Hugues de, Dutch traveller (1583), quoted, on Chaul, iii. 376; the Portuguese ladies of Goa, v. 102.
- Lio, village in Punjab, viii. 472, 473.
- Lion, The Indian or maneless, of Gujrát, article 'India,' vi. 652. *Local notices*—Bombay, iii. 45; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kotah, viii. 304.
- Lister, Col., Political Agent in the Khási Hills (1835-54), viii. 171.
- Lister, Messrs., their attempts to cultivate silkworms in Dehra Dún, iv. 174.
- Litar Gotra, petty State in Bombay, viii. 473.
- Literature of Bengál, The*, by Mr. Arcey Dae, quoted, vi. 347 and footnote; 348, 349, and footnote; 352 (footnote).
- Literature of India*, article 'India,' vi. 118-129; 343-354; and 480, 481; the Mahábháratá, 118-122; the Rámáyana, 122-124; later Sanskrit epics, 124, 125; Válmiki, the author of the Rámáyana, 123; the poet Kálidásan, 125; the Sanskrit drama, 125, 126; the Hindu novel, 127; Benst stories and fables, 127; Sanskrit lyric poetry, 128; the Puránas or Bráhmanical mediæval theological writings, 128, 129; modern Indian literature, 129; Uriyá literature and authors, 343, 344; Rájputána sacred literature, 344; Hindi

- literature and authors, 345, 346; Bengali literature and authors, 346-354; 480, 481.
- Little, Captain, took Gándikot (1791), iv. 464.
- Little Bāghmatī. *See* Bāghmatī, Little.
- Little Gandak. *See* Gandak, Little.
- Little Ranjīt. *See* Ranjīt, Little.
- Lives of the Lindsays*, quoted, on the condition of Sylhet in the last century, xiii. 147.
- Lotá, tribe of the Nágas, x. 147.
- Lloyd, Gen., his conduct in the Mutiny at Dinápur (1857), xi. 96, 97.
- Lloyd, Major J. H., his monograph on the Konkán, used, viii. 291, 292.
- Loan. *See* Lann.
- Local Finance, vi. 470.
- Local and Internal Trade, Statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 592-597.
- Loch, Captain, routed Maong Myat Thún (1853), iv. 313; stormed stockades of Akunk-taung, v. 385; killed at Donabýá, xiii. 389.
- Loch, Mr. W. W., his monograph on Poona, Sátara, and Sholápur, used, xi. 201-204.
- Lockhart, Colonel W. S. A., revised Macgregor's account of Kábul, vii. 266-277.
- Locusts, Ravages of, article 'India,' vi. 662. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 91; Alwar, i. 205; Broach, iii. 107; Etah, iv. 363; Kaira, vi. 304; Kolába, viii. 269; Lahore, viii. 411; Mánbhúm, ix. 284; Násik, x. 233; Nowgong, x. 412; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 31, 32; Salem, xii. 162; Sávatwárl, xii. 296; Sirohi, xiii. 6; Tinneveli, xiii. 307.
- Lodhika, petty State in Káthiáwár, viii. 473.
- Lodhikhera, town in Central Provinces, viii. 473.
- Lodhis, prosperous agricultural caste in Allahábád, i. 189; Azamgarh, i. 395; Bálághát, i. 455; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Cawnpur, iii. 283, 285; Damoh, iv. 110, 111; Etah, iv. 361; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Jabalpur, vii. 31, 32; Jhánsi, vii. 222; Ságur, xii. 104.
- Lodhrán, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 473, 474.
- Lodi dynasty, The (1450-1526), article 'India,' vi. 286.
- Lodi Bahlol (1450-88), deposed Alam Sháh at Budáun (1449), iii. 117; settled Gujráat, and founded Bahloipur, v. 189; his wars with Jaunpur, and capture of Jaunpur (1479), vii. 152; seized Lahore as first step to power (1436), viii. 406; died at Sakr (1488), xii. 146; founded Sultánpur in Saháranpur (1450), xiii. 106.
- Loewenthal, suggested that Arrian's Aornos was near Attock, xi. 506.
- Loghássi. *See* Lughasi.
- Lohágara, town in Bengal, viii. 474.
- Lohághát, cantonment in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 474.
- Lohános, Hindu official and trading class in Haiderábád (Sind), v. 277; Kanáchi, vii. 447; Khairpur, viii. 135; Shikárpur, xii. 392; Sind, xii. 519.
- Lohára, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 474.
- Lohára Sahaspur, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 474, 475.
- Lohárdagá, District in Bengal, viii. 475-486; physical aspects, 475, 476; jungle products, 476; minerals, 476, 477; wild animals, 477; history, 477-479; population, 479-481; urban and rural population, 481, 482; agriculture, 482, 483; condition of the peasantry, 483, 484; natural calamities, 484; commerce and trade, 484, 485; administration, 485, 486; medical aspects, 486.
- Lohárdagá, Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 486, 487.
- Lohárdagá, town in Bengal, viii. 487.
- Lohárgón, village in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 487.
- Lohárinaig, waterfall in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 487.
- Loháru, Native State in Punjab, viii. 487, 488.
- Lohgarh, fort in Bombay, viii. 488.
- Lohit, river in Assam, viii. 488.
- Lóisinh, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 488.
- Lonár, town in Berár, viii. 488, 489.
- Lonára, town in Oudh, viii. 489.
- Lonauli, town in Bombay, viii. 489, 490.
- London Mission, The. *See* Protestant Missions.
- Long, Rev. James, translated the *Will Darsan*, article 'India,' vi. 354; quoted on Rángamáti, xi. 470; Tribeni, xii. 353.
- Loni, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 490.
- Lorni, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 490.
- Losar, village in Punjab, viii. 490.
- Loss by exchange, article 'India,' vi. 469.
- Louical, Marquis de, defeated the Maráthás at Bárdéz, v. 104.
- Lovedale, hill station in Madras, viii. 490.
- Love-poems in Krishna-worship, vi. 223.
- Lovett, Mr., held Howrah (1785), v. 464.
- Low, Col., Resident at Lucknow (1841), his efforts to suppress Bhagwant Singh, x. 493.

- Lowa, town in Oudh, viii. 490.  
 Lowághar. *See* Maidani.  
 Low-caste apostles in religious reformations in Silva and Vishnu worship, vi. 207, 208.  
 Lower Ganges Canal, Statistics of, article 'India,' vi. 29; 532, 533. *See* Ganges Canal, Lower, iv. 475-477.  
 Lucena, quoted, on the finding of the cross on St. Thomas' Mount in 1547, xii. 143.  
 Luckeeserai, railway station in Bengal, viii. 490.  
 Lucknow, Division in Oudh, viii. 490-492.  
 Lucknow, District in Oudh, viii. 492-502; physical aspects, 492, 493; history, 493-496; population, 496, 497; urban and rural population, 497; agriculture, 497-498; tenures, 498-499; famines, 499; roads and communications, 499, 500; manufactures, trade, etc., 500; administration, 500, 501; medical aspects, 501, 502.  
 Lucknow, *tahsil* and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 502, 503.  
 Lucknow, capital of Oudh, viii. 503-518; situation and general appearance, 503, 504; history, 504-511; architecture, 511, 512; mutiny narrative, 512-515; population, 515, 516; commerce and trade, 516; administration, 517; education, etc., 517; military statistics, 517, 518; siege and relief of, article 'India,' vi. 420, 421.  
 Ludhiána, District in Punjab, viii. 518-525; physical aspects, 518, 519; history, 519-521; population, 521; urban and rural population, 521, 522; agriculture, 522, 523; natural calamities, 523; commerce and trade, 523, 524; administration, 524, 525; medical aspects, 525.  
 Ludhiána, *tahsil* in Punjab, viii. 525, 526.  
 Ludhiána, town in Punjab, viii. 526.  
 Lugard, Gen. Sir Edward, defeated Khar Singh at Azamgarh (1858), i. 395.  
 Lughási, Native State in Central India, viii. 527.  
 Lugu, hill in Bengal, viii. 527.  
 Lúka, river in Assam, viii. 527.  
 Lukman-jo-Tando. *See* Tando Lukman.  
 Lumbalong, mountain range in Assam, viii. 527.  
 Lumsden, General Sir H. B., his mission to Kábul (1857-58), i. 51; quoted, on the Káfir, vii. 290; on Kandahár, vii. 394; on the fighting men in the Kuram valley, viii. 368.  
 Lumsden, General Sir P. S., took command of the Commission for marking the N. boundary of Afghanistan, vii. 275.  
 Lunatic asylums. *See* the different Provincial articles, and particularly at Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ajmere, i. 131; Tezpur in Assam, i. 373; in Bengal, ii. 322; Berhampur, ii. 325, x. 31; Bhawánpur (for Europeans), ii. 384; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 73; Kolába, iii. 84, viii. 27; Calicut, iii. 268, ix. 80; Dacca, iv. 89; Delhi, iv. 196; Dhalandhar, iv. 238; Dhárwar, iv. 265; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 502; in Madras Presidency, ix. 80; Bangalore, x. 113; Nágpur, x. 172, 174; Rangoon, xi. 484; in the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 399; Vizagapatam, xiii. 496.  
 Lunáwára, Native State in Bombay, viii. 527, 528.  
 Lunáwára, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 528, 529.  
 Lushai Hills, tract on N.-E. frontier, viii. 529-532.  
 Lusháis or Kukis, aboriginal tribe on N.-E. frontier, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 231, 235; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448, 449, 450; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Jaintia Hills, vii. 148; Manipur, ix. 130; Nágá Hills, x. 150, 151; Sylhet, xiii. 149.  
 Lushington, S. R., Governor of Madras (1827-32), ix. 67.  
 Lushington, S. T., Commissioner of Kumáun, carried out settlement there, viii. 351.  
 Lutheran Missions, article 'India,' vi. 259, 260. *See* Protestant Missions.  
 Lyall, Sir A. C., Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (1882), x. 370.  
 Lyell, Sir Charles, *Principles of Geology*, quoted, vi. 27.  
 Lytton, Lord, Viceroy of India (1876-80), Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, great famine of 1877-78, second Afghan war, article 'India,' vi. 426, 427; his attempt to establish British agencies in Afghanistan, i. 52.

## M

- Macartney, Lord, Governor of Madras (1781-85), ix. 67.  
 Macaulay, Lord, first Law Member of the Council of India, article 'India,' vi. 406; quoted on Clive's defence of Arcot, i. 310.  
 Macdonald, Mr., sub-Collector of Cuddapah, murdered in a riot there (1832), iv. 50.  
 Macdonald, Major, Commandant of Fort Michni, murdered by Mohmands (1873), ix. 475.

- Macgregor, Sir C. M., his estimate of the population of Afghanistan, i. 45; use made of his account of Herat, v. 391; of Kábul, vii. 266-277; of Kandahár, vii. 389-398; of the Kháibar Pass, viii. 124-127; quoted, on the Kuram valley, viii. 369; on the Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 97-99; on the Suláiman Hills, xiii. 94.
- Macharda, village in Káthiáwár, viii. 532, 533.
- Machári, village in Rájputána, viii. 533.
- Machávaram, town in Madras, viii. 533.
- Máchhgáon, port in Bengal, viii. 533.
- Máchhgáon Canal, branch of the Orissa Canal System, viii. 533.
- Machhligáon, village in Oudh, viii. 533.
- Machhishahr, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 533, 534.
- Machhreta, town and *pargana* in Oudh, viii. 534, 535.
- Machida, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 535.
- Machwára, town in Punjab, viii. 535.
- Mackenzie, Gordon, quoted, on the storm-wave at Masulipatam (1864), ix. 355-357.
- Mackeson, Lieut., his attack on Ali Masjid (1839), viii. 124.
- Mackeson, Fort, military outpost in Punjab, viii. 535, 536.
- Maclean, J. M., quoted, on the Government House at Parell, xi. 61; on the Vebar Reservoir, xiii. 465, 466.
- Macleod, Sir Donald, Donald town, Lahore, named after, viii. 417, 418; third Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.
- Macleod, Capt., put down the rising of the Náikdáas in the Panch Mahálas (1868), xi. 30.
- Macmorine, Col., his victory at Gadarwára (1818), x. 219.
- Macnaghten, Sir Francis, Portrait of, in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Macnaghten, Sir William, Assassination of, at Kábul (1841), i. 50, vi. 408; indignities offered to his body, vii. 272, 273.
- Macpherson, Sir H. T., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; his brigade at the battle of Kandahár (1880), vii. 397.
- Macpherson, Sir John, Governor-General, (1785, 1786), ii. 278.
- Macpherson, Major S. C., his management of the Kandhe, vii. 404, 405.
- Macrae, James, Governor of Madras, (1725-30), ix. 67.
- Madahis, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Durrang, iv. 145.
- Madahpurá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 536.
- Madakstra, town and *iduk* in Madras, viii. 536.
- Madanapalli, town and *iduk* in Madras, viii. 537.
- Madanganj, town in Bengal, viii. 537.
- Madanpur, estate in Central Provinces, viii. 537.
- Madapollam, historic weaving village in Madras, viii. 537, 538.
- Mádárl, river in Bengal, viii. 538.
- Madaria, town in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 538.
- Mádáripur, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 538.
- Madat Khán, Pathán leader, destroyed Báddin in a raid on Sind, i. 409.
- Madavarvilagam, town in Madras, viii. 538, 539.
- Madder, grown in Afghanistan, i. 38; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Nepál, x. 277; Sandoway, xii. 202, 203.
- Maddikern, town in Madras, viii. 539.
- Maddock, Sir Herbert, agent at Sagar, built great house at Gachakota, v. 13.
- Maddúr, village and *iduk* in Mysore, viii. 539.
- Made, village in Coorg, viii. 539.
- Madgiri, town and *iduk* in Mysore, viii. 539.
- Madgiri-drúg, hill in Mysore, viii. 540.
- Mádgula, town in Madras, viii. 540.
- Mádha, town and Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 540, 541.
- Madham, petty State in Punjab, viii. 541.
- Mádhapur, town in Káthiáwár, viii. 541.
- Madhava Achárya, Sanskrit religious writer of the 14th century, vi. 191.
- Madhava Ráo, Sir, Diwán of Baroda (1875), ii. 168.
- Mádhepur, town in Bengal, viii. 541.
- Madheswaranmalai, town in Madras, viii. 541, 542.
- Mádhopur, town in Rájputána, viii. 542.
- Mádhubani, town and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 542.
- Mádhugarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 542, 543.
- Mádhumatli. *See* Baleswar.
- Madhúna Panth, Maráthá Bráhman, prime minister of the last king of Golconda, killed at Haidarábád (1686), v. 256.
- Mádhupur, village in Punjab, viii. 543.
- Mádhupur, jungle in E. Bengal, viii. 543.
- Madhupur. *See* Madhepur.
- Madhu Ráo, fourth Peshwá (1761-72), article 'India,' vi. 321. *See* also Maráthas.
- Madhu Ráo Náráyan, sixth Peshwá (1774-95), first Maráthá war, and treaty of Salbái, article 'India,' vi. 323. *See* also Maráthas.

- Madhu Sudan Datta, Bengali epic poet of the 19th century, article 'India,' vi. 354.
- Madhwapur, village in Bengal, viii. 543.
- Madhyarjunam, town in Madras, viii. 543, 544.
- Madnagarh, reservoir in Central Provinces, viii. 544.
- Madras Presidency, ix. 1-102; boundaries, 1, 2; general aspect, 2, 3; rivers, mountains, and lakes, 3, 4; minerals, 4-6; forests, 6-8; wild and domestic animals, 8, 9; history, 9-15; people, 15, 18; ethnical classification, 18, 19; castes, 19-21; religious classification, 21-25; occupations, 25, 26; emigration, 26; houses and towns, 26, 27; agriculture, 27-31; coffee plantations, 31, 32; tea plantations, 32; tobacco cultivation, 32-34; cinchona, 34, 35; government farms, 35; wages and prices, 35, 36; famine of 1876-78, 37-40; irrigation, 40-44; land tenures, 44-50; survey and settlement, 50, 51; *samindari* or permanently settled estates, 51; *inams* or revenue-free grants, 52, 53; manufactures, 53, 54; salt manufacture, 54-57; history of *dhakri* in Madras, 57, 58; arrack and toddy, 58-60; railways, 60; commerce and trade, 60-64; administration, 64-66; governors of Madras under British rule, 66, 67; local and municipal administration, 67-69; revenue and expenditure, 69-74; Madras army, 74, 75; police, 75, 76; criminal statistics, 77; jails, 77; education, 77-79; medical aspects, 79, 80; botany and zoology of Madras, 80-82; climate of Southern India as affecting vegetation, 82, 83; general character of the flora, 83; dry region, 83-85; moist region, 85, 86; very moist region, 86, 87; food-grains and pulses, 87, 88; fauna of Southern India, 88; Mammals:—quadrumana—cheiroptera—insectivora—carnivora—rodentia—edentata—proboscidea—ungulata, 88-91; Birds:—raptors or birds of prey—passeres or perching birds—scansores—tenuirostres—dentirostres—conirostres—gallinae vel rasores or game birds—grallatores—natatores, 91-94; Reptiles:—turtles, lizards, etc.—snakes, 94-96; Amphibians:—frogs, toads, 96; Fishes:—fresh-water fishes—brackish-water fishes—sea fishes, 96, 97; Mollusca:—cephalopoda—ophisto-branchiata, 98; Insects:—coleoptera—orthoptera—hymenoptera—lepidoptera—diptera—rhynchota—arachnida—myriapoda, 99-102; Crustacea, 102.
- Madras City, capital of Madras Presidency, ix. 102-119; history, 103, 104; general appearance, 104-107; population, 107, 108; religions, 108, 109; municipality, 109-111; port, trade, etc., 111-114; industries, 114; live stock, prices of produce, 114; sporting, 114; communications, 114, 115; education, etc., 115, 116; judicial, 116, 117; police, 117; institutions, 117-119; climate, etc., 119; article 'India,' founded in 1639, the first territorial British possession in India, vi. 369; 378; capture of, by the French; ineffectual siege of, by the British; restoration to the British, vi. 379.
- Madrasas or Muhammadan Colleges, at Calcutta, article 'India,' vi. 473; iii. 259; Dacca, iv. 87, 92; Hughli, v. 498.
- Madura, District in Madras, ix. 119-132; physical aspects, 120-122; history, 122-124; population, 124-128; agriculture, 128, 129; natural calamities, 129, 130; manufactures, etc., 130; communications, 130; administration, 131; medical aspects, 131, 132.
- Madura, *iduk* in Madras, ix. 132.
- Madura, town in Madras, ix. 132-135.
- Maduri, river in Assam, ix. 135.
- Madurantakam, *iduk* in Madras, ix. 135.
- Malú Bandar. See Chicacole.
- Magadha, kings of, their power in India, ii. 227; in the N.-W. Provinces, x. 362; their capitals at Patná, xi. 106, 107; and Rajágrha, xi. 380.
- Magadi, village and *iduk* in Mysore, ix. 136.
- Maganand, mountain pass in Punjab, ix. 136.
- Magars, aboriginal tribe, in the Himálayas, v. 413; in Nepál, x. 279.
- Magar Talao, tank, hot springs, and temple in Bombay, ix. 136-139.
- Magdapur, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 139.
- Maghar, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 139.
- Magherá, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 139.
- Maghidná, town in Punjab, ix. 139, 140.
- Maghs or Arakanese, in Bákarganj, i. 443, 444; Chittagong (their ravages), iii. 435, 436; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 449; Cox's Bazar, iv. 45; Kyaukpýá, viii. 386; the Sundarbans, xiii. 111; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223; Tavoy, xiii. 230.
- Magori, petty State in Bombay, ix. 140.
- Magrah, town in Bengal, ix. 140.
- Magráyar, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 140, 141.
- Mágurá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 141.

- Mahábaleshwar, hill station and sanitarium in Bombay, ix. 141-143.  
 Mahábalipur, village, with temples, in Madras, ix. 143-149.  
 Mahában, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 149, 150.  
 Mahában, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 150-152.  
 Mahában, mountain in Yágistán, ix. 152.  
 Maha Bandúla, besieged Rangoon (1824), iii. 224, 225, iv. 313; defeated and killed at Donabyú (1825), xiii. 289.  
 Mahábar, range of hills in Bengal, ix. 152, 153.  
 Mahábat Khán, Akbar's general, occupied Udaipur (1577), xiii. 409.  
 Mahábháratá, the epic poem of the heroic age in N. India, article 'India,' vi. 118-122; the struggle between the Kauravas and Pándavas, 119, 120; the polyandry of Draupadí, 121.  
 Mahád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 153, 154.  
 Mahádánapuram, town in Madras, ix. 154.  
 Mahádeo, river in Assam, ix. 154.  
 Mahádeopahár, group of hills in Central Provinces, ix. 154, 155.  
 Mahádeva, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 155.  
 Mahágon, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 155.  
 Mahákalikurga, hill in Mysore, ix. 155.  
 Mahalingpur, town in Bombay, ix. 155.  
 Mahámuni, Buddhist temple in Bengal, ix. 155, 156.  
 Mahámuni, pagoda in Burma, ix. 156.  
 Mahánadí, river in Central Provinces and Orissa, ix. 156-163; course of the river, 156-158; floods, 158; canal system, 158-160; general view of the Orissa canals, 160; irrigation capabilities, 160-162; financial aspects, 162, 163; physical action of the river, 163.  
 Mahánadí, river in Orissa and Madras, ix. 163. *See* Rushikúliyá.  
 Mahánadí, Little, river in Central Provinces, ix. 163, 164.  
 Mahánandá, river in N. Bengal, ix. 164.  
 Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, his mausoleum at Gujranwála, v. 187; his wars with Sáhib Singh of Gujrat, v. 190; restored town and salt trade of Míáni (1787), ix. 421; conquered Míáni (1783), xii. 362; sacked Jamú (1784), xii. 442.  
 Mahárájganj, trading town in Sárán District, Bengal, ix. 164.  
 Mahárájganj, trading suburb of Patná city, Bengal, ix. 164.  
 Mahárájganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 165.  
 Mahárájganj. *See* Newalganj.  
 Mahárájnagar, village in Oudh, ix. 165.  
 Mahárájnagar, town in Central India, ix. 165.  
 Mahárájpur, village in Central Provinces, ix. 165, 166.  
 Maháram. *See* Mah-ram.  
 Maháram, petty State in Assam, ix. 166.  
 Maháráshtra, historic kingdom in W. India, ix. 166-168.  
 Mahásthángarh, ancient shrine in Bengal, ix. 168.  
 Mahásu, mountain near Simla, Punjab, ix. 168, 169.  
 Maháthaman, township in Burma, ix. 169.  
 Mahatpur, town in Punjab, ix. 169, 170.  
 Mahatwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 170.  
 Mahávinayaka, peak in Bengal, ix. 170.  
 Mahé, French settlement in Madras, ix. 170, 171.  
 Máheji, town in Bombay, ix. 171, 172.  
 Mahendragiri, mountain peak in Madras, ix. 172.  
 Mahendratandyá, river in Madras, ix. 172.  
 Mahesar. *See* Maheswar.  
 Máhesh, village in Bengal, ix. 172.  
 Máhesh-rekha. *See* Uluharia.  
 Mahespur, town in Bengal, ix. 172, 173.  
 Maheswar, town in Central India, ix. 173.  
 Maháwán, town in Oudh, ix. 173.  
 Mahl, river in Bombay, ix. 173, 174.  
 Mahiganj, town in Bengal, ix. 175.  
 Mahi Kántha, The, group of Native States in Bombay, ix. 175-179; physical aspects, 176; history, 176, 177; population, 177, 178; Bhils, 178, 179; agriculture, trade, etc., 179.  
 Máhim, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 179, 180.  
 Mahim, town in Bombay, ix. 180, 181.  
 Mahim, historic town in Punjab, ix. 181.  
 Mahlog, State in Punjab, ix. 181.  
 Mahmúd of Ghazni (1001-30), article 'India,' vi. 272-275; his seventeen invasions of India, 272, 273; patriotic resistance of the Hindus, 273; sack of Somnáth, 273, 274; conquest of the Punjab, 274; Mahmúd's justice and thrift, 274, 275. *Local notices*—Sacked Ajmere, i. 119, 120; took Bhatnair, ii. 378; at Bulandshahr, iii. 133; conciliated by the Chandel Rájá, iii. 154; plundered Etáwah, iv. 379; defeated Ajál Pál, Rájá of Kanauj, iv. 410; besieged Gwalior, v. 236; besieged Kálinjar, vii. 332; took Kanauj, vii. 386; took Kandahár, vii. 392; plundered shrine of Kángra, vii. 414; invaded Karáchi, vii. 446; and Kashmir, viii. 61; sacked Somnáth, viii. 90, xiii. 51; occupied Lahore, viii. 405; sacked Mahában, ix. 150; attacked the Dor Rájá of Baran, ix.

- 383; took Multán, x. 4; and Múnj, x. 15; sacked Muttra, x. 54; his invasions of the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363; made Pesháwar base for his invasions, xi. 148; defeated the Rájputs under Prithwí Rájá on the plains of Chach, xii. 23; sacked Sharwa and defeated Rájá Chand, xii. 271; conquered Shikárpur, xii. 386; took Talamba, xiii. 163; sacked Thanésvar, xiii. 260; took Uchh, xiii. 400.
- Mahmúd Gáwán, minister of the last Bahmaní king, his attempt to settle Mahārāshtra (1472), xi. 202.
- Mahmúd Sháh, last independent king of Bengal, died at Colgong (1539), iv. 23.
- Mahmúd Sháh Begára, king of Gujarát, completed fortifications of Ahmadábád, i. 94; took Champáner, iii. 333; built mosque at Junágarh, vii. 263; founded Mehmádábád (1479), ix. 400; took Páwagarrh (1484), xi. 122.
- Mahmúd, Sultán of Jaunpur, defeated at Delhi by Bahlol Lodi (1452), vii. 152; took Kápi (1442), vii. 342.
- Mahmúd Tughlak, last king of the Tughlak dynasty (1398-1414), invasion of Timúr (Tamerlane), vi. 285.
- Mahmúdábád, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 181, 182.
- Mahobá, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 182.
- Mahobá, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 182, 183.
- Mahogany trees, in Malabar, ix. 229.
- Maholi, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 183, 184.
- Mahona, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 184.
- Mahráj, town in Punjab, ix. 184, 185.
- Máhrám, petty State in Assam, ix. 185.
- Mahraun. *See* Míhrauni.
- Ma-húdn. *See* Ma-tun.
- Mahud trees, found in Aligarh, i. 168; Allahábád, i. 190; Asoha, i. 340; Bachhráwán, i. 405; Baigáon, i. 437; Bánda, ii. 51; Bádm, ii. 184; Bhágalspur, ii. 343; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bihár, ii. 420; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay, iii. 45; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Burhapára, iii. 165; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chéndá, iii. 349; Chhoia Udápur, iii. 405; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eddar, iv. 337; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gayá, v. 44; Gondá, v. 146; Hazaribágh, v. 370; Jampur, vii. 150; Kántha, vii. 437; Káthi, viii. 87; Kawardhá, viii. 106; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Lohára, viii. 474; Lohárdágá, viii. 476; Makrái, ix. 215; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Monghyr, ix. 480; Nágpur, x. 271; Naráinghpur, x. 217; Nimár, x. 333; Oudh, x. 482; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Partábgarh, xi. 68; Rái Bareli, xi. 352; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rángi, xi. 471; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sadullánagar, xii. 95; Sagar, xii. 101; Sakál, xii. 148; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Santál Pargands, xii. 234; Sháhábád, xii. 323; Singhpur, xii. 521; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Unao, xiii. 436; Wádn, xiii. 504; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543.
- Mahuagarhi, peak in Bengal, ix. 185.
- Mahúdha, town in Bombay, ix. 185.
- Mahudi, hill in Bengal, ix. 185.
- Mábul, port in Bombay, ix. 185, 186.
- Mahul, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 186.
- Máhuil. *See* Maholi.
- Mahuli, hill fortress in Bombay, ix. 186, 187.
- Mahurigaon, petty State in Káthiáwar, ix. 187.
- Mahuwa, town and port in Káthiáwar, ix. 187.
- Máibang, ruins in Assam, ix. 187, 188.
- Maldáni, hill range in Punjab, ix. 188.
- Malhar, Native State in Central India, ix. 188, 189.
- Maihar, town in Central India, ix. 189.
- Máikal, hill range in Central Provinces, ix. 190.
- Mallapur (St. Thomas' Mount), legendary martyrdom of St. Thomas the Apostle at, near Madras city, vi. 231. *See also* Mylapur.
- Mallavaram, estate in Madras, ix. 190.
- Mallavaram, town in Madras, ix. 190.
- Mállog. *See* Mahlog.
- Málsal, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 190.
- Maimansingh, District in Bengal, ix. 190-201; physical aspects, 191, 192; population, 192-194; urban and rural population, 194, 195; agriculture, 195-197; natural calamities, 197, 198; commerce, trade, etc., 198; roads and means of communication, 198, 199; administration, 199; medical aspects, 200, 201.
- Maimansingh, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 201.
- Maimansingh town. *See* Nasirábád.
- Maini, town in Bombay, ix. 201, 202.
- Máinpurí, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 202-212; physical aspects, 201-203; history, 203, 204; population, 204-206; urban and rural population, 206, 207; infanticide, 207, 208; agriculture, 208, 209; natural calamities, 209, 210; commerce and trade, means of communication, 210; administration, 210, 211; medical aspects, 211, 212.
- Máinpurí, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 212.



- Máinpurí, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 212, 213.  
 Maipará, river in Bengal, ix. 213.  
 Maírwára. *See* Merwára.  
 Maisaram, village near Haidarábád, Deccan, ix. 213.  
 Malsur. *See* Mysore.  
 Maltland, Lieut., dispersed the Larka Kols in Singhbhúm (1820), xii. 533.  
 Maize, or Indian corn, cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Afghánistán, i. 38; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amjhera, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 259; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Assam, i. 362; Azamgarh, i. 397; Bahraich, i. 430; Banda, ii. 51; Bannu, ii. 94; Benares, ii. 258; Bhágulpur, ii. 348; Bombay, iii. 54; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Búndí, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Dánta, iv. 118; Daplla Hills, iv. 119; Dárrjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 362; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur Chaurául, iv. 432; Firozpur, iv. 443; Gayá, v. 49; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gujranwála, v. 184; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hazára, v. 365; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húgli, v. 494; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábua, vii. 195; Jhang, vii. 210; Kalsid, vii. 344; Kángra, vii. 424; Kapúthala, vii. 443; Kashmir, vii. 72; Kházi Hills, vii. 177; Kistna, vii. 230; Kohát, vii. 247; Kored, vii. 297; Kúlu, vii. 342; Kumáun, vii. 354; Lahore, vii. 410; Lakhimpur, vii. 433; Lohárdagá, vii. 483; Lucknow, vii. 497; Ludhlána, vii. 522; Madras, ix. 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Maldah, ix. 244; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Monghyr, ix. 485; Nágá Hills, x. 152; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Oudh, x. 501; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Patná, xi. 101; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Pishin, xi. 190; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájpur-Ali, xi. 394; Rájpútána, xi. 418; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Ráwal Pindi, xi. 291; Santál Parganas, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Sidlkot, xii. 446; Sibaágar, xii. 466; Sikkim, xii. 486; Simla, xii. 493; Singhbhúm, xii. 537, 538; Sirohi, xii. 5; Sínth, xii. 114; Tarál, xii. 209; Udaipur, xii. 402; Yusafzái, xii. 558.  
 Majhauri-Sálimpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 213, 214.  
 Majhaura, *Pargana* in Oudh, ix. 214.  
 Majhgáon. *See* Rájápur.  
 Majithiá, town in Punjab, ix. 214, 215.  
 Majju Khán, mutineer leader, ruled in Moradábád until April 1858, when he was hanged, ix. 507.  
 Majnún Khán, Akbar's general, took Kálfjar (1507), vii. 322.  
 Makhad. *See* Mokhad.  
 Makhampur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 215.  
 Makhi, town in Oudh, ix. 215.  
 Makrá, petty State in Central Provinces, ix. 215.  
 Maksudábád. *See* Murshidábád.  
 Maksudangarh, petty State in Central India, ix. 215, 216.  
 Málkúm, village in Assam, ix. 216; coal-beds, article 'India,' vi. 621.  
 Makunda Rám, famous poet of Bardwán in the 16th century, story of Kalketu the hunter, article 'India,' vi. 350, 351; the Srimanta Sadágar, 351.  
 Makúrti, peak in Madras, ix. 216.  
 Malabar, District in Madras, ix. 216-235; derivation of name, 216, 217; jurisdiction, 217; physical aspects, 217-220; history, 220-224; population, 224-228; Christians, 228, 229; forests, 229; agriculture, 229-231; coffee and tea plantations, 231; land tenure, 231, 232; natural calamities, 232; means of communication, 232, 233; manufactures and trade, 233; administration, 233, 234; medical aspects, 234, 235.  
 Malabar Christians, legendary preaching of St. Thomas the Apostle on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts (68), article 'India,' vi. 229; Thomas the Manichean and Thomas the Armenian merchant, their rival claims as founders of Christianity in Southern India, 231, 232; troubles of the ancient Indian Church, 240; the St. Thomas Nestorian Christians of Malabar, a powerful and respected military caste, 240, 241; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, 241; incorporation of the St. Thomas Christians into the Roman Catholic Church, and downfall of the Nestorian Church, 241; Synod of Diamper (1599), 241; Malabar Christians under Jesuit prelates (1601 to 1653), 241, 242; Malabar Christians freed from Jesuit supremacy by the Dutch conquest of Cochin (1563), 242; first Jacobite Bishop of Malabar (1655);



- 242, 243; Malabar Christians since 1665, their division into Syrians and Jacobites, and present numbers, 243; tenets of the Jacobites of Malabar, 243; Nestorianism extinct in Malabar, 243, 244; the Jesuit Malabar Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, 251; caste among Malabar Christians, 251, 252; letters of the Jesuit missionaries of Malabar, 252.
- Malabar navigable back-waters or lagoons, vi. 553.
- Malachite, found in Bálághát, i. 456.
- Máldágarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 235, 236.
- Maláikudis, aboriginal tribe in S. Kánaru, vii. 376, 379.
- Malai-soh-mat, petty State in Assam, ix. 236.
- Málanchá, estuary in Bengal, ix. 236.
- Malangarh, hill fortress in Bombay, ix. 236, 237.
- Malapuram, town in Madras, ix. 237.
- Malassers, aboriginal tribe in Madras, ix. 237; in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; in Coimbatore, iv. 17.
- Máláun, hill fort in Punjab, ix. 237.
- Máláragou, peak in Orissa, ix. 237.
- Malayáls, tribe in Madras, ix. 237-240.
- Local notices*—In North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322; Kalráyan Mountains, vii. 343; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383.
- Malcolm, Sir John, his speech on opening carriage road over the Bhor Ghát, ii. 407; Peshwa surrendered to him (1818), iii. 39; Governor of Bombay (1830), iii. 75, 76; had his head-quarters at Hardá (1817), v. 320; established sanitarium at Mahábaleshwar (1820), ix. 142; tamed the Bhils in Málvá, ix. 267; made summer residence in ruins of Nalchha, x. 182; persuaded Sindia to withdraw from Sunth (1819), xiii. 115.
- Malcolmpet. *See* Mahábaleshwar.
- Maldah, District in Bengal, ix. 240-248; physical aspects, 240; history, 241, 242; population, 242, 243; urban and rural population, 243; material condition of the people, 243, 244; manufactures, 245-247; administration, 247, 248; medical aspects, 248.
- Maldah or Old Maldah, town in Bengal, ix. 248.
- Maldive Islands, in Indian Ocean, in political connection with Ceylon, ix. 248-252; people, 250, 251; productions, 251; trade, 251, 252; government, 252; language, 252; climate, 252; channels, 252.
- Málegáon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 253.
- Máleks, converted Hindu class in Broach, iii. 103.
- Máler Kotla, Native State in Punjab, ix. 254, 255; history, 254, 255; population, etc., 255; products, administration, etc., 255.
- Máler Kotla, chief town of State in Punjab, ix. 255, 256.
- Males, Proportion of. *See* Population section of each District article.
- Malet, Hugh, first called attention to Matherán Hill as a sanitarium, ix. 362.
- Maletirike-betta, hill in Coorg, ix. 256.
- Malgin, salt-mine in Punjab, ix. 256.
- Malhágarh, town in Central India, ix. 256.
- Málá, Native State in Bombay, ix. 256.
- Málá, town in Káthiáwár, ix. 257.
- Málhádbád, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 257.
- Málik Ambar or Sidi Ambar, Abyssinian, founded Aurungábád (1610), his tomb at Roza, i. 387, 388; held Berár (1605-28), iii. 124; his assessment of Berár, v. 262.
- Málik Fateh Khán Tiwána, seized Tank, but expelled by Daulat Rái, xiii. 197.
- Málik Ibn Dinár, his great mosque at Sríkundapuram, xiii. 75.
- Málik Náíl Káfur, slave-general of Alá-ud-dín (1303-15), his conquest of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 282. *Local notices*—Twice captured Deogiri (Daulatabád), iv. 159; took Goa, v. 100; sacked Dwarávati-pura, capital of the Ballálas, v. 346; occupied Madura, ix. 122; his attacks on the Chola dynasty, xiii. 181; took Warangal, xiii. 521.
- Málik Sarwar Kwája, Wazir of Muhammad Tughlak, founded the Sharki dynasty of Jaunpur (1388), vii. 152.
- Málik Sohráb Balúchi, first Balúchi invader of Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; founded the Hot dynasty (15th century), iv. 221.
- Malimbi-betta, mountain in Coorg, ix. 258.
- Málinagar, town in Bengal, ix. 258.
- Malipur. *See* Malapuram.
- Máls, agricultural caste in Broach, iii. 103.
- Ma-il-won, Sub-division in Burma, ix. 258.
- Mályás, hill tract in Madras, ix. 258.
- Malkangiri, *taluk* in Madras, ix. 258.
- Malkápur, *taluk* in Berár, ix. 258, 259.
- Malkapur, town in Berár, ix. 259, 260.
- Mallá, town in Bengal, ix. 260.
- Mallangur, hill fort in Deccan, ix. 260.
- Málláni, sandy tract in Rájputána, ix. 260, 261.
- Mállánpur, town in Oudh, ix. 261.

- Mallánwán, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 262, 263.
- Malleson, Col., *History of the French in India, and Final Struggles of the French in India*, quoted, vi. 379 (foot-note).
- Mallet, Mr., his report on the mineral wealth of Darjiling, iv. 137.
- Mallia. *See* Malla.
- Malligaon, town in Deccan, ix. 263.
- Mallis, garden cultivators in Hazara, v. 365.
- Mánpahár, hot spring in Bengal, ix. 263.
- Maloji Bhonsla, grandfather of Sivaji, had Poona granted to him (1604), xi. 212; and Purandhar, xi. 298; and Shivner (1599), where Sivaji was born, xii. 410.
- Malondi, town in Bombay, ix. 263.
- Malot, ancient ruins in Punjab, ix. 263.
- Málpur, Native State and town in Bombay, ix. 263, 264.
- Málpura, town in Rájputána, ix. 264.
- Malsán, town in Punjab, ix. 264.
- Málsiras, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 264, 265.
- Maltby, Edward, acting Governor of Madras (1863), ix. 67.
- Málthos, town in Central Provinces, ix. 265.
- Máthur, village and *táluk* in Mysore, ix. 265, 266.
- Malur, village in Mysore, ix. 266.
- Malvilli, town and *táluk* in Mysore, ix. 266.
- Málwá, Province in Central India, ix. 266, 267.
- Málwá Agency, Western, group of Native States in Central India, ix. 267-272; physical aspects, 268; geology, 268, 269; population, agriculture, etc., 269, 270; communications, trade relations, etc., 270-272.
- Málwán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 272, 273.
- Mamdot, fortified town in Punjab, ix. 273, 274.
- Mammalla of India, vi. 652-659. *See also* Animals, Wild.
- Mán, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 274.
- Mána, pass in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 274.
- Managoli, town in Bombay, ix. 274.
- Maná im Khán, defeated Dáúd Khán, last Afghán king of Bengal, and died at Gaur (1575), v. 36, 37.
- Mánantavádí, town in Madras, ix. 274.
- Manapád Point, promontory in Madras, ix. 275.
- Manar Gulf, arm of the sea between S. India and Ceylon, ix. 275, 276.
- Mandá, river in Assam, ix. 276.
- Manása, town in Central India, ix. 276.
- Mánasabal, lake in Kashmír, ix. 276.
- Mánasarowar, sacred lake in Tibet, ix. 276, 277.
- Manaung. *See* Cheduba.
- Mana Vikrama, first Zamorin of Calicut, iii. 269.
- Manawadar, town in Bombay, ix. 277.
- Mánawáo, petty State in Káthiáwár, ix. 277.
- Mánbhíns or Mánbháus, Hindu sect bound to cellbacy, in Ákola, i. 143; Berár, v. 267; head-quarters at Ritpur, xii. 58.
- Mánbhúm, District in Bengal, ix. 277-286; physical aspects, 277-279; administrative history, 279; population, 279-282; material condition of the people, 282; agriculture, 282, 283; natural calamities, 283, 284; commerce, trade, etc., administration, 284-286; medical aspects, 286.
- Manchenhalli, village in Mysore, ix. 286.
- Manchester cotton imports, article 'India,' vi. 565, 568.
- Manchhar, lake in Bombay, ix. 286, 287.
- Mandá, village in Bengal, ix. 287.
- Mandal, town in Bombay, ix. 287.
- Mandal, town in Rájputána, ix. 287.
- Mandalay, capital of Upper Burma, ix. 287-291; trade and manufactures, ix. 289-291; administration, 291; medical aspects, 291.
- Mandalgarh, fort in Rájputána, ix. 291.
- Mandapeta, town in Madras, ix. 291, 292.
- Mandar, hill in Bengal, ix. 292.
- Mándáripur. *See* Mádáripur.
- Mandasa, town in Madras, ix. 292.
- Mandáwar, historic town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 292, 293.
- Mandesar. *See* Mandasaur.
- Mándgaon, town in Central Provinces, ix. 293.
- Mandhata, island in Central Provinces, ix. 293-297.
- Mandi, Native State in Punjab, ix. 297-299; physical aspects, 297; history, 297, 298; population, 298; products, climate, administration, etc., 298, 299.
- Mandi, town in Punjab, ix. 299.
- Mandián, town in Oudh, ix. 299.
- Mandlák, District in Central Provinces, ix. 299-307; physical aspects, 299-301; history, 301-303; population, 303, 304; division into town and country, 304; occupations, 304; agriculture, 304, 305; commerce and trade, 305, 306; administration, 306; medical aspects, 306, 307.
- Mandlá, town and *táluk* in Central Provinces, ix. 307.
- Mandladáí, hill in Central Provinces, ix. 307.
- Mandlána. *See* Mundlána.

- Mandlesar, town in Central India, ix. 308.
- Mandogarh, historic town in Central India, ix. 308, 309. *See also* Málwá.
- Mandor, historic town in Rájputána, ix. 309.
- Mandot. *See* Mamdot.
- Mandra, town in Rájputána, ix. 309.
- Mandrák, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 309.
- Mandsaur, town in Central India, ix. 309.
- Mandu. *See* Mandogarh.
- Mandu Mahál Sirgirá, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 309, 310.
- Mandurda, town in Káthiáwár, ix. 310.
- Mándvi, seaport in Bombay, ix. 310.
- Mándvi, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 310, 311.
- Mándvi, town in Bombay, ix. 311.
- Mándwá, petty State in Bombay, ix. 311.
- Mándwá, seaport in Bombay, ix. 311.
- Mandya, village and *tduk* in Mysore, ix. 311.
- Maner, town in Bengal, ix. 311.
- Manerang, mountain pass in Kashmir, ix. 311, 312.
- Mangahpett, town in Deccan, ix. 312.
- Mángal, petty Hill State in Punjab, ix. 312.
- Mangalagiri, town in Madras, ix. 312.
- Mangaldái, village and Sub-division in Assam, ix. 312.
- Mangalkot, village in Bengal, ix. 313.
- Mangalore, *tduk* in Madras, ix. 313.
- Mangalore, chief town of S. Kánara District, Madras, ix. 313, 314.
- Mangalsai, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 314.
- Mangalvedha, town in Bombay, ix. 314, 315.
- Manganese, found in Bellary, ii. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 201; Madras Presidency, ix. 6; Mergui, ix. 407; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209.
- Mángson, village and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 315, 316.
- Manglaur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 316.
- Mungtes, Mr. Ross, his gallantry in the attempt to relieve Arrah, iv. 300, xi. 98.
- Mangoes, specially mentioned in Akot, i. 147; Ailbáh, i. 166; Aligarh, i. 168; Alipur (C. P.), i. 181; Allahábád, i. 190; Ambála, i. 215; Amng, i. 306; North Arcot, i. 316; Asoha, i. 341; Azamgarh, i. 393; Bachhráwán, i. 405; Bágrahi, i. 420; Bahraich, i. 434; Ballgaon, i. 437; Ballia, ii. 19; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bareilly, ii. 138; Barwa Ságar, ii. 181; Básim, ii. 184; Belgáum, ii. 231, 238; Bhágulpur, ii. 343; Bhakkar, ii. 358; Bhangha, ii. 369; Bhitauli, ii. 399; Biláspur, ii. 445; Birhar, iii. 12; Bombay Island, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 102; Buddán, iii. 116; Búrha, iii. 162; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Calicut, iii. 269; Cambay, iii. 271; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 367; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Cuttack, iv. 65; Darbhanga, iv. 122; Deoria, iv. 206; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dindnagar, iv. 299; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 337; Elephanta, iv. 341; Ellichpur, iv. 344, 345; Erandol, iv. 355; Faizábád, iv. 381; Fakhrpur, iv. 390; Faridpur (N.-W. P.), iv. 408; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gangoh, iv. 477; Ghátampur, v. 57; Goa, v. 93; Godávári, v. 122; Gonda, v. 145; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hantawadi, v. 315; Hariána, v. 338; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Islámnagar, vii. 27; Jais, vii. 65; Jalpárgur, vii. 108; Jámbusar, vii. 123; Jarcha, vii. 143; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Káimabrá, vii. 206; Káimanganj, vii. 208; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kánger, vii. 412; Kanhargáon, vii. 431; Kántha, vii. 437; Karáchi, vii. 452; Karanja, vii. 466; Karnál, vii. 19; Bhanuagar in Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Kátorla, viii. 100; Khaipur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 149; Khandpára, viii. 160; Kheri, viii. 190; Kwa, viii. 382; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; Larkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 29, 30; Máinpur, ix. 202; Maldah, ix. 240, 244; Manipur, ix. 331; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meerut, ix. 382; Mitauli, ix. 467; Mithankot, ix. 468; Moradábád, ix. 504; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Nagína, x. 159; Nágpur, x. 164, 165; Narasingpur, x. 217; the Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Nimár, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Núzyid, x. 420; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 30; Parliágarh, xi. 68; Pátan (Bombay), xi. 81; Pendrá, xi. 132; Pilbhit, xi. 170; Punjab, xi. 259; Puri, xi. 301; Rái Bareh, xi. 352; Rangoon, xi. 478; Ránpet, xi. 509; Ratanpur, xi. 517; Ratnágiri, xii. 3; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Salom, xii. 168; Sambalpur, xii. 178, 185; Santál Parganas, xii. 234; Sámn, xii. 251; Sātara, xii. 277; Sauráth, xii. 292; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 323; Shálámar Gardens, xii. 374; Sholápur, xii. 412; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Sitápur, xiii. 30, 39; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 119; Tándá, xiii. 174; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Tángáon, xiii. 216;

- Tavoy, xlii. 232; Tipperah, xlii. 313; Tumsar, xlii. 382; Umargarh, xlii. 419; Umrer, xlii. 423; Unao, xlii. 436; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 446; Utraula, xlii. 458; Wálwa, xlii. 516; Wardhá, xlii. 523; Wárl, xlii. 531; Wún, xlii. 546.
- Mangoli. *See* Managoli.
- Mangor, fortified village in Central India, ix. 316.
- Mángrol, town and seaport in Káthiáwár, ix. 316, 317.
- Mángrol, town in Rájputána, ix. 317.
- Mangrola, town in Punjab, ix. 317.
- Mangrove trees, in Akyab, i. 149; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Bassein, ii. 193; Chittagong, iii. 433; Cutch, iv. 58; Elephanta, iv. 341; Hanthawadi, v. 313; Hlaing, v. 436; Janjira, vii. 138; Kárumbhár, viii. 50; Kyank-pyú, viii. 390; Madras, ix. 83; Má-li-won, ix. 258; Máskhál Island, ix. 351; Mergui, ix. 407; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nizampatam, x. 338; Rangoon, xi. 473; Sandoway, xii. 200; on the Sávitri river, xii. 295; Sháhbandar, xii. 339; Sind, xii. 506; Thon-gwa, xiii. 288.
- Mangrúl, town and *iduk* in Berár, ix. 317.
- Mangrúl Pír, town in Berár, ix. 317.
- Mangul Pánda, the first mutineer at Barrackpur (1857), ii. 176.
- 'Man-hunis' of Muhammad Tughlak, article 'India,' vi. 284, 285.
- Maniar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 317, 318.
- Maniárl, river in Central Provinces, ix. 318.
- Manierkhál. *See* Monierkhál.
- Mánikápur, *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 318.
- Mánikar Char, village in Assam, ix. 318, 319.
- Mánikganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 319.
- Mánikidala, village and ruins in Punjab, ix. 319, 320.
- Mánikpur, town and *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 320, 321.
- Mánikpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 321, 322.
- Mánikwára, town in Bombay, ix. 322.
- Mani Májra, town in Punjab, ix. 322.
- Manipur, Native State in N.-E. India, ix. 322-334; physical aspects, 323-326; history, 326-328; population, 328-331; communications, 331, 332; commerce, 332; administration, 332, 333; medical aspects, 333, 334.
- Manipuris, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 325; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Lakhipur, viii. 440; Manipur, ix. 328-331; Promé, xi. 230; Sylhet, xiii. 150.
- Manjadikura, town in Madras, ix. 334.
- Manjarábád, *iduk* in Mysore, ix. 334.
- Manjeri, town in Madras, ix. 335.
- Mánjhand, town and *iduk* in Bombay, ix. 335.
- Manjhanpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 335, 336.
- Mánjhi, town in Bengal, ix. 336.
- Manjhia, town in Oudh, ix. 336.
- Manjira, old village site in Berár, ix. 336.
- Mankápur. *See* Mánikápur.
- Mánkapur, town in Oudh, ix. 336.
- Mankerá, village in Punjab, ix. 336, 337.
- Mánkur, town in Bengal, ix. 337.
- Manmád, town in Bombay, ix. 337.
- Mann, Dr., quoted, on the physiognomy of the Santáls, xii. 239, 240; on the Chins, xiii. 281.
- Mannárgudi, town and *iduk* in Madras, ix. 337, 338.
- Manning, one of the three Englishmen who have crossed the Himálayas east of the Marámla Pass, v. 406; on the waters of Lake Palti, v. 407.
- Manohar, fort in Bombay, ix. 338.
- Manoli, town in Bombay, ix. 338.
- Manora, cape in Sind, ix. 338, 339.
- Manori, fort in Sind, ix. 339.
- Man-oung. *See* Cheduba.
- Mánpur, *pargand* in Central India, ix. 339, 340.
- Mánssa, petty State in Bombay, ix. 340.
- Mánssa, town in Bombay, ix. 340.
- Mansahra, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 340.
- Mansahra, town in Punjab, ix. 341.
- Mán Singh, Akbar's Hindu general, and Governor of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 293. *Local notices*—Commenced palace at Amber (1600), i. 226; gave 1000 temples to Benares in one day, ii. 265; Governor of Bengal (1589-1606), ii. 278; collected troops for the invasion of Orissa at Bhágalpur, ii. 352; built the great temple at Brindában, iii. 100; built palace at Gwallor, v. 235; the adopted son of Bhagván Dás of Jaipur, vii. 55; defeated and took prisoner Pratápádivya, Rájá of the Sundarbans, vii. 184; made Rájmahál capital of Bengal (1592), xi. 390; made Rohásgarh his stronghold, xii. 78; said to have built a palace at Sherpur in Bogra, xii. 381.
- Mán Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, his policy and history, vii. 241, 242.
- Manson, Mr., Commissioner of Maráthá country, murdered by the mutineer Bába Sáhib (1857), x. 211.
- Mansurnagar, *pargand* in Oudh, ix. 341, 342.
- Mantrala Kanama, pass in Madras, ix. 342.
- Mantreswar, village in Bengal, ix. 342.

- Manu, the legendary founder of Sanskrit law, article 'India,' vi. 113, 114.
- Manufactures and arts. *See* Arts and Manufactures, and also the special section in each District article, and such headings as Brass-ware, Cotton-weaving, Iron-ware, Mats, Muslins, Pottery, and Silk-weaving.
- Manure, Use of, article 'India,' vi. 483; want of, a drawback to improved husbandry, 518. *See* also the Agricultural section of each District article.
- Manwan, village and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 342.
- Máo-beh-larkár, village in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-don, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-long, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-phláng, mountain plateau in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-san-rám, petty State in Assam, ix. 343.
- Máo-thad-rái-shan, mountain range in Assam, ix. 343.
- Mappillas. *See* Moplas.
- Mápusa, town in Portuguese territory, ix. 343, 344.
- Márahm, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 344.
- Marakans, sea-water fishermen in Cochin, iv. 4.
- Mará-mardái, river in Assam, ix. 344.
- Marang Baru, hill in Bengal, ix. 344.
- Maráthá power, The (1634-1818), article 'India,' vi. chap. xii. pp. 317-324. British India won, not from the Mughals, but from the Hindus, 317; rise of the Maráthás, Sháhjí Bhonsla, 317; Sivají, the consolidator of the Maráthá power, 317; state of parties in the Deccan (1650), 318; the Maráthás courted by the two rival Muhammadan powers, 318; Sivají's hill forts, army of horse, tactics, etc., 319; his murder of the Bijápur general Akbar Khán, 319; coins money in his own name, 319; visits Delhi (1666), 319; enthrones himself as an independent prince at Raigarh (1674), 319; death (1680), 319; Aurangzeb's mistaken policy in the Deccan, 319; Sambhají and Sahu, successors of Sivají, 319; the Sátár and Kolhápur families, the last of Sivají's line, 320; rise and progress of the Peshwás, 320; second Peshwá (1721-40) invades the Deccan, 320; third Peshwá (1740-61), conquests in the Deccan, and raids from Bengal to the Punjab, 320, 321; defeat of the Maráthás by Ahmad Sháh the Afghán (1761), 321; fourth Peshwá (1761-72), 321; the five great Maráthá branches, 321; fifth Peshwá (1772), his assassination, 321; decline of the Peshwás (1772-78), 321, 322; the northern Maráthás, Sindhia and Holkar (1761-1803), 322; the Bhonslas of Berár (1751-53), 322; the Gáekwás of Baroda, 322, 323; the sixth and seventh Peshwás (1774-1818), and the three Maráthá wars, 323, 324; end of the Peshwás (1849), 324. *Local notices*—Held Agra (1770-74, 1784-87, 1788-1803), i. 69, 70; in Ahmadábád, i. 84; Ahmadnagar, i. 108; took Ajaigarh (1800), i. 112; in Akola, i. 142; their battle with the Nizám there, i. 146; in Aligarh, i. 170; Allahábád, i. 187; Alwar, i. 204; North Arcot, i. 313; Banda, ii. 48; Bardwán, ii. 127, 128; defeated in the Bármál Pass (1803), ii. 157; Básim, ii. 184, 185; took Bassein (Wasáí), ii. 191; in Bellary, ii. 242; Biláspur, ii. 446; plundered Broach (1675-86), iii. 113, exacted *chauth* in Berár (1671), which was granted to them (1717), iii. 144; plundered Burhánpur (1685), iii. 164; in Central India, iii. 294; Central Provinces, iii. 302; Cuddapah, iv. 48; defeated Nawáb of Cuddapah (1757), iv. 49; in Damoh, iv. 109; at Delhi (1726, 1771), iv. 193; took Deorí (1741), iv. 206; Dhárwár (1753, 1791), iv. 266; Dholka (1736), iv. 272; in Etáwah, iv. 371; occupied Fatehpur (1736-50), iv. 424; took Ghorbandar (1737), v. 75; held Gingi (1677-98), v. 83, 84; their incursions to Goa, v. 104, 105; in Godávari District (1753), v. 124; held Gooty (1714-76), v. 160; their intervention in Haldarhát, v. 249; war with Nizám Ali, v. 251; plundering of Berár, v. 263; conquered Orchhá and Jhánsi (1742), vii. 218; made Kálpí their head-quarters in Bundelkhand, vii. 342; held Kalyán (1648-60, 1662-1780), vii. 347; Káranja Island (1737-74), vii. 467; and Karnála hill fort (1740-1818), viii. 30; their dealings with Kárwár, viii. 54, 55; their rule over Káthiáwár, viii. 91; defeated by Ali Vardí Khán at Kátwá, viii. 102; in Khándesh (1760-1818), viii. 153; defeated the Nizám at Khánda (1795), viii. 166; reduced Lakhnauti (1794), viii. 441; sacked Madgiri (1774, 1791), viii. 540; attacked Madras (1741), ix. 103; held Máhulí (1670-1817), ix. 187; overran Máilwá (1737), ix. 267; plundered Mánikpur (1760), ix. 321; defeated at Mehidpur (1817), ix. 398; sacked Nágamangala (1792), x. 154; in Nimár, x. 330; the N.-W. Provinces, x. 366, 367; Orissa, x. 430, 431; their defeat at Pámpat (1761), xi. 45-47; their rise to power, xi. 204;

- in Raipur, xi. 369; Rājputāna, xi. 406, 407; defeated at Rāmghāt, xi. 449; defeated Saifdar Khān at Ratanpur (1705), xi. 516; in Ratnāgiri, xii. 6; defeated Haidar Ali at Rattihalli (1764), xii. 14; in Sahāranpur, xii. 116, 117; held Salsette (1739-74), xii. 169; in Sambalpur, xii. 179, 180; Sargikja, xii. 267; Sātara, xii. 277, 278; ravaged Shaikhawati (1754), xii. 372; surprised the British at Shikohābād (1802), xii. 398; defeated Tipu's troops at Shimoga (1791), xii. 406; in Sholapur, xii. 412; defeated by Shadat Khān at Sikandarābād (1736), xii. 478; at Singhgarh, xii. 543, 544; and Sirā, xii. 546; their raids on Surat, xiii. 122; conquest of Tanjore, xiii. 182, 194; ravages in Udaipur, xiii. 405-407; took Vellore (1676), xiii. 467; in Wān, xiii. 540.
- 'Marāthā Ditch,' The, moat constructed partly round Calcutta as a protection against the Marāthās, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321; iii. 241.
- Marāthā wars, The first (1778-81), article 'India,' vi. 323; 391. *Local notices*—The treaty of Salbāi, iii. 38; the retreat from Talagāon Dābhāra (1779), xiii. 166; convention of Wadgaon (1779), xiii. 505. The second (1802-04), article 'India,' vi. 398. *Local notices*—The battle of Argāum, i. 329; Assaye, i. 374, 375; treaty of Basseln (1802), ii. 192; its history, iii. 38; storm of Gāwllgarh, v. 43; war with Holkar, vii. 6. The third and last, annexation of the Peshwā's dominions (1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; 402. *Local notices*—Its history, iii. 39; battles of Mehidpur, vii. 6; Kirki, viii. 121; Korigāum, viii. 298, 299.
- Marāthī literature and authors, article 'India,' vi. 346.
- Mara Tista, river in Bengal, ix. 344.
- Marble-carving, article 'India,' vi. 112. *See* Stone cutting and carving.
- Marble for building, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Found or quarried at Mount Abū, i. 4; Alwar, i. 203; Upper Burma, iii. 211, 218; Khāvda in Cutch, iv. 60; Dānta, iv. 118; Jabalpur, vii. 31; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Jēhām, vii. 167; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Nawānagar, x. 252; Nepal, x. 278; Palnād, xi. 16; Patāla, xi. 87; Maneri in Yusufzai, xi. 146; Rājputāna, xi. 402; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 22; Rewā Kāntha, xii. 49; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Trichinopoli, xiii. 355; Wānkāner, xiii. 518.
- Marco Polo, by Colonel Yule, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 152 (footnote 1); VOL. XIV.
- 231 (footnote 1); 233 (footnotes 1 and 3); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 3); 356 (footnote). *Local notices*—On the Andaman Isles, i. 283; the kingdom of Anāmākonda, i. 294; Bengālā, ii. 269; Cambay, iii. 274; the cave dwellings on the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Kāyal, viii. 107; Kistna District, viii. 227; the name Malabar, ix. 217; Motupalli, ix. 521, 522; Sendarbandi Pandya, king of Madura, xi. 42; Quilon, xi. 339; Tinneveili, xiii. 308.
- Marble rocks. *See* Bheraghāt.
- Mardān, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 344, 345.
- Mardān. *See* Hoti-mardān.
- Mardan Singh, Rājā of Bhānpur, mentioned, and defeated by Rose at Barodia Naunagar (1858), xii. 103.
- Margāo, town in Portuguese territory, ix. 345.
- Margary, Mr., murdered (1875) in trying to open a trade route between China and Burma, iii. 228.
- Margrām, town in Bengal, ix. 345.
- Mar, Gregory, first Jacobite Bishop of the Syrian Church in India, vi. 242, 243.
- Mariādeh, village in Central Provinces, ix. 345, 346.
- Mariālu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 346.
- Máriáo, petty State in Assam, ix. 346.
- Máriás, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Central Provinces, iii. 307; Kotāpalli, viii. 309.
- Maries, The, tribe in Assam, i. 358, ix. 346.
- Marine, The Bombay, iii. 67, 68.
- Máris, aboriginal tribe in the Central Provinces, iv. 53, iii. 307.
- Marja, pass in Punjab, ix. 347.
- Marjāta, estuary in Bengal, ix. 347.
- Mārkandi, village in Central Provinces, ix. 347.
- Mārkāpur, *taluk* in Madras, ix. 347.
- Markham, Mr. Clements R., introduced cinchona into the Nilgiri Hills (1860), ix. 34, x. 316; on the passes from Sikkim into Tibet, xii. 483, 484.
- Mariborough, Earl of, sent with a fleet to take possession of Bombay, iii. 37.
- Marmagāo, peninsula, village, and port in Portuguese territory, ix. 347, 348.
- Marmots, in Kashmir, viii. 68; Ladāk, viii. 397.
- Marochetti, his sculptured angel on the well at Cawnpur, iii. 291, 292.
- Maroli, port in Bombay, ix. 348.
- Marpha, historic fort in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 348.
- Marri. *See* Murree.

- Marriage ceremonies and customs of the Kadavá Kunbis, i. 86, xiii. 437, 438; the Arakan Hill tribes, i. 301; the Balúchis, ii. 38; the Kurkús, ii. 331; in Bhandará, ii. 363; of the Bhílákás and Bhíls, ii. 391; of the Burmese, iii. 180; of the Karens and China, iii. 181; of the Gonds, iii. 311; of the Deori Chutiás, iii. 467; of the Coorgs, iv. 35; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; of the Mechs, iv. 332; of the Gáros, v. 29; of the Juánga, vii. 252; of the Kandhs, vii. 403; of the Kángra tribes, vii. 421, 422; of the Karens, viii. 4; of the Khásis, viii. 175; of the Kols, viii. 257, 258; of the Kotas, viii. 301; of the Ladákhs, viii. 398; of the Bhíls of Mahi Kántla, ix. 178; of the Náirs, ix. 227, 228, xiii. 348; of the Malayáls, ix. 238, 239; in Manipur, ix. 330; of the Meos, ix. 419; of the Mikirs, ix. 437, 438; of the Mírls, ix. 444; of the Rengmá Nágás, x. 148; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Koravars, xi. 17, 18; of the Rewá Kántla Bhíls, xii. 52; of the Kóls, xii. 53; of the Santáls, xii. 243, 244; of the Hos or Larka Kóls, xii. 537; of the Chins, xiii. 281, 282; of the Bájáras and Gonds in Wún, xiii. 541, 542.
- Marriage law of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi. 195, 196.
- Marriott, Col., deposed Muzaffar Jang (1815), and placed his brother on throne of Karnúl, viii. 42.
- Marrs, a tribe in Balúchistán, ii. 29; infesting the Bolan pass, iii. 35.
- Márághá, town in Bengal, ix. 349.
- Marshall, Gen., took Dhámoná (1818), iv. 240; Háthras, v. 355; and Mandlá, ix. 303.
- Marshes, *jhils* or *bils*, in Allahábád, i. 186; Azamgarh, i. 392, 393; Bákr-ganj, i. 440; Ballia, ii. 18; Bara Banki, ii. 106, 107; the Bayrá *bíl*, ii. 221; Benares, ii. 255; Bhagálpur, ii. 344; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bogra, iii. 25; Bonrá, iii. 88; Cachar, iii. 233; the Chulan *bíl*, iii. 327; in Champáran, iii. 337; the Rann of Cutch, iv. 58, 59; Dacca, iv. 79; the Najafgarh *jhil* near Delhi, iv. 178; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Dhol Samudrá, iv. 278; Dhulápura, iv. 280; Dlg, iv. 286; Etah, iv. 358; Etáwnh, iv. 368; Farádpur, iv. 395, 396; Farukhábád, iv. 409; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Góalpurá, v. 112; Gogo, v. 138; Gonda, v. 146; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Gurdáspur, v. 207; Hardoi, v. 322; Hissár, v. 426; Howrah, v. 461, 462; Húglí, v. 490; Bhuj *jhil* in Jaisalmer, vii. 66; in Jalandhar, vii. 84; Jessor, vii. 183; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 236; Kábar, vii. 265; Kahnúwán, vii. 294; Mari Kalang and Potá Kalang, vii. 323; in Kámrúp, vii. 355; in Kardchi, vii. 445; of the Karatoyá, vii. 469; in Karnál, viii. 19; Kheri, viii. 189; Khulná, viii. 206; Kístna, viii. 226; Kuch Behar, viii. 319; Lakhimpur, viii. 426; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Maihar, ix. 289; Háodá *bíl* in Maimansingh, ix. 192; Máinpur, ix. 202; Malláni, ix. 260; Mált, ix. 357; Mohanálgañj, ix. 472; Montgomery, ix. 494; Moradábád, ix. 504; Múltán, x. 2, 3; Murshidábád, x. 21; Muzaffarnagar, x. 66, 67; Nadiyd, x. 129; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nicobar Islands, x. 298; N.-W. Provinces, x. 361; Nowgong, x. 406; Oudh, x. 481; Pabná, x. 511, 512; Partábgarh, xi. 69; Paung-deh, xi. 119; Pesháwar, xi. 146; Pilibhit, xi. 172; Porbandar, xi. 215; Prome, xi. 226; Purnah, xi. 322, 331; Ráhon, xi. 347; Rái Barellí, xi. 353; Rájputána, ix. 397; Rájsháhí, xi. 427, 428; Rangpur, xi. 488; Rudrápur, xii. 81; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sárá, xii. 248; Sárán, xii. 251, 252; Seonl, xii. 308; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 343, 344; Siálkot, xii. 440, 441; Sib-ságar, xii. 460; Sirsá, xii. 9; of the Soláni river, xii. 49; Sultánpur, xii. 96, 97; Surat, xiii. 118; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tálibehat, xiii. 164; Tálgaon, xiii. 167; Támrángá, xiii. 173; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Tará, xiii. 207; Tatta, xiii. 217; Taung-ngu, xiii. 227; Thána, xiii. 250; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Tinne-veili, xiii. 298; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Twenty-four Parganá, xiii. 387, 389; Unao, xiii. 427; Vizagapatam, xiii. 496, 497.
- Marshman, II. M., his account of the battle of Laswári, quoted, viii. 466; one of the Baptist missionaries of Serampur, xiii. 318.
- Martaban, township in Burma, ix. 349.
- Martaban, ancient town in Burma, ix. 349, 350.
- Martín, Gen. Claude, founded the Martinière at Lucknow, viii. 507; built a palace at Najafgarh, x. 178.
- Martin, François, purchased site and established the French at Pondicherry, iv. 451, 452, xi. 198.
- Martindell, Col., took Kálinjar (1812), vii. 333.
- Martínez, Col. Manuel, first proposed to deepen the Pámbam Passage, xi. 22.
- Martoll, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 350.
- Marttan. *Sæ* Matan.



- Martyn, Col., occupied Rámnád (1792), xi. 451.
- Martyrdoms of Jesuit missionaries, article 'India,' vi. 252, 253.
- Marufganj, village in Bengal, ix. 350.
- Marwar, State in Rájputána, ix. 350. *See* Jodhpur.
- Márwáris, Agarwálas, etc., trading caste of importance in Agrohá (their original seat), i. 77, 78; Ahmadnagar, i. 104, 105, 109; Ajmere-Merwárid, i. 123; Assam, i. 359, 360; Azamgarh, i. 402; Bengal, ii. 311; Bhiwápur, ii. 401; Bombay city, iii. 81; Dacca, iv. 87; Darang, iv. 149; Godlándá, v. 111; Hamirpur, v. 301; Hinganghát, v. 421, 422; Jaggayapet, vii. 42; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Joshát, vii. 248; Kaládgi, vii. 319; Kámráp, vii. 363, 364; Kámthi, vii. 367; Kelod, viii. 111; Kuch Behar, viii. 324, 328; Lakhimpur, viii. 430, 436; Lakhna, viii. 440; Mandáwar, ix. 292, 293; Násik, x. 231; Párner (riot against), xi. 66; Patná, xi. 112; Rahúri, xi. 348; Ránchi, xi. 468; Sibhagar, xii. 465, 469, 472; Sirárganj, xii. 548; Sonápur (Assam), xiii. 58; Surat, xlii. 158.
- Marwats, Fathán tribe in Bannu, li. 91, 93.
- Masan, river in Bengal, ix. 350.
- Masár, village in Bengal, ix. 350, 351.
- Masáúd. *See* Sayyid Sálár Masáúd.
- Masáúd, founded Gházipur (1530), v. 63, 64; his tomb there, v. 64.
- Mascarewas, Dom João, defended Diu against the king of Gujarát (1545), iv. 307.
- Mashobra, village and hill in Punjab, ix. 351.
- Masjidskur, site of an old mosque, Bengal, ix. 351.
- Máskhá, island in Bengal, ix. 351.
- Massacres, at Alleppi (1809), i. 200; Black Hole of Calcutta (1757), iii. 241; Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 291; Delhi (1857), iv. 194; of Bhils at Dhárangdón, iv. 250; Fatehgarh (1857), iv. 420; Hardwár, v. 334; Huglí, v. 500; Jhánsi (1857), vii. 219; Khátmándu (1846), viii. 184; of Bhils at Kopár-gdon (1804), viii. 293; Mánantawádi (1802), ix. 275; Meerut (1857), ix. 385; Nong-kiao (1829), x. 353; Patán Sáongi (1742), xi. 84; Patná (1763), xi. 95, 96; Pharángiri (1871), xi. 166; Shánli (1857), xiii. 259; Vellore (1806), xiii. 469.
- Masson, quoted, on the Káfirs, vii. 290; on the population of Kandahár, vii. 390; of Khelát, viii. 188; on the Mula Pass, ix. 536.
- Master, Streynsham, Governor of Madras (1678-81), ix. 66.
- Massy, Gen. W. G. Dunham, archway and market in honour of, at Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38.
- Mastgarh, fortress in Punjab, ix. 351.
- Másti, village in Mysore, ix. 351.
- Masúda, town in Rájputána, ix. 352.
- Masulipatam, town and seaport in Madras, ix. 352-357; history, 353-357; Company's factory established at (1622), article 'India,' vi. 368; temporarily abandoned (1628), but re-established under a *farrukh* from the king of Golconda (1632), 368; murder of the Company's factors at (1689), 371; recapture of, from the French, 385.
- Másúra, town in Bombay, ix. 357.
- Masúri. *See* Mussooree.
- Mát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 357, 358.
- Mátábhángá, river in Bengal, ix. 358, 359.
- Mátáikhár, forest reserve in Assam, ix. 359.
- Matak, tract of country in Assam, ix. 359, 360.
- Mataks. *See* Moamáriás.
- Mátámuri, river in Bengal, ix. 360.
- Matan, ancient temple in Kashmír, ix. 360, 361.
- Mátar, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 361.
- Mátari, town in Bombay, ix. 361, 362.
- Mataundh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 362.
- Material Condition of the People. *See* Condition of the People.
- Mathematics, Bráhmanical system of, vi. 106.
- Matheran, hill station and sanitarium in Bombay, ix. 362-364; physical aspects, 362-364; history, 364; chief public buildings, 364.
- Mathura. *See* Muttra.
- Mathura, town in Oudh, ix. 365.
- Mathwár, petty State in Central India, ix. 365.
- Mátiaikhár. *See* Mátáikhár.
- Matlána, village in Punjab, ix. 365.
- Mátin, estate in Central Provinces, ix. 365.
- Matlá, river in Bengal, ix. 365, 366.
- Matlá. *See* Port Canning.
- Mátra Timba, petty State in Káthiawár, ix. 366.
- Mats, made at Ampta, i. 245; Wandiwash in North Arcot, i. 317; South Arcot, i. 326; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Bakarganj, i. 447; Barot, ii. 177; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Damán, iv. 103; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dhár-



- wár, iv. 264; Faridpur, iv. 397, 405; Gopálganj, v. 161; Hantawadi, v. 316; Kásfjór, viii. 80; Khási Hills, viii. 178; Kheri, viii. 196; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kuch Behar, viii. 324; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Mágurá, ix. 141; Maimansingh, ix. 198; Palghát in Malabar, ix. 235; Midnapur, ix. 420; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Nárájol, x. 203; Nellore, x. 269; Noakháli, x. 350; Nowgong, x. 412; Pabná, x. 517; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Pádúkattái, xi. 238; Pullampet, xi. 241; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Sayyidpur, xii. 300; Sehwan, xii. 305; Serampur, xii. 318; the Sandarbans, xiii. 112; Sylhet, xiii. 153, 157; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Upper Shd Frontier, xiii. 447.
- Matthews, Gen., stormed Honáwar (1783), v. 440; started on his march against Bedaur from Kandápur, vii. 399.
- Matiod, village in Mysore, ix. 366.
- Mattrá. *See* Muttra.
- Ma-lun, river in Burma, ix. 366, 367.
- Mau, cantonment in Central India. *See* Mhow.
- Mau, *tahsil* in Jhánál District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 367, 368.
- Mau, town in Jhánál District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 368, 369.
- Mau, town and *tahsil* in Banda District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 369.
- Mau, town in Azamgarh District. *See* Mau Náthbhanjan.
- Man Aimá, town in Allahábád District, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 369, 370.
- Ma-úbin, village in Burma, ix. 370.
- Maudhá, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 370.
- Maudhunkhalla. *See* Mondemkhallu.
- Maulmain, town and seaport in Burma, ix. 370-372; population, 371; principal buildings, 371; education, 372; medical aspects, 372.
- Maunagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 372.
- Mau Náthbhanjan, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 372, 373.
- Maundá, village in Central Provinces, ix. 373.
- Maung Da, former governor of Tavoy, headed revolt there (1829), xiii. 229.
- Maung-daw, town in Burma, ix. 373, 374.
- Maung-ma-gau. *See* Moscos.
- Maung Myat Thün, made Donabyú his head-quarters in second Burmese war, where he defeated Loch, but was eventually killed, iv. 313, xiii. 289; leader of revolt in Henzada, v. 385.
- Maung Sat, Governor of Than-lyin, after first Burmese war assumed title of king, but was defeated (1827), xlii. 158, 159.
- Mau Ránpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 374. *See* Mau and Ránpur.
- Mauránwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ix. 374.
- Maureswar, village in Bengal, ix. 374.
- Mauritius, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Mausoleums, article 'India,' vi. 112.
- Local notices*—The following mausoleums and cenotaphs are particularly noteworthy, the Táí Mahál and that of Ihtimad-ud-Daulá at Agra, i. 75; Ahmadábád, i. 98; the Khusrú Bagh at Allahábád, i. 196, 198; of All Muhammad Khán at Aonla, i. 296; of Saádat-ullá-Khán at Arcot, i. 311; of Telang Ráo at Arvi, i. 336; of wife of Aurungzeb at Aurungábád, i. 387; of Málik Ambar at Roza, i. 388; of Sayyid Abdul Aziz at Aurungábád Sayyid, i. 388; of Khán Jahán at Bágherhát, i. 417; of Jaswant Ráo Holkar at Bhánpura, ii. 369; of the Ráos of Cutch at Bhúj, ii. 408; of the Rájás of Búndi at Búndi, iii. 160; of Chhatar Sáí at Chhatarpur, iii. 396; of Humáyun at Delhi, iv. 188; of the Bahu Begam at Faizábád, iv. 388; of Shaikh Salim Chishtí at Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 434; of kings of Bengal at Gaur, v. 40; of kings of Golconda at Golconda, v. 144; of Mahan Singh at Gujránwála, v. 187; of Muhammad Ghaus at Gwallor, v. 234, 235; of the Mírs at Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; of the wife of Akbar at Hasan Abdál, v. 342; of the Rájás of Jodhpur at Mandor, vii. 247, ix. 309; of Bábar and Timúr Sháh at Kábul, vii. 268; at Kálpí, vii. 343; at Kanauj, vii. 387; of Ahmad Sháh Duráni at Kandahár, vii. 391; of the first Nawáb of Karnúl at Karnúl, viii. 45; of Pir Ghulám All at Kerá, viii. 116, 117; of Sayyid Khurd at Kheri, viii. 199; of Fateh Muhammad Khán at Kolár, viii. 279; of Jahángír, Nur Jahán, and Ranjit Singh at Lahore, viii. 415, 416, 417; of Sháhal Muhammad Kalhora at Lárkhána, viii. 463, 465; the Imámbara at Lucknow, viii. 506, 507; of Hoshang Ghorí at Mándogari, ix. 308; at Meerut, ix. 393; Mehmádábád, ix. 400; of the Rájás of Coorg at Merkára, ix. 414; of Sáwan Mall at Múltán, x. 12; of Murshid Kuli Khán, x. 38, 39; of the Bhonslá Rájás at Nágpur, x. 174; of Nawáb Najib-ud-daulá at Najibábád, x. 179; at Nakodar, x. 180, 181; of Gunna Begam at Núrbád, x. 418;

- at Palwal, xi. 21; at Pandharpur, xi. 37; of Sadr Jahán at Piháni, xi. 170; of Randullá Khán at Rahmatpur, xi. 346; at Rai Bareli, xi. 360; of Faizullá-Khán at Rámpur, xi. 459; of Peshwá Bájl Ráo at Ráver, xii. 14; at Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 146; of Sher Sháh at Sásserám, xii. 273; of Haidar Ali and Tipú Sultán at Seringapatam, xii. 320; of Akbar at Sikandm, xii. 481; of Khair-ud-dín Sháh at Sukkur, xiii. 93; of the Oxendens at Surat, xiii. 135; of Zafar Khán at Tribeni, xiii. 353; of the Ránas of Mewár at Ar or Arhar, near Udaipur, xiii. 410; of Abdullá Khán at Ujhání, xiii. 417. Mávalikara, town and *taluk* in Madras, ix. 374, 375.
- Mawal, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 375.
- Máwal, Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 375, 376.
- Mawána, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 376.
- Maxwell, Colonel, advanced on Mysore from Káveripatam (1790), viii. 106.
- May, Mr., Superintendent of the Matbhanga river, and founder of the deepening system there, v. 475.
- Máyakonda, village in Mysore, ix. 376, 377.
- Máyani. *See* Máini.
- Máyapur, village in Bengal, ix. 377.
- Máyavaram, town and *taluk* in Madras, ix. 377.
- Mayne, F. O., his improvements at Etah, where the market-place is called Mayneganj after him, iv. 366.
- Mayo, Earl of, Viceroy of India (1869-72), article 'India,' vi. 425, 426; the Ambála *darbar*; visit of the Duke of Edinburgh; administrative reforms; abolition of customs lines; assassination at the Andaman Islands, 425; his scheme for Indian feeder lines of railway, 445, 446. *Local notices*—His interview with Sher Ali Khán at Ambála, i. 51; his murder in the Andaman Islands, i. 284; statue of, at Calcutta, iii. 250; made treaty with the Mahárdjá of Kashmir for regulating the trade of Ladákh, viii. 400; resolved to severely punish the Lusháis, viii. 531.
- Mayo Mines, salt-mines in Punjab, ix. 377-379.
- Mayn, river in Burma, ix. 379.
- Mayúr Pandit, Maráthi religious poet of the 18th century, vi. 346.
- Maragop, suburb of Bombay city, ix. 379.
- M'Beau, General, his campaign in Arakan in the first Burmese war (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 225; took Mro-haung, where he cantoned, and most of his troops died of disease, ix. 524; occupied Sandoway, xii. 205.
- M'Caskill, General Sir J. C., destroyed Istállf in Afghánistán for harbouring the murderers of Burnes, i. 33, 34; commanded second division in Pollock's advance through the Khaibar Pass, and lost two guns there, viii. 126, 127.
- M'Crindle, Mr. J. W. M., *Commerce and Navigation of the Erythraean Sea*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 166 (footnotes 1 and 2); 356 (footnote); *Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian*, quoted, vi. 168 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- M'Donell, Mr. Fraser, his gallantry in the attempt to relieve Arrah (1857), iv. 300, xi. 98.
- M'Dowall, Colonel, took Mádegán, but with heavy loss (1818), ix. 254.
- Means of communication, article 'India,' vi. chap. xviii. pp. 545-554. History of Indian railways, 545; Lord Dalhousie's trunk railway lines, 545; Lord Mayo's branch or feeder lines, 545, 546; the four classes of Indian railways, 'Guaranteed,' 'State,' 'Assisted,' and 'Native State,' 546-549; statistics of Indian railways, 549, 550; roads, the Grand Trunk Road, extension of minor roads, 550, 551; road metal, 551; bridges of boats, 551; navigable rivers, 551-553; navigable canals, 553, 554. *See* also the special section in each District article.
- Mechi, river in Bengal, ix. 379.
- Mecha, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, i. 351; Dárrjiling, iv. 130; Eastern Dwaras, iv. 331, 332; Gáro Hills, v. 28; Godipán, v. 115; Jalpáiguri, vii. 112, 115; Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Medak, town in Haidarábád State, ix. 379.
- Medieval trade of India, vi. 555.
- Medical aspects. *See* the section on this subject in each District article, and Cholera, Elephantiasis, Fevers, Gout, Leprosy, Smallpox, and Vaccination.
- Medical charities, hospitals and dispensaries, are noticed in each District article. *See* also Hospitals.
- Medical colleges in India, article 'India,' vi. 109. *Local notices*—The Grant, Bombay, iii. 71; Calcutta, iii. 259; Madras, ix. 116.
- Medicine and drugs, article 'India,' vi. 34; Bráhmical system of medicine, vi. 106-110; its independent development, 4th to 8th century, 107; scope of Indian medicine, 107; Indian surgery, 107, 108; Buddhist public

- hospitals, 108, 109; decline of Hindia medicine, 109; English Medical Colleges, 109; vernacular medical literature, 109, 110.
- Medlicott and Blanford, *Geology of India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 27 (foot-note); 631-640; also on the Himalaya Mountains, v. 410; on granite in Jabalpur, vii. 30; on the Sahyādrī, xii. 138; and the Vindhya Mountains, xiii. 474.
- Meadows, General, took Dhārāpuram (1790), iv. 251; and Karūr, viii. 52; Governor of Madras (1790-92), ix. 67; led the assault on Nandīdrūg (1791), x. 192.
- Meenace, battle-field in Sind, ix. 379. *See* Mīāni.
- Meenace, town in Punjab, ix. 379. *See* Mīāni.
- Mecan Meer, cantonment, near Lahore, in Punjab, ix. 379, 380.
- Meerut, Division in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 380, 381; population, 380; religion, 380; principal towns, 381.
- Meerut, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 381-392; physical aspects, 382, 383; history, 383-385; population, 385, 386; division of people into town and country, 386, 387; agriculture, 387-389; natural calamities, 389; commerce and trade, etc., 389, 390; administration, 390, 391; medical aspects, 391, 392.
- Meerut, *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 392.
- Meerut, city in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 392-394; physical aspects, 392, 393; population, 393; antiquarian remains, 393; army, 393; commerce and trade, 393, 394; revenue, 394; outbreak of the mutiny at, article 'India,' vi. 419.
- Megasthenes, Seleukos' ambassador to the court of Chandra Gupta, article 'India,' vi. 154; 163; his description of India and of Indian society (300 B.C.), 167-170; division of India into petty kingdoms, 170. *Local notices*—At Allahābād, i. 195, 196; in Behar, ii. 227; speaks of the three kingdoms of Kalingā, Andhra, and Pāndya, ix. 10; his Mathra identified with Mandāwar, ix. 292; at the court of Chandra Gupta, x. 362; calls Pāndya *Harvāla*, xi. 42; his description of Palibothra, now Patnā, xi. 107; his river Sambus identified wrongly with the Sal, xii. 139.
- Meghāsani, mountain peak in Bengal, ix. 394.
- Meghnā, the eastern estuary of the united waters of the Brahmaputra and Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 15; 21; 28; its 'bore' or tidal-wave, vi. 31; the Meghnā delta, vi. 25, ix. 394, 395.
- Mehar, Sub-division in Sind, ix. 395-397; physical aspects, 396; population, 396; agriculture, 396, 397; manufactures, commerce, etc., 397; administration, 397; climate, 397.
- Mehar, *taluk* in Sind, ix. 397, 398.
- Meherpur. *See* Mīhrpur.
- Mehidpur, town in Central India, ix. 398; defeat of Holkar at, in the last Marāthā war (1817-18), vi. 402.
- Mehkar, town and *taluk* in Berār, ix. 398.
- Mehmādābād, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ix. 399, 400.
- Mehndi Hassan, called himself Nizām of Jaunpur, and occupied most of that District (1857-58), vii. 153.
- Mehrāb Khān, ruler of Baluchistān, killed at storm of Khelāt (1831), ii. 31.
- Mehsi, village in Bengal, ix. 400.
- Mehtārs, semi-aboriginal tribe in Khandpārā, viii. 160.
- Mehwās, group of Native States in Bombay, ix. 400, 401.
- Meja, *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 401.
- Mekránis, in the Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; in Dūngarpur, iv. 324.
- Melagiris, mountain range in Madras, ix. 401, 402.
- Melao, town in Bombay, ix. 402.
- Melapalaiyam, town in Madras, ix. 402.
- Melapavur, town in Madras, ix. 402.
- Melghāt, *taluk* and hill tract in Berār, ix. 402-404.
- Melons, grown in Afghanistan, i. 38; Akyab, i. 156; Baluchistān, ii. 36; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bareilly, ii. 142; Bikaner, ii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Dādar, iv. 92; Dūngarpur, iv. 323; Ghazni, v. 72; Goa, v. 93; Haidarābād, v. 245; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 280; Jalālābād, vii. 75; Jodhpur, vii. 235; Karāchi, vii. 452; Karnāl, viii. 34; Kashmir, viii. 71, 72; Khāpā, viii. 165; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Mangrol, ix. 316; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Peshāwar, xi. 146; Pishin, xi. 190; Rājputāna, xi. 417; Sidhaut, xii. 474; Sind, xii. 520; Sitāpur, xiii. 35; Tardī, xiii. 209; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 446.
- Melukote, sacred village in Mysore, ix. 404.
- Melūr, village and *taluk* in Mysore, ix. 404, 405.
- Melvill, Mr., Joint Commissioner for settling Orissa (1805), x. 432.
- Memadpur, petty State in Bombay, ix. 405.

- Memari, town in Bengal, ix. 405.  
*Memoir of the War in India, conducted by General Lord Lake*, by Major William Thorne, quoted, vi. 317 (foot-note 1).  
 Memons, Muhammadan class in Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 81; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 276, 277; Sind, xii. 518.  
 Mendarda. *See* Mandurda.  
 Mendhaval, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 405.  
 Mendi-khál, arm of Meghna river in Bengal, ix. 405.  
 Menezes, third Portuguese Viceroy, enlarged the fort of Cochin (1525), iv. 12.  
 Menezes, Dom Francisco, defeated at Arakan (1615), x. 342.  
 Menezes, Vasco Fernandes Cesarde, Governor-General of Goa (1712-17), built fortress at Bârdex and Chapora, v. 104.  
 Meng-bra. *See* Minbra.  
 Meng-dün. *See* Mindun.  
 Meng-gyl. *See* Min-gyl.  
 Meng-ha. *See* Min-ha.  
 Mengni, petty State in Bombay, ix. 405, 406.  
 Meos, aboriginal tribe, in Gurgáon, v. 206-219; Mewat, ix. 419, 420; Rájputána, xi. 411, 412.  
 Mer and Ser, mountain peaks in the Himalaya, ix. 406.  
 Merats, wild tribe. *See* Mera.  
 Meratúr, town in Madras, ix. 406.  
 Mercara, town and *táluk* in Coorg, ix. 406. *See* Merkára.  
 Merewether, Sir W. L., Commissioner of Sind, the largest pier in Klámári called after him, viii. 215.  
 Mergui, District in Lower Burma, ix. 406-411; physical aspects, 406-408; history, 408; population, 408, 409; agriculture, 409, 410; manufactures, etc., 410; revenue, etc., 410, 411; medical aspects, 411.  
 Mergui, town and seaport in Lower Burma, ix. 411, 412.  
 Mergui Archipelago, group of islands in Burma, ix. 412.  
 Merlah. *See* Kandhs.  
 Merkára, *táluk* in Coorg, ix. 412, 413.  
 Merkára, chief town of Coorg, ix. 413-415.  
 Mers or Merats, wild tribe, numerous in Alwar, i. 203; Merwára, ix. 416, 417; Rájputána, xi. 409, 412, 414; Udaipur, xlii. 402.  
 Merta, town in Rájputána, ix. 415.  
 Mertigudda, mountain in Mysore, ix. 415.  
 Merwára, Sub-division in Rájputána, ix. 415-417.  
 Merwára Battalion, The, ix. 417.  
 Mesána, town in Bombay, ix. 418.  
 Mesh, petty State in Bombay, ix. 418.  
 Metcalfe, Lord, Governor-General of India (1835-36), article 'India', vi. 406. *Local notices*—Protested against Ranjit Singh's attack on Málér Kotla (1808), ix. 235; first Governor of Agra (1835), on the wish of the Rájputs for British intervention (1811), xi. 407.  
 Meteorology of India, article 'India', vi. chap. xxiii. pp. 641-655. Meteorological geography of the Himalayas and Punjab frontier, 641-643; the Indus plain and great Indian desert, 643; Gangetic plain and E. Bengal, 643, 644; the Central Indian and Southern plateaux, 644, 645; Annamalai Hills, 645; southern coast strip and Ceylon, 645, 646; Burma, 646; solar radiation, 647; air temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, 647, 648; rainfall statistics, 649, 650; sunspot cycles, 650, 651.  
 Meteorological Statistics, given under the section, Medical Aspects, for each District; the most noteworthy are Mount Abú, i. 6; Aden, i. 20; Afghanistan, i. 37, 38; Agra, i. 67; Ahmadabad, i. 93; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131, 132; Aligarh, i. 177; Amritsar, i. 263; Andaman Islands, i. 286; Assam, i. 372, 373; Bânda, ii. 54; Benares, ii. 261; Bengal, ii. 321, 322; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Calcutta, iii. 260; Central Provinces, iii. 322; Cherra Punji, iii. 393; Coorg, iv. 41; Cutch, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 74; Dárljling, iv. 139; Rájamahendri, v. 130; Gonda, v. 154; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarabad State, v. 243, 244; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 285; Hardoi, v. 328; Hoshangabad, v. 448; Jaipur, vii. 58, 59; Jaláun, vii. 102; Jhânsi, vii. 227; Kábul, vii. 272; Karáchi, vii. 450, 451; Kashmir, vii. 76; Khándesh, viii. 158, 159; Khâsi Hills, viii. 179; Kohát, viii. 249; Lahore, viii. 413; Lucknow, viii. 501; Ludhiána, viii. 525; Madras Presidency, ix. 79; Madras city, ix. 119; Madura, ix. 131, 132; Maháballeshwar, ix. 143; Malabar, ix. 235; Mandlâ, ix. 306; Manipur, ix. 333, 334; Meerut, ix. 391; Montgomery, ix. 501; Múltán, x. 10; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; Nimár, x. 335; N.-W. Provinces, x. 403, 404; Orissa, x. 467, 468; Oudh, x. 510; Patná, xi. 105; Pesháwar, xi. 157; Poona, xi. 210; Punjab, xi. 291, 292; Rájputána, xi. 422, 423; Rawal Pindi, xli. 35;

- Sahāranpur, xii. 123; Salem, xii. 165; Seonl, xii. 314; Shilmoga, xii. 405; Sholapur, xii. 419; Siālkot, xii. 449; Simla, xii. 495; Sind, xii. 524, 525; Sitāpur, xiii. 37; Sultānpur, xiii. 102, 103; Surat, xiii. 131; Tanjore, xiii. 193; Taung-ngu, xiii. 226; Thayet-myo, xiii. 286, 287; Travancore, xiii. 353; Trichinopoly, xiii. 363; Tunkūr, xiii. 380, 381; Sagar Island, xiii. 398, 399; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 448, 449; Wardhā, xiii. 528; Wellington, xiii. 536; Wūn, xiii. 545.
- Mettapollim, town in Madras, ix. 418.
- Metz, Mr., quoted on the Kotas, viii. 301; the Kurumbas, viii. 376; the Nilgiri cromlechs, x. 323.
- Mewār. *See* Udaipur.
- Mewāsa, petty State in Bombay, ix. 418.
- Mewāt, historic Province of W. India, ix. 418-420.
- Mewāt, hill range in Punjab, ix. 420.
- Mhars or Dhers, numerous in Bhandārā, ii. 362; Khairpur Dharki, viii. 138, 139; Ratnāgiri, xii. 7; Sātara, xii. 279; Sāwantvārī, xii. 297; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Thāna, xiii. 253.
- Mhaswad, town in Bombay, ix. 420.
- Mhow, cantonment in Central India, ix. 420.
- Alhova* tree. *See* Mahud.
- Miāna, *pargand* in Central India, ix. 421.
- Mian Ali. *See* Asarur.
- Mīlanganj, village in Oudh, ix. 421.
- Miāni, town in Punjab, ix. 421.
- Miāni, town and centre of salt trade in Punjab, ix. 421, 422.
- Miāni, battle-field in Sind, ix. 422; defeat of the Mīra by Sir C. Napier (1843), article 'India,' vi. 409.
- Miāni, seaport in Kāthiāwār, ix. 422.
- Miān Mr. *See* Meera Meer.
- Miānwālī, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 422, 423.
- Mīca, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Balāghāt, i. 454-456; Banglore, ii. 59; Bāntwāl, ii. 104; Chital-drūg, iii. 423; Dubrājpur, iv. 318; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Hazāribāgh, v. 379; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Kolār, viii. 273; Madras, ix. 4; Mysore, x. 91, 92; Shāhpur, xii. 361; Sirmur, xii. 555; Sirohi, xiii. 2.
- Michael, Capt. James, discoverer of the Anamalai Hills, after whom Michael valley is named, i. 270.
- Michni, fort in Punjab, ix. 423.
- Midagesi, village in Mysore, ix. 423.
- Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta (1814), article 'India,' vi. 261; his dispute as to the spire of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, iii. 253.
- Middleton, Sir Henry, his naval defeat of the Portuguese at Cambay (1611), article 'India,' vi. 366; visited Aden, i. 6; not allowed to enter the port of Surat by the Portuguese, xiii. 121.
- Midnapur, District in Bengal, ix. 423-433; physical aspects, 424; Midnapur high level canal, 424, 425; history, 425, 426; population, 426-428; urban and rural population, 428; agriculture, 428-430; natural calamities, 430; commerce and trade, 430, 431; administration, 431, 432; medical aspects, 432, 433.
- Midnapur, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 433.
- Midnapur, town in Bengal, ix. 433, 434.
- Midnapur High Level Canal, navigable and irrigation canal near Calcutta, ix. 434, 435.
- Migration of the people, article 'India,' vi. 47. *See* also Emigration.
- Mibndhāwal. *See* Mendhāwal.
- Mihrauli, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 435.
- Miharpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 435, 436.
- Mikīr Hills, tract in Assam, ix. 436-438; physical aspects, 436; industries, 436; religion, 437; marriage, 437, 438; commerce, etc., 438. *Local notices* of Mikīrs—Assam, i. 351, 353; Cachar, ii. 235; Darrang, iv. 145; Jaintia Hills, vii. 48; Kāmrup, vii. 355, 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Nāga Hills, x. 151; Nowgong, x. 409; Sibsāgar, xii. 464.
- Milam, village in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 438.
- Miles, Col., took Mergul (1824), ix. 412; made agreement with Nawāb of Rādhanpur (1820), xi. 343; and with the chiefs of Sulgam (1826), xii. 89.
- Military caste of St. Thomas Nestorian Christians, article 'India,' vi. 240; Portuguese efforts at their conversion to Rome, vi. 241.
- Military forces of Native States. The following States possess armies of some strength, as apart from armed police—Afghanistan, i. 48; Alwar, i. 206; Bahāwalpur, i. 424; Balūchistan, ii. 39, 40; Baroda, ii. 164; Bharatpur, ii. 375; Bhanagar, ii. 381; Bhopāl, ii. 405; Bhutān, ii. 415; Bāndi, iii. 158; Cochin, iv. 9; Cutch, iv. 63; Datia, iv. 156; Dhār, iv. 247; Dholpur, iv. 277; Dhrāngadrū, iv. 279; Dūngarpur, iv. 323; Gwalior, v. 233; the Nizām, v. 252; Indore, vii. 7; Jaipur, vii. 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 69, 70; Jhalāwār, vii. 200; Jind, vii. 232, 233; Jodhpur, vii. 245; Junāgarh, vii. 262; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karauli, vii.

- 473; Káthiáwár, viii. 94; Kishangarh, viii. 223; Kotah, viii. 307; Manipur, ix. 333; Mysore, x. 111, 112; Nábhá, x. 126; Nawánagar, x. 253; Nepál, x. 280; Orchhá, x. 226; Panna, xi. 50; Partábgarh, xi. 77; Patialá, xi. 90; Rámpur, xi. 458; Rewá, xii. 48; Sámthar, xii. 192; Sáwantwári, xii. 298; Tonk, xiii. 338; Travancore, xiii. 353; Udaipur, xiii. 409.
- Military stations, depôts, etc. *See* Cantonments.
- Military Transactions in Indostan*, by Orme, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote); 380 (footnote 2). *See* Orme.
- Milka Singh, Sikh Sardár, made Ráwal Pindi his head-quarters (1765), and conquered the surrounding country, xii. 24, 36.
- Mill, James, *History of British India*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 314 (footnote 3); 365 (footnote 2); 379 (footnote); 383 (footnote).
- Millets, Statistics of cultivation of, and chief varieties, article 'India,' vi. 487, 488, 489. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143, 144; Allgarh, i. 173; Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Allahábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Anantápur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Aundh, i. 384; Bándá, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bannu, ii. 94; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basim, ii. 186; Basti, ii. 211; Belgaum, ii. 234, 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bhágalpur, ii. 348; Bhután, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bikanér, ii. 439; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budáun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 285; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chamka, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chánda, iii. 352; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chitaldrug, iii. 425; Colmbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Dacca, iv. 85; Dánta, iv. 118; Dárrjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 224; Dhárwár, iv. 262; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dindápur, iv. 294; Dlu, iv. 305; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Elichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Ferozpur, iv. 443; Garhwál, v. 20; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Godávari, v. 127; Gonda, v. 152; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujrát, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 238; Haidarábád, v. 245; Berár, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hamirpur, v. 302; Hassan, v. 349; Hazára, v. 365; Hissár, v. 430; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jaisalmer, vii. 68; Jálálabád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaláun, vii. 98; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jawhár, vii. 164; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jháláwár, vii. 200; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhansi, vii. 223; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junágarrh, vii. 262; Kádúr, vii. 286; Kaira, vii. 303; Kaládgí, vii. 317; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Káunkrej, vii. 435; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karaul, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 24; Karnul, viii. 37; Karond, viii. 46; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 136; Khándesh, viii. 156; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kistna, viii. 230; Kohát, viii. 247; Kolába, viii. 268; Kolár, viii. 275; 276; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Koréá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Kóla, viii. 342; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kuram, viii. 369; Kurundwád, viii. 376; Lahore, viii. 470; Lálitpur, viii. 452, 453; Larkhána, viii. 463; Lohárdágá, viii. 483; Lucknow, viii. 497; Ludhlána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 30, 87, 88; Madura, ix. 128, 129; Mánpur, ix. 208; Malabar, ix. 230; the Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Malláná, ix. 261; Málpur, ix. 264; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánpur, ix. 339; Mánsa, ix. 340; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Miráj, ix. 440; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múltán, x. 7; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore State, x. 100, 101; District, x. 118; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nellore, x. 266; Nepál, x. 276; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Oudh, x. 501; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Panch Mahále, xi. 32; Pándú Mehwas, xi. 39; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Phaltán, xi. 164; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Pishin, xi. 190; Poona, xi. 207; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájpur-Alí, xi. 394; Rájpútána, xi. 417, 418; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Ratnágiri, xii. 9; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Rohri, xii. 64; Rohtak, xii. 73; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 160; Sāngli, xii. 218; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sāran, xii. 255;

- Sátara, xii. 280, 281; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Sháh-pur, xii. 365; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Shirmoga, xii. 403; Sholápur, xii. 415; Siálkot, xii. 446; Sibi, xii. 455; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 16; Sítápur, xiii. 34; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supn, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Surgána, xiii. 136; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Taráí, xiii. 209; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266, 269; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Trichi-nopoli, xiii. 360; Túngkúr, xiii. 378; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Upper Sind Frontier, xii. 446; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wainád, xiii. 510; Wáo, xiii. 519; Wán, xiii. 543; Yusanzi, xiii. 558.
- Mills by water power in the Himalayas, article 'India,' vi. 9.
- Mills, Steam. *See* Steam-mills and Factories.
- Milman, Dr., Bishop of Calcutta, died and was buried at Ráwal Pindi (1876), xii. 38.
- Milmlilla, forest reserve in Assam, ix. 438.
- Milur. *See* Melur.
- Mina Báí, widow of Anand Ráo II. of Dhár, managed to preserve that State from Sindia and Holkar, iv. 247.
- Minachal, *iduk* in Madras, ix. 438.
- Minás, wild tribe, numerous in Alwar, i. 203; Dholpur, iv. 275; Gurgáon, v. 218; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Karauli, vii. 472; Merwári, ix. 416; Narsingh-garh, x. 215; Rájgarh, xi. 386; Ráj-putána, xi. 409, 413, 414.
- Minbra, township in Burma, ix. 438.
- Mindun, town and township in Burma, ix. 438, 439.
- Mineral oils, article 'India,' vi. 42; petroleum wells and oil-refining companies in Burma, 626, 627; petroleum in Assam and the Punjab, 627. *See* also Petroleum.
- Minerals and mines. *See* Mines and minerals.
- Mines and minerals, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxi. pp. 618-630. Indian iron, indigenous methods of working, 618; failure of English efforts, 618, 619; Government efforts, 619; Indian coal and history of Bengal coal-mining (1820-83), 619, 620; the Central Provinces and Bengal coal-fields, 620, 621; coal-beds in Assam, 621; future of Indian coal, 622; salt mining and manufacture, 622, 623; saltpetre, 623, 624; gold-washing, 624; gold-mining in Madras and Mysore, 624, 625; copper mining, 626; lead, tin, anti-mony, and cobalt, 625, 626; petro-leum in Burma, Assam, and the Pun-jab, 626, 627; lime and building stone, 627, 628; marble, 628; slate, 628; diamonds and precious stones, 628, 629; pearl fisheries, 629. *For Local notices see* Coal, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Salt, Tin, etc. *See* also Geology of India.
- Min-gyi, town and township in Burma, ix. 439.
- Miniature painting, article 'India,' vi. 113.
- Minium, found in Monghyr, ix. 479.
- Minto, Earl of, Governor-General of India (1807-13); expeditions to Java and Mauritius; embassies to the Pun-jab, Afghánistán, and Persia, article 'India,' vi. 399, 400; built the suburban residence of the viceroys at Barrackpur, ii. 175.
- Min-hla, township in Burma, ix. 439.
- Miracles of Buddhist and Hindu religious founders, article 'India,' vi. 139, 140; 208; miracles of the early Jesuits, 252.
- Miráj (senior branch), Native State in Bombay, ix. 439, 440.
- Miráj (junior branch), Native State in Bombay, ix. 440, 441.
- Miráj, chief town of State in Bombay, ix. 441.
- Miránpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 441.
- Miránpur Katra, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 441.
- Miranzái. *See* Hangu.
- Mirath. *See* Meerut.
- Mir Chakar Rind, legendary hero of the Balúchís, xii. 457.
- Mirganj, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 442, 443.
- Mirganj, village in Bengal, ix. 443.
- Miris, aboriginal tribe in Assam, ix. 443-450. *Local notices*—Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Sibságar, xii. 464.
- Mir Jafar, Nawáb of Bengal (1757-60, 1763-65), compensation for losses at Calcutta, grant to the Company of the *zamindáris* of the Twenty-four Pargánas, Clive's *jágir*, deposition of Mir Jafar, article 'India,' vi. 383; 385. *Local notices*—Nawáb of Bengal, ii. 278; made Nawáb by the English, iii. 242; placed on the throne by Clive at Murshidábád, x. 37; incited the Governor of Purniah to attack Suraj-ud-daulá, xi. 324; ceded the Twenty-four Pargánas to the Company, xiii. 390.
- Mir Jumlá (1660-64), his unsuccessful expedition to Assam in the reign of Aurungzeb, article 'India,' vi. 309. *Local notices*—Attacked the Ahams, i. 80, 344; Nawáb of Bengal, ii. 278; his buildings at Dacca, iv. 81; defeated by the Ahams near Gauháti, v. 113,



- vii. 357; originally *dindān* of Golconda, v. 144, 255; took fort of Gooty, v. 160; routed Shāh Shūja at Tāndān, xiii. 176.
- Mirkāsārī, town in Bengal, ix. 450.
- Mīr Kāsim, Nawāb of Bengal (1760-63), grant of Bardwān, Midnapur, and Chittagong to the Company, his quarrel with the English, massacre of Patnā, and defeats at Gheriā and Udhanālā, article 'India,' vi. 385, 386. *Local notices*—Nawāb of Bengal, ii. 278; his cessions to the Company, iii. 436, ix. 425; defeated at Gheriā, v. 73; made Monghyr, where he killed the Seths, his head-quarters, ix. 491; his quarrel with the English and massacre of Patnā, xi. 95, 96; his battle with the British near Sūl, xiii. 140; his defeat at Udhanālā, xiii. 415.
- Mīr Khudādād Khān, of Khelāt, his interview with Lord Lytton and treaty with him, ii. 32, 33.
- Mīr Muhammad Husāin Khān, protected English refugees in his fort (1857), iv. 382.
- Mīr Nasir Khān, of Khelāt, his treaty with General John Jacob, ii. 31, 32.
- Mīrpur, town and *tdluk* in Shikārpur, Sind, ix. 450.
- Mīrpur, town in Frontier District, Sind, ix. 450.
- Mīrpur Bātero, town and *tdluk* in Sind, ix. 450, 451.
- Mīrpur Khās, town and *tdluk* in Sind, ix. 451.
- Mīrpur Sākro, *tdluk* in Sind, ix. 451.
- Mīr Sāhib, for betraying Sira received Gurrāmkonda as a *jadgr* from the Marāṭhās (1768), and handed it over to his brother-in-law, Haidar Ali, v. 224.
- Mīrta. *See* Merta.
- Mīrzāpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 452-461; physical aspects, 452, 453; history, 454, 455; population, 455, 456; urban and rural population, 456, 457; agriculture, 457-459; natural calamities, 459; commerce and trade, 459, 460; administration, 460; medical aspects, 460, 461.
- Mīrzāpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 461.
- Mīrzāpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 461, 462.
- Miscellaneous Essays* by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, article 'India,' vi. 340 (footnote 1).
- Mishmī Hills and Tribe, tract of country on frontier of Assam, ix. 462-465; Mishmīs in Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Misrikh, *pargana* and *tahsil* in Oudh, ix. 465, 466.
- Misrikh, town in Oudh, ix. 466, 467.
- Missionary efforts of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 146.
- Missions, Christian, in India. *See* Catholic Missions, Christianity in India, Protestant Missions.
- Mitauli, town in Oudh, ix. 467.
- Mithankot, town in Punjab, ix. 467, 468.
- Mithā Twāna, town in Punjab, ix. 468.
- Mithah* or *gaydī*, wild cattle, sometimes domesticated, article 'India,' vi. 656.
- Local notices*—Found in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Assam, i. 349; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Gāro Hills, v. 26; Jalpāiguri, vii. 109; Khāsī Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lushāi Hills, viii. 520; Manipur, ix. 325, 326; Mishmī Hills, ix. 464; Nāgā Hills, x. 143.
- Mitra, Rajendralāla, worked out the chronology of the Gupta dynasty, ix. 410.
- Mitrānwālī, town in Punjab, ix. 468.
- Mitti, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, ix. 468.
- M'Ivor, W. G., imported trout into the Moyar river, ix. 523; quoted, on the stripping of cinchona bark, x. 317.
- Mixed population, article 'India,' vi. 51.
- Miyānas, predatory tribe in Mālā, ix. 256.
- M'Mahon, Mr., first explored the Nīlگیر Hills (1814), x. 303.
- M'Nair, W. W., first European who visited Kāfiristān (1883), vii. 290; his description of the Kāfirs, vii. 290, 291.
- M'Neill, Gen., took Pegu (1852), xi. 128.
- Moamaras, Marans, or Mataks, Vishnuite sect in Assam:—Lakhimpur, viii. 428, 431; in Mātāk, ix. 359, 360.
- Model farms, the small success hitherto attained, article 'India,' vi. 515, 516.
- Local notices*—Guindy, v. 178; Akola, v. 190; Saidāpet, ix. 35, 119, xii. 140; Pūsd, xi. 334.
- Modemkhalla. *See* Mondemkhalla.
- Mogā, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 469.
- Moghias, aboriginal tribe in Central India, ix. 469. *See also* Western Mālwa, ix. 269; Rājgarh, xi. 386; Rājputān, xi. 415.
- Moginand, village in Punjab, ix. 469, 470.
- Mo-gayo, town and township in Burma, ix. 470.
- Mogul Sarāi. *See* Mughal Sarāi.
- Mogultūr, town in Madras, ix. 470.
- Mohan, *tahsil* in Oudh, ix. 470.
- Mohan, town in Oudh, ix. 471.
- Mohan, river in Oudh, ix. 471.
- Mohan Aurās, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 471, 472.
- Mohand, pass in the Siwālik Hills, N.-W. Provinces, ix. 472.



- Mohanganj, *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 472.  
 Mohanlālganj, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 472, 473.  
 Mohanpur, town and Native State in Bombay, ix. 474.  
 Mohār. *See* Shaikh Budin.  
 Moharbhānj, State in Orissa. *See* Morbhānj.  
 Mohārī, town in Central Provinces, ix. 474.  
 Mohān, town in Central Provinces, ix. 474.  
 Mohi, town in Oudh, ix. 475.  
 Mohim. *See* Mahim.  
 Mohmands, tribe in Afghanistan, 475, 476; history, 475; population, 475; trade, 476; administration, 476. *See* also Afghanistan, i. 42; Doda Dāūdai, iv. 210; Fort Michni, ix. 426.  
 Mohnar, town in Bengal, ix. 476.  
 Mohne, fort in Punjab, ix. 476.  
 Mohpā, town in Central Provinces, ix. 476, 477.  
 Mohpāni colliery, in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 620, 621.  
 Mohtūr. *See* Motur.  
 Moira, Earl of. *See* Hastings, Marquis of.  
 Mojarh, town in Punjab, ix. 477.  
 Mojpur, village in Rājputāna, ix. 477.  
 Mokameh. *See* Mukama.  
 Moka Paginu Muwadu, petty State in Bombay, ix. 477.  
 Mokhad, town in Punjab, ix. 477.  
 Mokher, town in Central Provinces, ix. 477.  
 Mokundurra. *See* Mukandwara.  
 Molakdimuru, village in Mysore, ix. 478.  
 Molesāms, converted Rājputs, in Ahmadābād, i. 89; Broach, iii. 103.  
 Molim. *See* Myllim.  
 Molūr. *See* Malur.  
 Molony, Mr., his encouragement of Capt. Sleeman, x. 219.  
 Morān, colony of weavers in Dhūlīd, iv. 282, 283.  
 Monassa. *See* Manasa.  
 Monasteries, Buddhist, at Buddh Gaya, iii. 127; Dankar, iv. 117; Grunang, v. 175; Pātūr, xi. 118; in Sikkim, xii. 486; Spti, xiii. 70-72.  
 Monasteries, Burmese, in Lower Burma, iii. 181; Mandalay, ix. 289.  
 Monasteries, Hindu, article 'India,' vi. 201, 202. *Local notices*—Chitaldrūg, iii. 428; Dhārwar, iv. 259; Golā, v. 142; Gurdāspur, v. 214; Mahāvinyaka, ix. 170; Mārkaṇḍī, ix. 347; Sankeswar, xii. 222; in Sibāgar, xii. 464; Sivngangā, xiii. 42; Sonda, xiii. 59; Sringeri, xiii. 79.  
 Monasteries, Muhammadan, at Bahraich, i. 435.  
 Monasteries, Christian. *See* Convents.  
 Mondā, town in Central Provinces, ix. 478.  
 Mondemkhalu, village in Punjab, ix. 478.  
 Money, Mr., Magistrate of Gayā, his exploit in saving his treasure in the Mutiny, v. 45, 46.  
 Mong, village in Punjab, ix. 478.  
 Monghyr, District in Bengal, ix. 478, 479; physical aspects, 478, 479; minerals, 479, 480; forest tracts, 480; jungle products, 480, 481; wild animals, 481; modern history, 482; earlier history, 482; population, 483; religion, 483, 484; urban and rural population, 484, 485; agriculture, 485, 486; natural calamities, 486; manufactures and trade, 486, 487; administration, 487-489; medical aspects, 489.  
 Monghyr, Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 489.  
 Monghyr, town in Bengal, ix. 489-491; general description, 489, 490; population, 490; origin of name, 490, 491; history, 491.  
 Mongoose, The, found in Balūchistān, ii. 36; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264.  
 Monierkhāl, village in Assam, ix. 491.  
 Monopoly, Salt, article 'India,' vi. 453; opium, vi. 455. *See* also Salt.  
 Mons. *See* Talaings.  
 Monson, Col., his retreat before Holkar, article 'India,' vi. 398. *Local notices*—his retreat, vii. 6; through the Mokandarra Pass, ix. 304, 353; took Kārikāl (1760), viii. 10; attacked Wankiwash (1759), xiii. 518.  
 Montague, Edmund, acting Governor of Madras (1709), ix. 66.  
 Montgomerie, Capt., on electricity on the mountain peaks of Kashmir, viii. 63; found gold dust in the bed of the Shigar river, viii. 67.  
 Montgomery, Sir Robert, District named after, ix. 496; Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1858, 1859); his land settlement there, x. 503; in charge of Lahore when the Mutiny broke out, xi. 267; second Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, xi. 270.  
 Montgomery, District in Punjab, ix. 492-502; physical aspects, 492, 493; rivers and canals, 493, 494; mineral products, 494; wild animals, 495; history, 495, 496; population, 496, 497; religion, 497; urban and rural population, 497, 498; agriculture, 498-500; administration, 500, 501; medical aspects, 501, 502.  
 Montgomery, *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 502.  
 Montgomery, town in Punjab, ix. 502, 503.

- Monuments, obelisks, memorial windows, etc., to Mr. Colvin at Agra, i. 70; at Cawnpur, iii. 290; to Lord Elgin at Dharmadla, iv. 255; to Messrs. Thackeray and Munro at Dhárwar, iv. 267; at Dum-Dum, iv. 320; at Fatehgarh, iv. 420; at Firozpur (church), iv. 448; to Lord Cornwallis at Gházipur, v. 71; to Sir Thomas Munro at Gooty, v. 161; to Colonel Kanara at Hariipur, v. 339; to Gen. John Jacob at Jacobabad, vii. 39; at Korigaum, viii. 299; at Lucknow, viii. 503; to Captains Hebbert and La Tonche at Macharda, viii. 533; to Lieutenants Clarke and Read at Mángrol, ix. 317; at Miáni, ix. 422; at Múdkki, ix. 528; to Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson at Múltán, x. 12; to Gen. John Nicholson at the Mángalla Pass, x. 18; to Lieut. G. T. Williams at Rámgarh, xi. 448; to Bishop Milman (window) at Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; at Sásni, xii. 273. *See* also Statues and Tombs.
- Monwel, petty State in Káthiáwar, ix. 503.
- Monze, cape and promontory in Sind, marking the extreme W. boundary of British India, vi. 3. *See* also Ras Muari.
- Moodkee. *See* Mudki.
- Moodoon. *See* Mu-dun.
- Mooltan. *See* Múltán.
- Moorcroft, died and is buried at Balkh, ii. 5; says the iron used for gun barrels in Kashmir is imported, viii. 67; on the steepness of the hills in the Khaibar Pass, viii. 124; estimate of the population of Ladákhi, viii. 397; discovered the true source of the Sutlej, ix. 277; quoted, on Náhan, x. 175.
- Moore, Dr., surgeon with Elphinstone's mission, his account of Bikaner, quoted, ii. 441.
- Moore, Dr., murdered in Surendrá Sá's rebellion (1857), viii. 488, xii. 181.
- Moore, Lewis, on the temple of Jambukeswaram, quoted, vii. 120, 121.
- Moore, Thomas, laid scene of his *Lalla Rookh* at Srinagar, xii. 77.
- Moplas, fanatical Muhammadans, in Badágara, i. 406; Cochín, iv. 11, 13; Coorg, iv. 35; South Kánara, vii. 379; Madras Presidency, ix. 23; Malabar, ix. 222-225; their history, ix. 225-227; Ponáni, xi. 197; Quilon, xi. 339; Srikundapuram, xii. 75.
- Mopla outrages at Angádipnam (1849), i. 289; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Irrikúr (1852), vii. 24; in Malabar (1849, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1875, 1885), ix. 222-224; Malapuram, ix. 237; Manjeri (1849), ix. 335.
- Mor, river in Bengal, ix. 503.
- Mora, port in Bombay, ix. 503, 504.
- Moradábád, District in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 504-512; physical aspects, 504, 505; history, 505-507; population, 507, 508; urban and rural population, 508, 509; agriculture, 509, 510; commerce and trade, 511; administration, 511, 512; medical aspects, 512.
- Moradábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 512, 513.
- Moradábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 513, 514.
- Moral-ka-kunda, mountain range in N. India, ix. 514.
- Moramarnai. *See* Maramarnai.
- Morangs, aboriginal tribe in Kuch Behar, viii. 322.
- Morár, cantonment in Central India, ix. 514, 515.
- Morári Rao, Maráthá chief, fought battle with Muzaffar Jang at Chilambaram (1750), iii. 412; ruled at Gooty, v. 160, 161; took Madákaira (1741), viii. 536; and Tádpatri, xiii. 160.
- Morása, town in Bombay, ix. 515, 516.
- Morbhanj, Native State in Orissa, ix. 516, 517; physical aspects, 516; population, 516; administration, 516, 517.
- Morchopna, petty State in Káthiáwar, ix. 517.
- Morehead, W. A., acting Governor of Madras (1860), ix. 67.
- Mori, hill in Bengal, ix. 517.
- Morna, river in Berár, ix. 517.
- Mornington, Earl of. *See* Wellesley, Marquis.
- Moro, town and *tahsil* in Bombay, ix. 517.
- Morpur, fort in Bombay, ix. 518.
- Morrellganj, port in Bengal, ix. 518.
- Morris, H., quoted, on Vandon, xiii. 547, 548.
- Morris, Sir J. H., Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces (1870-83), iii. 320; College called after, at Nágpur, x. 174.
- Morrison, Gen., his campaign in Arakan (1824-26), i. 153, iii. 225; took Mrohaung, where most of his men died, ix. 524; occupied Sandoway, xii. 205.
- Morrison, Col., Commissioner of Mysore (1834), x. 95.
- Morse, Nicholas, Governor of Madras till its capture by the French (1743-46), ix. 67.
- Morsi, town and *tahsil* in Berár, ix. 518.
- Morvi, Native State in Bombay, ix. 518, 519.
- Morvi, town in Káthiáwar, ix. 519, 520.
- Morwára. *See* Tharad.
- Mosaic work, Inlaid, made at Agra, i. 76.

- Moscov, group of islands off Burma, ix. 520.
- Moseley, Col., besieged in All Masjid (1841) when trying to relieve Jalálábád, viii. 126.
- Mosques, Adavád, i. 13; Jamá Masjid at Agra, i. 71; Ahár, i. 82; Ahmadábád, i. 98; Ahmadpur, i. 110; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 131; Alamgir Hill, i. 162; Ambahta, i. 213; Amner, i. 245; Anamasarnúd-rampet, i. 271; Anamáságarain, i. 280; Arcot, i. 311; Asarúr, i. 337; Asián, i. 340; Aurángá, i. 385; Bághabát, i. 417; Bánda, ii. 55; Haniáchang, ii. 74; Bareilly, ii. 147; Behar, ii. 228; Benares, ii. 265; Bhadarsa, ii. 337; Bhánder, ii. 368; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Bháwan, ii. 383; Bhera, ii. 386; Bhongáon, ii. 403; Bhnj, ii. 408; Bisanli, iii. 15; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Bishwán, iii. 19; Broach, iii. 115; Budáun, iii. 124; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Buriánpur, iii. 164; Calcutta, iii. 251; Cambay, iii. 274; Cannanore, iii. 275; Cháinpur, iii. 324; Chandor, iii. 361; Chaul, iii. 376; Chicacole, iii. 407; Chiniot, iii. 418; Dábhól, iv. 77; Dankaur, iv. 117; Delhi, iv. 187, 188, 191; Deoland, iv. 199; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 218; Dewálwára, iv. 236; Etáwáh, iv. 379; Farukhángar, iv. 418; Fatehpur (N. W. P.), iv. 431; Fatehpur (Oudh), iv. 431; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 434; Gadhi Dúblhar, iv. 457; Gaur, v. 38, 40; Gawilgarh, v. 43; Gháziábád, v. 61; Ghotki, v. 75; Gopáman, v. 163; Gosáinganj, v. 174; Gujrát, v. 197; Haidarábád, v. 253; Hájpur, v. 291; New Hála, v. 294; Hápur, v. 318, 319; Hardoi, v. 330; Hargám, v. 335; Hasanpur, v. 343; Herát, v. 393; Jais, vii. 65; Jámau, vii. 72; Jalál, vii. 79; Jálna, vii. 106; Jannpur, vii. 160; Junágárh, vii. 263; Kadiri, vii. 281; Kanauj, vii. 287; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karnúl, viii. 45; Kasganj, viii. 60; Katra Medniganj, viii. 101; Kázípara, viii. 108; Kháirábád, viii. 128, 129; Khed, viii. 187; Khúrja, viii. 212; Kiratpur, viii. 220; Kishoi, viii. 224; Kotah, viii. 308; Kuláchi, viii. 331; Kulbarga, viii. 333; Kuráuli, viii. 371; Lahápur, viii. 401; Lahore, viii. 415, 416; Lucknow, viii. 503, 504; Machiwára, viii. 535; Mágá Taláó, ix. 138; Mahmúdábád, ix. 182; Mahobá, ix. 183; Malasaram, ix. 213; Sálmpur, ix. 214; Malkápur, ix. 260; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Mandávar, ix. 293; Mángrol, ix. 316; Mangrú Pir, ix. 317; Márahra, ix. 344; Matári, ix. 362; Mathura, ix. 365; Maudha, ix. 370; Mauránwán, ix. 374; Meeran Meer, ix. 380; Meerut, ix. 393; Merta, ix. 415; Miánganj, ix. 421; Mírzápúr, ix. 461, 462; Mojarh, ix. 477; Moradábád, ix. 513; Mundra, x. 14; Murshidábád, x. 35, 36; Mustafábád, x. 42; Muttra, x. 53, 54; Nagár, x. 155; Nandod, x. 193; Nandúrbar, x. 195; Nanpára, x. 199; Narsinghgarh, x. 216; Nasrábád, x. 238; Nawábganj, x. 248; Nihor, x. 301; Sandwip Island, x. 341; Pallán, x. 529; Páli, xi. 2; Palwal, xi. 21; Parshádepur, xi. 68; Partábgárh, xi. 75; Patná, xi. 110; Pennukonda, xi. 135; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Piháni, xi. 170; Pilibhit, xi. 179; Quilandi, xi. 339; Rahmatpur, xi. 346; Rái Bareli, xi. 360; Ráigarh (Oudh), xi. 364; Rámpur, xi. 459; Rámtek, xi. 466; Rángamál (Assam), xi. 470; Ranthambhor, xi. 511; Rasrá, xi. 515; Rasúlábád, xi. 516; Ráth, xi. 518; Rohri, xii. 67; Rohásagarh, xii. 78; Rojhan, xii. 79; Sádábád, xii. 91; Safipur, xii. 100; Saháranpur, xii. 125; Sálfganj, xii. 141; Sakaldíha, xii. 144; Salón, xii. 168; Sampgáon, xii. 191; Sándi, xii. 197; Sankaridróg, xii. 221; Saráí Aghat, xii. 249; Saráiganj, xii. 271; Sasserám, xii. 273; Sáthan, xii. 286; Seringsapatam, xii. 320; Sháhábád, xii. 336; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; Shikohábád, xii. 397; Siddhaur, xii. 473; Sihonda, xii. 475; Sikandarábád, xii. 475; Sikandra Ráo, xii. 482; Stnjhauli Sháhzádpur, xii. 544; Sira, xii. 546; Sironj, xiii. 7; Sohna, xiii. 48; Sríkundapuram, xii. 75; Sudhárám, xiii. 87; Sultán-ganj, xiii. 95; Surat, xiii. 135; Sylhet, xiii. 157; on the Takt-i-Suláimán, xiii. 161; Tálgaon, xiii. 167; Táncha, xiii. 175; Tánk, xiii. 198; Tarahwán, xiii. 207; Tatta, xiii. 219; Teri, xiii. 243; Thákurdwárá, xiii. 246; Thána (Oudh), xiii. 259; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Tribeni, xiii. 353; Ubauro, xiii. 399; Ujhání, xiii. 417; Ujhárl, xiii. 417; Ujjain, xiii. 417; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Unao, xiii. 436; Uran, xiii. 450; Vellore, xiii. 469.
- Mosques, ruined, Adina Masjid, i. 24; Ajmere, i. 132; Ajodhya, i. 134; Aror, i. 332; Bálapur, i. 459; Begamábád, ii. 223; Cheránd, iii. 391; Dálmau, iv. 100; Derapur, iv. 229; Dhár, iv. 248; Dholka, iv. 272; Ghausgarh, vii. 77; Kalná, vii. 340; Katangi, viii. 86; Mehm, ix. 181;

- Máhuli, ix. 187; Mándogah, ix. 308; Masjidkur, ix. 351; Nagar, x. 155; Namála, x. 213; Panduah, xi. 42; Rájmahál, xi. 390; Sakit, xii. 146; Sálgáon, xii. 286; Seota, xii. 317; Sonárgáon, xii. 59; Sukkur, xiii. 93; Mosquito curtains, Net for, made in Cachar, iii. 235, 237.
- Moss-stones, found in Kaira, vii. 300.
- Motákotarna, Native State in Bombay, ix. 520.
- Moth, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 520.
- Motihárl, town and Sub-division in Bengal, ix. 520, 521.
- Motijharna, waterfall in Bengal, ix. 521.
- Motijhill, or Pearl Lake, at Murshidábád, x. 36, 37.
- Motí Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, in Agra Fort, i. 73, vi. 304.
- Motí-taláo, large tank in Mysore, ix. 521.
- Montupalli, seaport in Madras, ix. 521, 522.
- Motúr, plateau in Central Provinces, ix. 532.
- Moulmein. *See* Maulmain.
- Moung-daw. *See* Maung-daw.
- Moung-ma-gau. *See* Moscos.
- Mountains and Hills, Ranges of, Mount Abd, i. 4-12; Adevl Aválapalli, i. 24; Koh-i-Baba in Afghán-Turkistán, i. 54; Ajanta or Indhyádrí, i. 113; Alagar, i. 161; Anamalal, i. 269-271; Andipatti, i. 287, 288; Arakan Yoma, i. 304, 305; Aravalli, i. 307, 308; Assia, i. 375; Athára-múra, i. 376; Aválapalli, i. 391; Bába Búdan, i. 402, 403; Bághmúndi, i. 418; Báhlí, i. 425; Balahí, i. 457; Bálrangan, ii. 13, 14; in Balúchistán, ii. 34; Baráhar, ii. 115, 116; Bárdá, ii. 124; Bárel, ii. 147; Barkal, ii. 155; Barkop, ii. 156; Basi 'Tang, ii. 189; Bhánrer, ii. 369; Bhuban, ii. 408; Bison Range, iii. 17; Bonáí, iii. 87, 88; Bráhmagiri, iii. 91; Burghúr, iii. 161; Cardamom Hills, iii. 276; Cháitampur, iii. 325; Changsil, iii. 367; Chholá, iii. 404; Chintpurál, iii. 419, 420; Chitta Páhar, iii. 453; Dalma, iv. 99; Daphla, iv. 119; Dawna, iv. 162, 163; Deotígárh, iv. 206, 207; Dháola Dhar, iv. 245; Gágur, iv. 458; Gálíkonda, iv. 461; Gandgarh, iv. 463, 464; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Gaurangdílí, v. 41; Gáwílgarh, v. 42; Eastern and Western Gháts, v. 57-61; Gír, v. 84; the Himálayas, v. 401-414; the Hindu Kush, v. 416-419; Hírekál, v. 423; Hurang, v. 503; Itá, vii. 27; Jalntia, vii. 47-49; Jámput, vii. 132; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jaunsar Báwar, vii. 160, 161; Jawadí, vii. 161, 162; Káimur, vii. 298; Kalráyan, vii. 343; Kámákhyá, vii. 349; Kápargádi, vii. 440; in Kashmír, vii. 63; Khairi-Murat, vii. 132; Khamtí Hills, viii. 144; Khási Hills, viii. 169, 170; Khatak Hills, viii. 180, 181; Khisor Hills, viii. 203, 204; Kollamalal, viii. 286; Koreá, viii. 297, 298; Kúndáh, viii. 363, 364; Láit-máo-doh, viii. 423; Lakhí, viii. 424; Lálmái, viii. 458; Langtáráí, viii. 460; Láo-bah, viii. 461; Láo-her-sat, viii. 461; Láo-syn-nia, viii. 461; Layáda, viii. 468; Lebong, viii. 468; Lumbalong, viii. 527; Lusháí Hills, viii. 529; Mahábar, ix. 152, 153; Mahádeopahár, ix. 154; Maidáni, ix. 188; Máikál, ix. 190; Máo-thad-rái-shan, ix. 343; Melagiri, ix. 401, 402; Melghát, ix. 402; Mewát, ix. 420; Míkrí Hills, ix. 436; Mishmí Hills, ix. 462; Moral-kakunda, ix. 514; Múí, ix. 535; Murree Hills, x. 20; Nágá Hills, x. 143, 144; Nágálapur, x. 154; Nágur, x. 157; Nágari, x. 157; Nallamaláí Hills, x. 184, 185; Naltígiri, x. 186, 187; Nawagáon, x. 250; Nelliámpati, x. 260; Níla Koh, x. 301; Nílígiri Hills, x. 303, 304; Nimgiri, x. 335; Pachamaláí, x. 520, 521; Pálikonda, xi. 10, 11; Palni, xi. 16-19; Pathariá, xi. 87; Paung-laung, xi. 119; Perzágarh, xi. 141; Pír Panjáí, xi. 187; Raghunandan, xi. 345; Rájágríha, xi. 380; Rájmahál, xi. 390, 391; Rengma, xii. 43; Rengtipahár, xii. 43; Safed Koh, xii. 97-99; Sahyádrí, xii. 137, 138; Salt Range, xii. 170-172; Sandúr Hills, xii. 209; Sárágní, xii. 249; Sáranda, xii. 259; Saraspur, xii. 260, 261; Sátputra, xii. 288, 289; Seshá-chalam, xii. 321; Sháhpur, xii. 368, 369; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 382-385; Shillong, xii. 399; Sinchulá, xii. 502; Singáílá, xii. 528; Singpho Hills, xii. 542; Sítánageram, xiii. 27; Siwálik, xiii. 43, 44; of Spiti, xiii. 69; Sulálmán, xiii. 94; Suneswar, xiii. 107; Tepágarh, xiii. 242; Tilal, xiii. 295, 296; Tulasi Dúngári, xiii. 372; Turá, xiii. 384; Vindhya Range, xiii. 474-476; Yellamala, xiii. 552, 553; Yoma or Roma, xiii. 556, 557.
- Mowá, town in Rájpútána, ix. 522.
- Mova tree. *See* Mahaul.
- Mowána. *See* Mawána.
- Mowár, town in Central Provinces, ix. 522, 523.
- Moyár, river in Madras, ix. 523.
- Mro-haung, township in Burma, ix. 523.
- Mro-haung, historic capital in Burma, ix. 523, 524.
- Mros, aboriginal tribe, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; Lower Burma,

- iii, 182, 183, 184; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii, 450.
- Mrungs, aboriginal tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii, 450.
- Muásis, wild tribe. *See* Kurus.
- Muattapalal, *iduk* in Travancore, ix, 524.
- Muazim, Prince. *See* Bahádur Sháh, Emperor.
- Mubárák Gházi, celebrated *fakír* in Basra, ii, 190.
- Mubárákpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix, 524, 525.
- Mubárák Sháh, conquered Mahábat Khán, Governor of Buddán (1426), iii, 117.
- Mubárák Khán, Emperor, had Harpala, son-in-law of Rámchandro, Hindu king of Deogiri, flayed alive, iv, 159.
- Mubáriz Khán, Imperialist general, killed in battle with the Nizám-ul-Mulk at Fatehkheda (1724), iii, 144, iv, 422; stirred up to oppose the Nizám by Muhammad Sháh, v, 258.
- Mudak-dor, sacred hill in Mysore, ix, 525.
- Mudbidri, historic town in Madras, ix, 525.
- Muddebhlál, town, *iduk*, and Sub-division in Bombay, ix, 525, 526.
- Mudgal, town and fort in Nizám's Dominions, ix, 526.
- Mudgiri, *iduk* in Mysore, ix, 526.
- Mudhol, Native State in Bombay, ix, 526, 527.
- Mudhol, chief town of State in Bombay, ix, 528.
- Múdivedu, town in Madras, ix, 528.
- Múdkí, battle-field in Punjab, vi, 411; ix, 528.
- Mu-dun, village in Burma, ix, 528.
- Muñakhr Khán, first independent Nawáb of Cambay (1742), iii, 273.
- Mugdái, spring and cavern in N.-W. Provinces, ix, 528.
- Mughalbhin, town in Sind, ix, 528, 529.
- Mughal Empire, The (1526-1761), article 'India,' vi, chap. xi, pp. 290-316. State of India in 1526, 290; early life of Bábar (1482-1526), 290; invasion of India and defeat of Ibráhm Lúdi at Páñipat, 290; Bábar's conquest of Northern India (1526-30), 290; Humáyún (1530-56), his expulsion from India (1540), and reconquest by the second battle of Páñipat (1556), 290, 291, and footnote; Akbar the Great (1556-1605), 291-300; Akbar's work in India, 292 and footnote; conciliation of the Hindus, 293; extension of the Mughal Empire, and reduction of the Rájputs (1561-68), 293; Akbar's Hindu officers, Rájás Mán Singh and Todar Mall, 293; Akbar's reforms of Hindu customs, 293; reconquest of Bengal and subjugation of Muhammadan States, 294; change of capital from Delhi to Agra, 294; annexation of Khándesh in the Deccan, 294; Akbar's death, 295; his religious principles and new faith, 295; Akbar's reorganization of the army, police, and judicial administration of the Empire, 296; his revenue system and land revenue, 296, 297, and footnote; large totals of Mughal taxation, 298, 299; Jahángir (1605-27), 300 and footnote; Rájput revolts, 301; the Empress Nur Jahán, 301; Jahángir's personal character, justice, and religion, 301, 302; Sháh Jahán (1628-58), 302-305; loss of Kandahár, 303; Mughal conquests in the Deccan, 303, 304; Sháh Jahán's buildings, the Taj Mahal, the Jamá and Moti Masjid, and palace at Delhi, 304, 305; rebellion of Prince Aurangzeb, and deposition of Sháh Jahán (1657-58), 305; revenues of Sháh Jahán, 305; Aurangzeb's usurpation and reign (1658-1707), 306-312; murder of his brothers, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's southern campaign and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308; Aurangzeb's 'Grand Army' worn out in the struggle (1705), his despair and death (1707), 308, 309; Mír Jumlá's disastrous expedition to Assam, 306; Aurangzeb's bigoted policy, and oppression of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; Aurangzeb's revenues and land-tax, 310, 311; character of Aurangzeb, 312; decline and fall of the Mughal Empire, the six puppet kings (1707-20), 312, 313; independence of the Deccan, of Oudh, and of the Rájput States, 314; oppressions of the Sikhs, 314; the Maráthá *chauth*, 314; Persian and Afghán invasions from the north, 314, 315; third battle of Páñipat (1761), and fall of the Mughal Empire, 315; the last of the Mughals (1862), 316.
- Mughalpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix, 529.
- Mughal Sarái, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix, 529.
- Mughia, aboriginal tribe in Central India, ix, 529.
- Mugori. *See* Magori.
- Muhamdi, town, *tahsil*, and *parganá* in Oudh, ix, 529, 530.
- Muhammad III., king of Gujarát, besieged Diu (1537-45), and was defeated by João de Castro, iv, 307.
- Muhammádbád, *tahsil* in Gházipur District, N.-W. Provinces, ix, 530.
- Muhammádbád, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, N.-W. Provinces, ix, 530, 531.

- Muhammadābād, town in N.-W. Provinces, ix. 531.
- Muhammad Afzal Khān, moved capital of Afghān-Tūrkistān from Balkh to Tākhṭāpūl (1858), i. 55.
- Muhammad Ali, Nawāb of the Karnātik, held Arcot (1760-80), i. 310; granted *ijāz* of Chinnamānāik to the East India Company (1750), i. 321, and Chengalpāt (1760), iii. 382; took Tanjore with English help (1773), xiii. 182; fled to Trichinopoly, where he was besieged by Chanda Shāhib, xiii. 356.
- Muhammad Ali Shāh, third king of Oudh (1837-41), built the Husānābād Imāmbara at Lucknow, viii. 509.
- Muhammad Amīn Khān, brother of Amīr Sher Ali, Governor of Kandahār (1858), rebelled and was killed in battle (1865), vii. 395.
- Muhammadans, for their number, *see* the Population section of each District article in the following Districts and States:—Aden, i. 17; Bahāwalpur, i. 422; Bākarganj, i. 443; Bannu, ii. 92, 93; Bogrā, iii. 37, 38; Chittagong, iii. 438; Dacca, iv. 82, 83; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 213; Dera Ismā'il Khān, iv. 222; Dinājpur, iv. 292, 293; Farīdpur, iv. 398, 399; Gujranwāla, v. 183; Gujrat, v. 191; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 276; Hazāra, v. 363; Jhelam, vii. 170; Jessor, vii. 186; Jhang, vii. 209; Karāchi, vii. 447; Kashmir, viii. 69, 70; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khulnā, viii. 206; Kohāt, viii. 246; Lahore, viii. 407; Maimansingh, ix. 193, 194; Montgomery, ix. 497; Multān, x. 6; Muzaffargarh, x. 59, 60; Nadiyā, x. 133, 134; Noākhāl, x. 344, 345; Pabnā, x. 514, 515; Peshāwar, xi. 150; Rājshāhi, xi. 431, 432; Rāmpur, xi. 457; Rangpur, xi. 493; Rāwal Pindī, xii. 26; Shāhpur, xli. 364; Shikārpur, xli. 392; Sialkot, xli. 444; Sylhet, xlii. 148; Ther and Pārkar, xlii. 266; Tipperah, xlii. 315; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 440. *See also* Assam, i. 357, 358; Bengal, ii. 288-290, 292, 293; Bijnaur, ii. 431; Bombay Presidency, lii. 51, 52, city, iii. 81; Broach, iii. 103; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Central Provinces, iii. 317; Coorg, iv. 35; Delhi city, iv. 195; Faizābād, iv. 383; Haidarābād, v. 246; Benār, v. 266, 267; Kalra, vii. 303; Kāmruṭ, vii. 360; North Kānara, vii. 371; Lucknow, viii. 496, 497, 526; Madras Presidency, ix. 18, 22, 23, city, ix. 108; Malabar, ix. 224, 225; Maidah, ix. 242, 243; Murshidābād, x. 25; N.-W. Provinces, x. 372; Oudh, x. 497, 498; Patnā, xi. 99; Punjab, xi. 272, 273; Rājputāna, xi. 408, 410, 411; Sahāranpur, xii. 119; Shāhjahānpur, xii. 347; Sibaagar, xii. 464; Sind, xli. 517; Tinnevellī, xlii. 304.
- Muhammadan architecture, article 'India,' vi. 112; 304. *See also* Architecture.
- Muhammadan conquest of India only partial and temporary, article 'India,' vi. 270.
- Muhammadan population of India, article 'India,' vi. 51, and Appendix V. vi. 693. *See also* Muhammadans.
- Muhammadan States of the Deccan (1489-1688), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Muhammad Bakhtiyār Khilji, first Muhammadan invader of Bengal (1199), ii. 275; defeated by Hajo, the Koch leader in Kāmruṭ (1204), vii. 356; his invasion and its results in Lucknow, viii. 494; took Monghyr, ix. 491; took Nadiyā (1203), x. 141; first Muhammadan organizer of Oudh, x. 486.
- Muhammad Beg, Governor of Agra (1779-84), i. 69.
- Muhammad Ben Manzur, mentions the pearl fishery of Tinnevellī (12th century), xlii. 308.
- Muhammadgarh, Native State in Central India, ix. 531.
- Muhammad of Ghor, the first king of the Ghor dynasty in India (1186-1206), article 'India,' vi. 275-278; his conquests in N. India and overthrow of the Rājput clans, 275, 276; subjugation of Bengal, and defeat of its last independent Hindu king, 277, 278. *Local notices*—Took Benares, li. 263; his wars with Prithwī Rājā, iv. 190, 191; established colony of Dundiya Kāyasths at Dundwāraganj, iv. 321; plundered Etāwah, iv. 379; overran Fatehpur, iv. 423; took Gwalior, v. 236; took Kanauj, vii. 386; moved the capital from Lahore to Delhi, viii. 405; destroyed Mahim, ix. 181; his invasions of the N.-W. Provinces, x. 363, 364; defeated the Ghakkars, who afterwards murdered him, xii. 24; took Uchh, xlii. 400.
- Muhammad Hassan, mutineer leader, occupied Gorakhpur (Aug. 1857-Jan. 1858), v. 167.
- Muhammad Kāsim, first Muhammadan invader of India, conquered Dera Ghāzi Khān (712), iv. 210; took Merānkot on site of Haidarābād, v. 287; conquered Multān, x. 4; said to have taken Sehwan, xli. 306; his invasions of Sind, xli. 508, 509; said to have been defeated by Bappa Rāwal, xlii. 403.

- Muhammad Khán, the most prosperous Nawáb of Dera Ismáíl Khán (1792-1815), founded Mankera, iv. 221.
- Muhammad Khán, granted Kohát and Hangu by Ranjít Singh (1834), gave up G. Lawrence to the Sikhs (1849), vii. 244, 245.
- Muhammad Khán Bangarh, annexed part of Budáun (1719), iii. 118.
- Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Farukhábád, founded that city (1714), iv. 417.
- Muhammad Khán of Sangarhi, his story, granted Seoni by Raghuji Bhonala for his bravery, xii. 310.
- Muhammad Khán's Tando, Sub-division in Sind, ix. 531, 532.
- Muhammad Kili Kutab Sháh, fifth king of Golconda (1577-1611), founded Haidarábád (1589), his power and buildings there, v. 254, 255.
- Muhammadpur, village in Patna District, Bengal, ix. 532.
- Muhammadpur, town in Jessor District, Bengal, ix. 532.
- Muhammadpur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, ix. 532.
- Muhammad Sháh, Emperor (1719-48), defeated and took prisoner Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla leader (1746), ii. 139; Maráthás appeared before the walls of Delhi (1726), iv. 193; induced Mubáriz Khán to attack the Nizám (1724), v. 258; defeated at Karnál by Nadir Sháh (1739), viii. 20; built grove and tank at Loni, viii. 490; reconquered Rohilkhand, ix. 506.
- Muhammad Sháh of Ahmadábád, defeated the rebel cobbler, Takhi, at Karra (1346), viii. 48.
- Muhammad Sháh Bahmani II., first Muhammadan invader of Kistna, viii. 227; took Kondápalai (1471), viii. 287; and Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353.
- Muhammad Shujá, Viceroy of Bengal, moved capital back from Rájmahál to Dacca, iv. 81; built the Katrá at Dacca, iv. 90.
- Muhammad Tughlak, second king of the Tughlak dynasty (1324-51), article 'India,' vi. 283-285; expeditions to the south, 283; his cruelties, enforced change of capital, revolts, revenue exactions, 284, 285; 'man-hunts,' 284, 285. *Local notices*—Annexed Dacca to Afghán kingdom of Gaur, iv. 80; twice forcibly changed the capital from Delhi to Daulatábád, iv. 159, 160, 192; completed the conquest of the Deccan (1338), iv. 165; capture of Kulbarga (1323), viii. 332; expelled Ibrahim Sultán of Jaunpur from Sambhal, ix. 505, 506; blockaded Kondhána, now Singhgarh (1340), xii. 543; gave up Surat to be plundered (1347), xiii. 120.
- Muhammad Tughral, invaded Tipperah (1279), xlii. 314.
- Muhammad Yusuf, occupied Sholavandán (1717) to cover Calfaud's operations against Madura, xii. 422; his rule in Tinneveli (1756-58, 1759-63), xiii. 300.
- Muhammadzáis, Pathán tribe in Peshawar, xi. 149.
- Muhpa. *See* Mohpa.
- Muir's, Dr. John, *Sanskrit Texts*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnote 3); 94 (footnote); 212 (footnote 4); 334 (footnotes 1 and 2).
- Muir, Sir William, central college, Allahábád, named after, i. 198; Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces (1868-74), x. 370.
- Mujndi, river in Bengal, ix. 532, 533.
- Mukámá, town in Bengal, ix. 533.
- Mukandwára, village in Rájputána, ix. 533.
- Mukarrab Khán, Governor of Surat, allowed English captain to sell there, xlii. 121.
- Mukarrab Khán, physician to Sháh Jahán, granted the town and surrounding country of Kairána, vii. 308.
- Mukarrab Khán, the last independent Ghakkar chief, defeated by the Sikh, Gujár Singh (1765), and murdered, v. 190, xii. 24.
- Mukerian, town in Punjab, ix. 533.
- Mukimpur, town in Oudh, ix. 534. *See* Sháhganj.
- Mukri-betta, peak in Madras, ix. 534.
- Muktsar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ix. 534, 535.
- Mul, hill range in Central Provinces, ix. 535.
- Mul, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, ix. 535.
- Mula, mountain pass in Balúchistán, ix. 536.
- Mulágul, village in Assam, ix. 537.
- Mulajmápura, petty State in Bombay, ix. 537.
- Mulanúr, town in Madras, ix. 537.
- Mulbágal, town and *taluk* in Mysore, ix. 537.
- Mulberry, Cultivation of, in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 513. *Local notices*—In Badakhshán, i. 407; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bengal, ii. 271; Bírúhám, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 25, 29; Herát, v. 391; Hugli, v. 494; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kágra, vii. 412; Káshmir, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kolár, viii. 276, 279; Lahore, viii. 404, 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Maldab, ix. 240, 244;



- Mergui, ix. 410; Midnapur, ix. 429; Murshidabad, x. 26; Mysore State, x. 100; District, x. 119; Nadliya, x. 135; Peshawar, xi. 146; Rajshahi, xi. 433; Rangpur, xi. 496; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sind, xii. 520; Sukkur, xiii. 91; Thayet-myo, xiii. 285; Tumkur, xiii. 378; Yelandur, xiii. 552.
- Mules, article 'India,' vi. 521.
- Mulgund, town in Bombay, ix. 538.
- Mull, Native State and town in Kathiawar, ix. 537, 538.
- Mulla Deri, petty State in Bombay, ix. 538.
- Mulki, town in Madras, ix. 538.
- Mullama Konda. See Horsley Konda.
- Müller, Professor Max, *History of Sanskrit Literature*, translation of Rig-Veda, article 'India,' vi. 83 (footnotes 1 and 2); 84 (footnotes); 85 (footnote); *Chips from a German Workshop*, 83 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 142 (footnote 2); 151 (footnote 2); *Contemporary Review* for July 1870, 151 (footnote 3); *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. xxii., the Jaina Sūtras, by Hermann Jacobi, 161 (footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).
- Mulraj of Multan, farmed Dera Ghazi Khan from the Sikhs up to 1848, iv. 212; when driven out of Hazara by a revolt (1845), v. 362; Nawab of Multan (1844-49) when his rebellion was put down, and he was transported for murder, x. 5.
- Multai, town and tahsil in Central Provinces, ix. 538, 539.
- Multan, Division or Commissionership in Punjab, x. 1.
- Multan, District in Punjab, x. 2-10; physical aspects, 2, 3; history, 3-5; population, 5, 6; religion, 6; town and rural population, 6, 7; agriculture, 7, 8; commerce and trade, 8, 9; administration, 9, 10; medical aspects, 10.
- Multan, tahsil in Punjab, x. 10, 11.
- Multan, city and commercial centre in Punjab, x. 11-13.
- Multan, cantonment in Punjab, x. 13.
- Multan, town in Central India, x. 13.
- Mundargi, town in Bombay, x. 13.
- Mundas, aboriginal tribe of Kols in Chutia Nagpur, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). See Kols.
- Mundavara, wandering pastoral tribe in the Anamalai Hills, article 'India,' vi. 55.
- Mundhri, town in Central Provinces, x. 13.
- Mundlās, gold-washing aboriginal tribe in Seoni, xii. 309.
- Mundlāna, town in Punjab, x. 13, 14.
- Mundra, port in Bombay, x. 14.
- Mungpakam, village in Madras, x. 14.
- Mungeli, town and tahsil in Central Provinces, x. 14, 15.
- Mungir. See Monghyr.
- Municipal administration and statistics, article 'India,' vi. 455-457; 470. See especially the notices of the following more important municipalities:—Agra, i. 76; Ahmadabad, i. 97; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Ajmere, i. 133; Allahgarh, i. 178; Allahabad, i. 199; Ambala, i. 226; Amritsar, i. 266; Bangalore, ii. 71; Benares, ii. 267; Bombay, iii. 82; Calcutta, iii. 256, 257; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Chittagong, iii. 444; Dacca, iv. 89; Delhi, iv. 197; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Gaya, v. 53; Howrah, v. 456; Jabalpur, vii. 37; Karachi, vii. 459; Lahore, viii. 419; Lucknow, viii. 517; Madras, ix. 109-111; Madura, ix. 133; Mangalore, ix. 314; Masulipatam, ix. 352; Meerut, ix. 394; Mirzapur, ix. 462; Moradabad, ix. 514; Multan, x. 12; Murshidabad, x. 32; Muttra, x. 54; Mysore, x. 122; Nagpur, x. 174; Patna, xi. 110; Peshawar, xi. 159; Poona, xi. 210; Rangoon, xi. 484; Rawal Pindi, xii. 37; Saleem, xii. 166; Shahjahanpur, xii. 356; Slalkot, xii. 451; Surat, xii. 135, 136; Tanjore, xiii. 195; Trichinopoly, xiii. 364, 365; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498.
- Munir. See Manir.
- Munj, village and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, x. 15.
- Munjpur. See Mulpur.
- Munoli. See Manoli.
- Munro, Major (afterwards Sir Hector), suppression of the first Sepoy Mutiny by, article 'India,' vi. 386; defeat of the Imperial and Oudh armies at Baxar, 386. *Local notices*—His victory at Baxar (1764), ii. 220; failed to take Chanar (1763), iii. 347; took Pondicherry (1778) xi. 198; took Tameri (1760), xiii. 297.
- Munro, Sir Thomas, introducer of the *ryatwari* system of land settlement into Madras, article 'India,' vi. 446. *Local notices*—Commissioner of the Ceded Districts, made settlement of Bellary, ii. 243, 248; his administration and settlement of Cuddapah, iv. 49; general order on his retirement, quoted, iv. 50; resided for some years at Dharmapuri, iv. 254; pointed out the failure of the Permanent Settlement in Godavari (1822), v. 125; memorial well at Gooty, v. 161; made the first settlement of Kanara (1800), vii. 382;



- his difficulties in making the settlement of Karnál then included in Bellary, vii. 43; assisted by the Desál of Kittúr in his siege of Belgaum (1818), viii. 237; abolished the Government timber monopoly in Malabar and S. Kánara (1822), ix. 6; his advocacy of the improved *ráyatwari* system in Madras, ix. 45, 46; Governor of Madras (1820-27), ix. 67; statue of, at Madras, ix. 106; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107; died of cholera at Pattikonda, xi. 118; took Ránibennúr, (1818), xi. 503; assistant to Capt. Read, Collector of Salem (1792), and later Read's secretary (1799), xii. 155; took Sandúr (1817), xii. 207; stormed Sholdpur (1818), xii. 421; administered Travancore for Lakshmi Ráni (1811), xiii. 347.
- Munro, J. C., Sub-collector of Sholdpur, monument to, at Dhúrwar, iv. 267; killed at taking of Kittúr (1824), viii. 237.
- Munro, J., on the forests of Travancore, quoted, xiii. 345.
- Munyeru, river in Madras, x. 15.
- Murád, son of Akbar, driven from Ahmadnagar by Chánd Bibi (1595), i. 108.
- Murád, son of Sháh Jahán, defeated by Aurangzeb, near Dholpur (1658), iv. 276.
- Murádbád, District, *tahsil*, and town, *See* Morádbád.
- Murádbád, town in Oudh, x. 15, 16.
- Murádnagar, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 16.
- Murárá, village in Bengal, x. 16.
- Murassapur, town in Oudh, x. 16.
- Murbád, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 16, 17.
- Murárá, town in Central Provinces, x. 17.
- Murdeswar, port in Bombay, x. 17.
- Murgod, town in Bombay, x. 17.
- Murliganj, town in Bengal, x. 17.
- Murms, aboriginal tribe, in Dárcjiling, iv. 133; in the Hímálaya Mountains, v. 413.
- Murnád, village in Coorg, x. 17.
- Murray, Lt.-Col., occupied Perim (1799), xi. 138.
- Murree, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 17-19.
- Murree, hill station and sanitarium in Punjab, x. 19.
- Murree Hills, range in Punjab, x. 20.
- Muráán, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 20.
- Murshidábád, District in Bengal, x. 20-31; physical aspects, 21, 22; history, 22-24; people, 24, 25; religion, 25; tribes, castes, etc., 25; towns, etc., 25, 26; agriculture, 26-28; manufactures, 28; trade, 28, 29; means of communication, 29; administration, 29, 30; education, 30; medical aspects, 30, 31.
- Murshidábád, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 31.
- Murshidábád city Sub-division. *See* Lálbagh.
- Murshidábád, city in Bengal, x. 31-39; area and population, 31, 32; history, 32, 33; the city and its buildings, 33-36; the Raft Festival, 35; general aspect of the city, 36; the Motjhill, 36, 37; the *Pnyá*, 37; the Khush Bágh, 37, 38; the Kuttara, 38, 39; trade, 39.
- Murshid Kálí Khán, Nawáb of Bengal, his transfer of the capital from Dacca to Murshidábád, article 'India,' vi. 380, 381. *Local notices*—Nawáb of Bengal (1704-25), ii. 278; his transfer of capital (1704), iv. 81, 90; his foundation of Murshidábád and rule over Bengal, x. 22, 23; his tomb, x. 39.
- Murtazápur, town and *taluk* in Berár, x. 39, 40.
- Murtizá All, murdered Sahdar All at Vellore (1741), and held Vellore until 1760, xiii. 468.
- Murwára, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 40.
- Musafirkhána, *tahsil*. *See* Muzaffarkhána.
- Musáhars, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, ii. 296.
- Museums, at Allahábád, i. 198; Delhi, iv. 196; Jaipur, vii. 60; Karáchi, vii. 454; Lahore, viii. 418; Madras, ix. 118; Nágpur, x. 172; Rájamahendri, xi. 387; the Phayre at Rangoon, xi. 484; the Napier at Trivandrum, xiii. 370.
- Musíc, Hindu, article 'India,' vi. 110-112; peculiarities of Indian music, 111; its modern revival, 111, 112. *Local notices*—Of the Bhutáas, ii. 412; of the Gonds, iii. 308; of the Santáls, xii. 242.
- Musíc, The Imperial, still maintained at Murshidábád, x. 35.
- Musical instruments, made at Miráj, ix. 440; Murshidábád, x. 39.
- Musiri, town and *taluk* in Madras, x. 41.
- Muskára, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 41.
- Musk deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 414; Chamba, iii. 329; Dárcjiling, iv. 130; Garhwál, v. 22; Hímálaya Mountains, v. 409; Kánpur, vii. 413; Kashmír, viii. 68; Kulu, viii. 338; Mishmí Hills, ix. 464.
- Muslin manufactures of Dacca and Madras, decline of the industry, article

- 'India,' vi. 602, 603. *Local notices*—  
At Behar, ii. 228; Chienacole, iii. 407,  
v. 7; Dacca, iv. 81, 82, 86, 90, 91;  
Delhi, iv. 197; Dindigal, iv. 301;  
Mahmudī in Hardol, v. 327; Jals, vii.  
65; Lucknow, viii. 516; Maiman-  
singh, ix. 198; Sántipur in Nadliá, x.  
137; Sehore, xii. 304; Sikandarábád,  
xii. 478.  
Mussooree, town and sanitarium in N.-W.  
Provinces, x. 41, 42.  
Mustafábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces,  
x. 42.  
Mustafábád, town in Punjab, x. 42.  
Mustafábád, town in Falzábád, Oudh,  
x. 42.  
Mustafábád, town in Rái Barell, Oudh,  
x. 42, 43.  
Mustagh, pass over the Hímálayas on  
the trade route from the Punjab into  
E. Turkistán, article 'India,' vi. 6.  
Mutiny of Sepoys, at Barrackpur (1824),  
ii. 175; Vellore (1806), xiii. 464;  
Virangapatam (1780), xiii. 498.  
Mutiny, 'The, of 1857-58, article 'India,'  
vi. 417-421; its causes, 417, 418;  
outbreaks at Meerut and Delhi, 419;  
spread of the revolt, 419; loyalty of  
the Sikhs, 419; massacre at Cawnpur,  
420; siege and relief of Lucknow, 420,  
421; siege of Delhi, 421; reduction of  
Oudh, 421; campaigns of Sir Colin  
Campbell (Lord Clyde) and Sir Hugh  
Rose (Lord Strathnairn), 421, 422.  
*Local notices*—Agra District, i. 62,  
city, i. 70; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 122;  
Allgarh, i. 171; Allahábád District, i.  
187, 188, city, i. 197, 198; Arrah, i. 334,  
335, xii. 328, 329; Azimgarh, i. 394,  
395; Baksar, i. 450, 451; Ballíri, ii.  
13; Ballabgarh, ii. 17; Banda, ii. 49;  
Bara Banki, ii. 109; Bareilly, ii. 140;  
Barrackpur, ii. 175, 176; Bellary, ii.  
243; Benares, ii. 257; Bengal, ii. 280,  
281; Berhampur, ii. 325; Bijnaur, ii.  
430; Biltápur, ii. 448; Buddun, iii.  
118, 119; Bulandshahr, iii. 134, 135;  
Cawnpur District, iii. 281-283, city,  
iii. 291, 292; Champáran, iii. 335;  
Chandí, iii. 351; Chatrá, iii. 374,  
375; Chittagong, iii. 437, 445, 446;  
Dacca, iv. 82; Delhi, iv. 194, 195;  
Deori, iv. 206; Dinápur, iv. 300;  
Etah, iv. 360; Etawah, iv. 372;  
Falzábád, iv. 382; Farukhábád, iv.  
411; Fatehgarh, iv. 420; Fatehpur,  
iv. 424, 425; Firozpur, iv. 441; Gayá,  
v. 45, 46; Gházipur, v. 64, 65; Gonda,  
v. 149, 150; Gorakhpur, v. 167;  
Gurgon, v. 217; Gwalior, v. 233;  
Haldarábád, v. 252; Hamirpur, v.  
300; Hissár, v. 428; Indore, vii. 7;  
Jalun, vii. 96; Jaswantnagar, vii.  
147; Jaunpur, vii. 153; Jhānsi, vii.  
219, 220; Jind, vii. 232; Kálpí, vii.  
342; Kanja, vii. 433; Karwí, vii.  
56, 57; Khair, vii. 127, 128; Kheri,  
viii. 191; Kímldás, viii. 201; Kotah,  
viii. 305; Kot Kamálá, viii. 312;  
Kínch, viii. 363; Kurdí, viii. 368;  
Lahore, viii. 406, 407; Láltpur, viii.  
449, 450; Lohárdág, viii. 479;  
Loisinh, viii. 488; Lucknow, viii.  
512-515; Máinpurí, ix. 204; Mandlá,  
ix. 303; Mandrák, ix. 309; Mataundh,  
ix. 362; Maudhá, ix. 370; Meerut, ix.  
384, 385; Mídinganj, ix. 421; Mírdn-  
pur, ix. 441; Mirzápur, ix. 454, 455;  
Montgomery, ix. 496; Moradábád, ix.  
506, 507; Muttra, x. 46, 47; Muzaf-  
farnagar, x. 69, 70; Nagina, x. 160;  
Nágpur, x. 168, 169; Nargund, x.  
211; Nasráhád, x. 239; Nawábganj,  
x. 248; Nimár, x. 331; N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, x. 370; Oudh, x. 495, 496;  
Patná, xi. 96-98; Pesháwar, xi. 149,  
150; Pháphund, xi. 166; Pilibhí, xi.  
173; Punjab, xi. 267-269; Ráhatgarh,  
xi. 345, 346; Rájputána, xi. 407;  
Rámgarh, xi. 448; Ráwal Pindí, xii.  
25; Rewári, xii. 55; Rohtak, xii. 70,  
71; Sádábád, xii. 91; Ságur, xii. 102,  
103; Saháranpur, xii. 117, 118; Sam-  
bahpur, xii. 181; Secunderábád, xii.  
303; Segauli, xii. 303; Sháhjahánpur,  
xii. 345, 346; Shámli, xii. 375;  
Shorápur, xii. 423; Sháikot, xii. 443,  
451; Sikandarábád, xii. 478; Singh-  
bhúm, xii. 534; Sitápur, xiii. 32, 33;  
Srínagar, xiii. 78; Sultánpur, xiii. 98,  
105; Tháné Bháwán, xiii. 259; Trín-  
bak, xiii. 366; Tulápur, xiii. 374;  
Udaipur (Bengal), xiii. 412; Unao,  
xiii. 429, 430; Ványambádí, xiii. 463.  
Muttra, District in N.-W. Provinces, x.  
43-52; physical aspects, 43-45; his-  
tory, 45-47; population, 47, 48; agri-  
culture, 48, 49; natural calamities, 49,  
50; commerce and trade, 50; admini-  
stration, 50, 51; medical aspects, 51,  
52.  
Muttra, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x.  
52, 53.  
Muttra, city in N.-W. Provinces, x. 53,  
54.  
Muvattappalai, *táhsil* in Travancore. *See*  
Muntappalai.  
Muwánnah, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces.  
*See* Mawánna.  
Muzaffar II., king of Gujárá (1513-26),  
repaired fort of Dohad, iv. 312.  
Muzaffarábád, town in Kashmir, x. 54.  
Muzaffargarh, District in Punjab, x. 54-  
64; physical aspects, 55-58; history,  
58, 59; population, 59-61; agriculture,  
61, 62; commerce and trade, 62, 63;

- administration, 63, 64; medical aspects, 64.  
 Muzaffargarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 64, 65.  
 Muzaffargarh, town in Punjab, x. 65, 66.  
 Muzaffar Jang, second Nizām (1748-51), held Adoni, i. 27; defeated Anwar-ud-din at Ambar, i. 230; granted Alamparai to Duplex, i. 163; his battle with Morāri Rāo at Chhambaram, iii. 412; ceded Masulipatam to the French, iii. 468; his murder, iv. 49, 56, viii. 42; his reign in Haidarābād, v. 249.  
 Muzaffar Jang, Nawāb of Karnāl (1815-23), his history, viii. 42.  
 Muzaffar Khān, Nawāb of Mūltān, helped the last Sifāi chief of Thang against Ranjit Singh, vii. 208; held Mūltān (1779-1818) when defeated by Ranjit Singh and killed, x. 65; built Muzaffargarh, x. 65.  
 Muzaffarkhāna, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 66.  
 Muzaffarnagar, District in N.-W. Provinces, x. 66-76; physical aspects, 66-68; history, 68-70; population, 70-72; agriculture, 72, 73; natural calamities, 74; commerce and trade, 74; administration, 74, 75; sanitary aspects, 75, 76.  
 Muzaffarnagar, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 76.  
 Muzaffarnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 76, 77.  
 Muzaffarpur, District in Bengal, x. 77-83; physical aspects, 77-79; population, 79, 80; agriculture, 80, 81; manufactures, 81, 82; means of communication, 82; administration, 82, 83.  
 Muzaffarpur, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 83.  
 Muzaffarpur, town in Bengal, x. 83, 84.  
 Muzaffar Shāh, last king of Ahmadābād, lost Broach to Akbar (1573), iii. 113.  
 Muzang, suburb of Lahore, x. 84.  
 Myan-aung, township and town in Burma, x. 84.  
 Myauk-bhet-myo, township in Burma, x. 84.  
 Myaung-mya, township in Burma, x. 84, 85.  
 Myaung-mya, town in Burma, x. 85.  
 Myaung-mya, creek in Burma, x. 85, 86.  
 Myaung-mya-haung, creek in Burma, x. 86.  
 Mya-wa-di, portion of Kāmā township, Burma, x. 86.  
 Mye-bon, township in Burma, x. 86.  
 Mye-de, township in Burma, x. 86.  
 Myit-ma-ka, upper portion of the Hlaing river, Burma, x. 86.  
 Myit-in-ya, river in Burma, x. 86, 87.  
 Mylapur, suburb of Madras, x. 87.  
 Mylaveram, town in Madras. *See* Mailaveram.  
 Myllim, petty State in the Khāsi Hills, Assam, x. 87.  
 Myo-haung, township and town in Burma. *See* Mro-haung.  
 Myouk-bhet-myo, township in Burma. *See* Myauk-bhet-myo.  
 Myoung-mya, township, town, and creek in Burma. *See* Myauna-mya.  
 Myoung-mya-houng, creek in Burma. *See* Myaung-mya-haung.  
 Myrobalams, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574, 575. *Local notices*—Belgām, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 45; Ganjām, v. 2; Godāvari, v. 123; Monghyr, ix. 481; Nalgiri Hills, x. 324; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Siddhāpur, xii. 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 484.  
 Mysore, Native State in S. India, x. 87-113; table of area and population, 88; physical aspects, 88, 89; water-system and irrigation, 89-91; geology, 91, 92; history, 92-95; present native administration, 95, 96; population, 96-100; wild tribes, 98, 99; Hindu sects, 99, 100; language, 100; agriculture, 100-103; land tenures, 103-105; the famine of 1876-78, 105, 106; manufactures, 106, 107; mines and quarries, 107; commerce, 107; roads and railways, 107, 108; revenue and expenditure, 108, 109; local funds, 109; municipalities, 109; public works, 109; forests, 109, 110; postal facilities, 110; justice, 110, 111; police, 111; military, 111, 112; missions, 112; education, 112, 113; medical institutions, 113.  
 Mysore, First war with, against Haider Ali (1780-84), article 'India,' vi. 392; second Mysore war (1790-92), 394; Tipū's intrigues with France, and the third Mysore war (1799), 396; fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipū in the breach, 397; Mysore taken under British administration and protection, 406; rendition of, to its ancient hereditary Hindu rulers, 427, 435. *See* also Haider Ali and Tipū.  
 Mysore, District in Mysore State, x. 113-122; physical aspects, 113-115; history, 115, 116; population, 116-118; agriculture, 118-120; manufactures and commerce, 120; administration, 120, 121; medical aspects, 121, 122.  
 Mysore, *taluk* in Mysore, x. 122.  
 Mysore, capital of Mysore State, x. 122-124; population and municipal revenue and expenditure, 122; general aspects, buildings, etc., 122-124; history, 124.

## N

- Naaf, an arm of the Bay of Bengal, x. 124.
- Naaf, township in Burma, x. 124, 125.
- Nabadwip, town in Bengal. *See* Nadiyá.
- Nabaganga, river of Bengal, x. 125.
- Nábha, one of the cis-Sutlej Native States, Punjab, x. 125, 126.
- Nábha, capital of Nábha State, Punjab, x. 126.
- Nabhají Dás, Hindí poet of the 16th century, and author of the *Bhaktamálá*, vi. 345.
- Nabiganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 127.
- Nabiganj, village in Assam, x. 127.
- Nabinagar, town in Oudh, x. 127.
- Nabhsar, town in Sind, x. 127.
- Nabog Nál, pass in Kashmir, x. 127.
- Nábpur, village in Bengal, x. 127.
- Náchangáon, ancient town in Central Provinces, x. 127.
- Nachlurkovil, town in Madras, x. 128.
- Náclanghát, village in Bengal, x. 128.
- Nádaun, town in Punjab, x. 128.
- Nadigaon, town in Datia State, Central India, x. 128.
- Nadír Sháh's invasion of India, and sack of Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 314.
- Local notices*—Besieged Farrah, i. 35; occupied Afghanistan, i. 49; appointed Nasir Khán *beglarbey* of Balúchistán, ii. 30; ravaged and plundered Delhi, iv. 193; conquered Dera Gházi Khán (1739), iv. 211; ravaged Hissár, v. 428; destroyed Jagnáthi, vii. 40; founded second city of Kandahár as Nádrábád, vii. 389; besieged Kandahár (1737), vii. 392; defeated Muhammad Sháh at Karnál (1739), viii. 20; passed through Lahore (1738), viii. 406; his invasion of Punjab, xi. 264; defeated Núr Muhammad Kalhora, ruler of Sind, xii. 512; took Tatta (1742), xii. 218.
- Nadiyá, District in Bengal, x. 128-141; physical aspects, 128-130; history, 130, 131; indigo riots, 131; population, 131-135; agriculture, 135-137; natural calamities, 137; manufactures and trade, 138; *talís* or Sanskrit schools, 138; administration, 138-140; medical aspects, 140, 141.
- Nadiyá, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 141.
- Nadiyá, town and ancient capital in Bengal, x. 141, 142.
- Nadiyá rivers, Engineering works to keep open the navigation of, during the dry season, article 'India,' vi. 552, 553.
- Nadol, town in Rájputána, x. 142, 143.
- Náf, arm of the Bay of Bengal. *See* Naaf.
- Nágá Hills, District in Assam, x. 143-154; physical aspects, 143, 144; history, 144-147; population, 147-152; the Nágas, x. 147-150; the Kukis, 150, 151; the Mikirs, 151; agriculture, 152, 153; manufactures and trade, 153; administration, 153, 154; most easterly offshoot of the Himalayas, article 'India,' vi. 3. *See* also Nágas.
- Nagal, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 154.
- Nágapúr, hill range in Madras, x. 154.
- Nágamangala, village and *taluk* in Mysore, x. 154.
- Nágapatnam, town in Madras. *See* Negapatam.
- Nagar, town and ancient capital in Bengal, x. 155.
- Nagár, port in Madras, x. 155.
- Nágar, river in N. Bengal, x. 155, 156.
- Nágar, small river in N. Bengal, x. 156.
- Nagar, Division, *taluk*, and village in Mysore, x. 156.
- Nagar, town in Punjab, x. 156, 157.
- Nágar, hill range in Central Provinces, x. 157.
- Nagarbasti, town in Bengal, x. 157.
- Nagarbhan, decayed town in Central Provinces. *See* Nandarthán.
- Nágari, hill range in Madras, x. 157.
- Nágari Nose, peak in Madras, x. 157.
- Nagar Khás, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 157.
- Nágarkoll, town in Travancore, x. 157, 158.
- Nagar Kot, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Kangra.
- Nagar Párkár, town and *taluk* in Sind, x. 158.
- Nágas, The, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Cachar, iii. 231, 232, 235; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Manipur, ix. 330; the Nágá Hills, x. 147-150; the Rengma Nágas, xii. 43; Síbságar, xii. 464.
- Nágas or serpent-worshippers, Ancient dynasties of, article 'India,' vi. 185, 186; 204. *See* also Bara Banki, ii. 107.
- Nágas, foot soldiers of Jaipur, belonging to the sect of the Dhádú Panthís, x. 201.
- Nagaur, town in Rájputána, x. 158, 159.
- Nágavall, river in Madras. *See* Lau gullya.
- Nagavaram, estate and village in Madras, x. 159.
- Nagdirgrám, village in Assam, x. 159.
- Naggery, village and railway station in Madras. *See* Nágari Nose.
- Nagina, *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 159.
- Nagina, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 159, 160.

- Nágkanda, pass near Simla, Punjab, x. 160.
- Nagode, petty State in Central India, x. 160, 161.
- Nagode, chief town of Nagode State, x. 161.
- Nagore, town and port in Madras. *See* Nagar.
- Nagotma, town in Bombay, x. 161, 162.
- Nágpur, the territories of the Maráthá Bhonsla family lapsed to the British for want of heirs (1853), article 'India,' vi. 415.
- Nágpur, Division or Commissionership in Central Provinces, x. 162, 163.
- Nágpur, District in Central Provinces, x. 163-173; physical aspects, 164, 165; geology, 165; history, 165-169; population, 169, 170; agriculture, 170, 171; commerce and trade, 171, 172; administration, 172; medical aspects, 172, 173.
- Nágpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 173.
- Nágpur, capital of the Central Provinces, and cantonment, x. 173-175.
- Nagrám, town in Oudh, x. 175.
- Nagván, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 175.
- Náhals, aboriginal tribe in Nimár, x. 332.
- Náhan, Native State in Punjab. *See* Sirmur.
- Náhan, capital of Sirmur State, x. 175.
- Náhára, petty State in Bombay, x. 175, 176.
- Náhrí dynasty, The, a branch of the Lodís flourished in the Deraját (15th-18th centuries), iv. 210, 211.
- Nálgón Ribáhl, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 176.
- Náiháti, town in Bengal, x. 176.
- Náikdás, The, wild forest tribe in Bombay, x. 176, 177; Nárukot, x. 226, 227; the Panch Maháls, xi. 30, 31.
- Náim, village in Oudh, x. 177.
- Naina Kot, village in Punjab, x. 177.
- Náini Tál, hill station in N.-W. Provinces, x. 177, 178.
- Nain Singh, Pandit, native explorer, quoted, on the Himálayas, v. 404; on Lake Palti, v. 407.
- Nainwah, town in Rájputána, x. 178.
- Nair brigade, The, at Trivandrum, xiii. 369.
- Náirs, tribe of S.-W. India, their polyandry, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Massacred British soldiers at Alleppi (1809), i. 200; in Kadattanád, vii. 279; Karattanád, vii. 469; Madras, ix. 19; their customs in Malabar, ix. 227, 228; in Travancore, xiii. 346, 347.
- Najafgarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 178.
- Najafgarh Jhil, large lake or marsh in Punjab, x. 178, 179.
- Najáf Khán, recovered Agra from the Maráthás and Jats, i. 61, 69; took Dholpur, iv. 276; and Dlg, iv. 286; besieged Lachmangarh, viii. 396.
- Najibábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 179.
- Najibábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 179, 180.
- Najib Khán, Rohilla leader, conquered Dehra Dún (1757), which he ruled till 1770, iv. 171; his tomb at Najibábád, x. 179; his conduct at battle of Pánsipat (1761), xi. 45-47; his fief in the Upper Doáb granted him by Ahmad Sháh (1754), xii. 116; its centre at Sikandarábád, xii. 478.
- Najib-ullá Khán, brother of the Nawáb of the Karáñtik, his policy and defence of Nellore (1757), x. 263.
- Nakhi Taldó, lake on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5.
- Nako, village in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 180.
- Nakodar, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 180.
- Nakodar, town in Punjab, x. 180, 181.
- Nakpur, town in Oudh, x. 181.
- Nakúr, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 181.
- Nál, petty Bhil State in Bombay, x. 181.
- Nal, lake in Bombay, i. 83, x. 181.
- Nalagarh, one of the Punjab Hill States. *See* Hindur.
- Nalagarh, hill range in the Punjab. *See* Chintpurni.
- Nalanda, famous Buddhist monastery of the 7th century, vi. 157.
- Nalhpáni, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, x. 181.
- Nálatwár, town in Bombay, x. 181, 182.
- Nalband, island in the Chilka Lake, Orissa, x. 182.
- Nalbari, village in Kámrúp, Assam, x. 182.
- Nalbari, village in Darrang, Assam, x. 182.
- Nalchha, ruined town in Central India, x. 182.
- Nalchuti, village in Bengal, x. 182.
- Naldrúg, fortified town in Deccan, x. 182-184.
- Nalgangá, river in Berár, x. 184.
- Nalgún, pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 184.
- Nalla, petty State in Bombay, x. 184.
- Naliya, town in Bombay, x. 184.
- Nalkeri, State forest in Coorg, x. 184.
- Nálknád, village in Coorg, x. 184.
- Nallamaláís, range of hills in Madras, x. 184-186; geology, 185; fauna, 185;

- inhabitants, 185, 186; forests, 186; roads, 186; temples, 186; medical aspects, 186.
- Nalligiri, chain of hills in Bengal, x. 186, 187.
- Namakal, town and *taluk* in Madras, x. 187.
- Namal, town in Punjab, x. 187.
- Nambar, river in Assam, x. 188.
- Nambiyūr, town in Madras, x. 188.
- Nāmdār Khān, Nawāb of Illichpur, his history, iv. 346.
- Nām Deva, Marāṭhī poet of the 13th century, vi. 346.
- Nāna Farnavis, became minister at Poona after treaty of Māhād (1796), ix. 154.
- Nanāi, river of Assam. *See* Nondā.
- Nānak, founder of the Sikh religion, article 'India,' vi. 223; 410. *Local notices*—Also founded sect of the Nānakpanthīs, iii. 316; died at Pakhohi, now swept away, opposite present town of Dera Nānak, iv. 228; his teaching, xi. 262; monument to, at Sakhi Sarwār, xii. 146.
- Nānakpanthīs, sect in Central Provinces, their doctrines, iii. 315, 316.
- Nānakshahīs, devotee order within the sect of Nānakpanthīs, iii. 316.
- Nānā Sāhib, his proclamation as Peshwā at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and the massacre of the Cawnpur garrison, article 'India,' vi. 420. *Local notices*—At Bareilly (March-April 1858), ii. 140; lived at Bilbūr, iii. 20; siege and massacre of Cawnpur (June-July 1857), iii. 282, 291; murdered the fugitives from Pālichgarh at Cawnpur, iv. 411; spent ten days at Shāhjahānpur in his flight from Lucknow, xii. 346.
- Nanda Devi, mountain peak of the Himalayas, x. 188.
- Nandair, town in Deccan, x. 188.
- Nandāknjā, river in Bengal, x. 188.
- Nandan Sar, lake in Kashmir, x. 188.
- Nandarthān, decayed town in Central Provinces, x. 189.
- Nan-daw, pagoda in Burma, x. 189.
- Nander, town in Deccan. *See* Nandair.
- Nandgad, town in Bombay. *See* Nandigarh.
- Nāndgāon, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 189.
- Nāndgāon, town in Bombay, x. 189, 190.
- Nāndgāon, chiefship in Central Provinces, x. 190.
- Nandī, village in Mysore, x. 190, 191.
- Nandīāl, town and *taluk* in Madras, x. 191.
- Nandīālampett, town in Madras, x. 191.
- Nandīdrōg, Division in Mysore, x. 191.
- Nandīdrōg, fortified hill in Mysore, x. 191, 192.
- Nandigāma, *taluk* in Madras, x. 192.
- Nandigarh, town in Bombay, x. 192, 193.
- Nandikanama, pass in Madras, x. 193.
- Nandikotkūr, town and *taluk* in Madras, x. 193.
- Nandod, capital of Rājpipla State, Bombay, x. 193.
- Nandora, town in Oudh, x. 193.
- Nāndāra, town in Berār, x. 193, 194.
- Nandurbār, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 194.
- Nandurbār, town in Bombay, x. 194, 195.
- Nanewar, mountain in Kashmir, x. 195.
- Nangām, petty State in Bombay, x. 195.
- Nanganbhakam, suburb of Madras. *See* Madras city.
- Nānguneri, *taluk* in Madras, x. 195, 196.
- Nānguneri, town in Madras, x. 196.
- Nanjangad, town and *taluk* in Mysore, x. 196.
- Nanjārājpatnā, *taluk* in Coorg, x. 197.
- Nannilain, *taluk* in Madras, x. 197.
- Nānpāri, *taluk* in Oudh, x. 197.
- Nānpārā, *pargana* in Oudh, x. 197, 198.
- Nānpārā, town in Oudh, x. 198, 199.
- Nansārī, chiefship in Central Provinces, x. 199.
- Nanta, village in Rājputāna, x. 199.
- Naodwār, forest reserve in Assam, x. 199.
- Naogāon, District in Assam. *See* Nowgong.
- Naogāon, village and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 199.
- Nāo Nihāl Singh, Sikh general, conquered trans-Indus part of Dera Ismāil Khān (1836), iv. 221; erected column at Tarn Tāran, xii. 215.
- Naorangpur, town in Madras, x. 199.
- Naphthā, found in Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 220.
- Napier, Sir Charles, conquest of Sind by (1843), article 'India,' vi. 409. *Local notices*—Restored estate of Chandko to the *jāgirdār*, iii. 359; pursued Mir Rūstām Khān Talpur to Imāmgarh (1843), where he surrendered, v. 509; built Government house at Karachi, vii. 454; his victory at Mīāni (1843), ix. 422; his treaty with the Talpur Mīra, and subsequent conquest of Sind, xii. 515; first Governor of Sind, xii. 516; his policy with regard to the tribes on the Upper Sind Frontier, xii. 442, 443.
- Napier of Magdala, Lord, made the Bari Doab Canal, ii. 153; proposed the Dalhousie sanitarium (1851), iv. 97, 98; organized the Lushāi expedition (1871), vii. 531.
- Napier of Merchiston, Lord, Governor of

- Madras (1866-72), ix. 67; his excavations at Mahābalipur, ix. 148.
- Nāpits, The, or barber caste, claim to be Kalitās in Assam, i. 357.
- Napoklu, village in Coorg, x. 199, 200.
- Nar, town in Baroda, x. 200.
- Nāra, E., water-channel in Sind, x. 200, 201.
- Nāra, W., water-channel in Sind, x. 201.
- Nārad, name given to three streams in Bengal, x. 201.
- Naraina, town in Rājputāna, x. 201.
- Nārānganj, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 201, 202.
- Nārānganj, town in Bengal, x. 201, 202; its river trade, x. 201, 202.
- Nārājol, village in Bengal, x. 203.
- Nārakal, town and port in Cochin, x. 203.
- Nārāl, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 203, 204.
- Nārāl, town in Bengal, x. 204.
- Narāoli, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 204.
- Na-ra-pa-di-sl-thu, king of Pagan, his visit to Taung-ngu, where he restored pagodas (1171), xiii. 221; built the first pagoda in Tavoy, xii. 229.
- Narasaraopet, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 204.
- Narasinganallūr, village in Madras, x. 204.
- Narsinha Achāri, *jagat-gūri* of the Smārta Brāhmins, his piety and charity, xiii. 79.
- Narsinha-angadi, town in Madras. *See* Jamālkābād.
- Nārāyanadevarakera, town in Madras, x. 204.
- Nārāyanavanam, town in Madras, x. 204, 205.
- Nārāyanganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Nārānganj.
- Nārāyan Rāo, fifth Marāthā Peshwā (1772), his assassination, article 'India,' vi. 321.
- Nārāyan Rāo of Karwl, mutineer leader, burnt Garhā Kalān (1857), v. 12; ruled at Karwl for eight months, his treasure the 'Karwl and Bānda Prize Money,' viii. 56, 57.
- Narbadd, Division or Commissionership in Central Provinces, x. 205-207.
- Narbadd, one of the great rivers of India, x. 207-210; its course, 207-210; bridges, 210; sanctity, 210.
- Naregal, town in Bombay, x. 211.
- Nargund, town in Bombay, x. 211.
- Narhi, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 211.
- Nārī, town in Central Provinces. *See* Nerī.
- Narīād, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 211, 212.
- Narīād, town in Bombay, x. 212.
- Nārīkelhāriā, village in Bengal, x. 212.
- Narishā, town in Bengal, x. 212.
- Narkher, town in Central Provinces, x. 212.
- Narmadā, one of the great rivers of India. *See* Narbadd.
- Narnāla, hill fortress in Berār, x. 213.
- Nār Nārāyan, king of Kuch Behar, recovered Kāmruṭ from the Muham-madans, vii. 357; the greatest of the Kuch Behar kings, viii. 320.
- Narora, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 213.
- Narot, town in Punjab, x. 213.
- Nārōwāl, town in Punjab, x. 213, 214.
- Narrakal, town in Cochin. *See* Nārakal.
- Narrative of Political and Military Transactions of British India under the Marquis of Hastings*, by Henry T. Prinsep, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Narri, salt-mine in Punjab, x. 214.
- Narsapur, *tdluk* in Madras, x. 214.
- Narsapur, town in Madras, x. 214, 215.
- Narsaunapet, town in Madras, x. 214.
- Narsingha, dome-shaped rock in Central Provinces, x. 215.
- Narsingharh, Native State in Central India, x. 215.
- Narsingharh, capital of Narsingharh State, x. 215, 216.
- Narsingharh, ancient town in Central Provinces, x. 216.
- Narsinghpur, District in Central Provinces, x. 216-224; physical aspects, 216-218; history, 218-220; population, 220, 221; agriculture, 221, 222; commerce and trade, 222, 223; administration, 223; medical aspects, 223, 224.
- Narsinghpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, x. 224.
- Narsinghpur, town in Central Provinces, x. 224, 225.
- Narsinghpur, Native State in Orissa, x. 225.
- Narsinghpur, principal village in Narsinghpur State, x. 225.
- Narsinh Rāi, a Hindu chief, seized Gwalior (1398), v. 236.
- Narsipur, town and *tdluk* in Hassan, Mysore, x. 225.
- Narsipur, village and *tdluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, x. 226.
- Nārūkot, Native State in Bombay, x. 226, 227.
- Narwār, town in Gwalior State, x. 227.
- Nasarpur, town in Sind, x. 228.
- Nash, Lieut., assisted Capt. Chalmers in the defence of Coimbatore, iv. 16.
- Nāsik, District in Bombay, x. 228-235; physical aspects, 228, 229; population, 229-231; agriculture, 231, 232; natural calamities, 232, 233; railways, 233; trade and manufactures, 233, 234;

- administration, 234, 235; medical aspects, 235.
- Nāsik, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 235.
- Nāsik, town in Bombay, x. 235-237.
- Nasirābād, Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Maimansingh.
- Nasirābād, administrative head-quarters of Maimansingh District, Bengal, x. 237.
- Nasirābād, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 238.
- Nasirābād, cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara, x. 238, 239.
- Nasirābād, town and *taluk* in Sind, x. 239.
- Nasirābād, town in Oudh, x. 239.
- Nasir Jang, second son of Nizām All, became Nizām, supported by the English, v. 249; assassinated by the Nawāb of Cuddapah, viii. 42; seized Yanān (1750), xiii. 547.
- Nasir Khān, his reign in Balūchistān (1739-95), ii. 30; Pishin ceded to him by Ahmad Shāh, xi. 189; also Quetta for services against the Persians, xi. 337, 338.
- Nasir-ud-dīn Mahmūd, ruled Bahraich till he became Emperor (1246), i. 427; his interview with his son on the river at Karra, vii. 48; took Kālinjar (1251), vii. 332; took Narwār, x. 227.
- Nasir-ud-dīn, general of Aurangzeb, overthrew the temples of Deulghāt, iv. 231.
- Nasirganj, town in Bengal, x. 239.
- Naswadi, petty State in Bombay, x. 239, 240.
- Nātāgarh, village in Bengal, x. 240.
- Nāte-puta, town in Bombay, x. 240.
- Nāthwārān, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, x. 240, 241.
- Native Christians. *See* Population section in each District article; and Catholic, Christianity, and Protestant Missions.
- Native States of India, their relation to the British paramount power, article 'India,' vi. 43; area and population of the thirteen groups of States, vi. 45.
- Native States, above 50,000 inhabitants, Ajaigarh, i. 112, 113; Akalkot, i. 137, 138; All-Rājpur, i. 181, 182; Alwar, i. 202-206; Aundh, i. 384, 385; Bahāwalpur, i. 421-424; Bāmra, ii. 41, 42; Bānswārān, ii. 101-103; Bārla, ii. 151, 152; Baroda, ii. 157-170; Barwānī, ii. 180, 181; Bastar, ii. 204-208; Bhartpur, ii. 371-375; Bhanuagar, ii. 379-381; Bhopāl, ii. 403-405; Bijāwar, ii. 425; Bikaner, ii. 437-440; Bod, iii. 22, 23; Bāndi, iii. 157-159; Cambay, iii. 271-273; Chamba, iii. 328-330; Charkhāri, iii. 371, 372; Chhatarpur, iii. 395, 396; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405, 406; Cochlin, iv. 1-10; Cutch, iv. 57-64; Datia, iv. 156; Dewās, iv. 236, 237; Dhār, iv. 245-248; Dharampur, iv. 248, 249; Dhenkānāl, iv. 269; Dholpur, iv. 272-277; Dhrāngadā, iv. 278, 279; Dūngarpur, iv. 322-325; Edar, iv. 336-339; Farūkot, iv. 392, 393; Gangpur, iv. 478, 479; Garhwāl, v. 23, 24; Gondal, v. 157; Gwalior, v. 226-234; Haidarābād, v. 240-252; Hill Tipperah, v. 394-401; Hindur, v. 420; Inchalkaranjī, v. 509, 510; Indore, vii. 1-8; Jaipur, vii. 50-59; Jaisalmer, vii. 65-70; Jamkhandi, vii. 127; Janjirā, vii. 137-141; Jāora, vii. 142; Jashpur, vii. 144-146; Jetpur Bilkhā, vii. 192; Jhālwa, vii. 193-195; Jhālwar, vii. 197-202; Jind, vii. 232, 233; Jodhpur or Mārwar, vii. 234-245; Junāgarh, vii. 261, 262; Kahlur, vii. 293, 294; Kalsid, vii. 344; Kapurthala, vii. 441-443; Karnāl, vii. 469-474; Karond, vii. 46, 47; Kashmir and Jammu, vii. 60-78; Kawardhā, vii. 106, 107; Keunjhnr, vii. 120, 121; Khairāgarh, vii. 130; Khairpur, vii. 132-137; Khandpārā, vii. 160, 161; Kishangarh, vii. 222, 223; Kolhāpur, vii. 280-285; Kotah, vii. 303-308; Kuch Behar, vii. 318-327; Kurundwād, vii. 376, 377; Lunāwāra, vii. 527, 528; Maihar, ix. 188, 189; Māler Kotla, ix. 254, 255; Mandi, ix. 297-299; Manipur, ix. 322-334; Mirāj, ix. 439, 440; Morhanj, ix. 516, 517; Morvi, ix. 518, 519; Mudhol, ix. 526, 527; Mysore, x. 87-113; Nābhā, x. 125, 126; Nagode, x. 160, 161; Nāndgaon, x. 190; Narsingharh, x. 215; Nawānagar, x. 215-217; Nayāgarh, x. 256, 257; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325, 326; Orchhā, x. 425, 426; Palanpur, x. 539, 540; Panna, xi. 48-50; Partābgarh, xi. 75-77; Patāla, xi. 87-90; Patnā, xi. 114-116; Phulān, xi. 164, 165; Porbandar, xi. 214-216; Pudukkattāi, xi. 237, 238; Rādhanpur, xi. 341-343; Rājgarh, xi. 362, 363; Rājgarh, xi. 386, 387; Rājplā, xi. 391-393; Rājpur All, xi. 394, 395; Rāmpur, xi. 455-459; Ratlām, xii. 1, 2; Rewā, xii. 45-48; Sāngli, xii. 218, 219; Sārangarh, xii. 259, 260; Sargūja, xii. 266-268; Sāwantwārī, xii. 295-299; Shāhpura, xii. 369, 370; Sirmur, xii. 552-556; Sirohi, xii. 1-7; Sonpur, xiii. 63, 64; Suket, xiii. 90; Sunth, xiii. 114, 115; Tharād and Morwāra, xiii. 261; Tonk, xiii. 337, 338; Travancore, xiii. 340-353; Udaipur, xiii. 400-409.



- Nat-maw, village in Burma, x. 241.  
 Natron, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211 ;  
 Khairpur, viii. 133.  
 Náts, semi-Hinduized gipsy tribe of  
 Lower Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 71.  
*Local notices*—Chittagong, iii. 438 ;  
 Dacca, iv. 83 ; Gonda, v. 151 ; Oudh,  
 x. 499.  
 Nattor, ancient capital and Sub-division  
 in Bengal, x. 241.  
 Natural calamities. *See* special section  
 in each District article; and also  
 Famines and Floods.  
 Nat-worshippers, or demon-worshippers,  
 their numbers in Akyab, i. 155 ;  
 Amherst, i. 237 ; Arakan Hill Tracts,  
 i. 299-301 ; Bassein, ii. 196 ; Lower  
 Burma, iii. 179 ; Mergui, ix. 408 ;  
 Promé, xi. 230 ; Salwin Hill Tracts,  
 xii. 175 ; Sandowny, xii. 201 ; Shwe-  
 gyin, xii. 431 ; Taung-ngu, xiii. 223 ;  
 Tavoy, xiii. 230 ; Tharawadi, xiii.  
 272 ; Thayet-myo, xiii. 280.  
 Naubatpur, village in N.-W. Provinces,  
 x. 241.  
 Naugton, cantonment in Bundelkhand.  
*See* Nowgong.  
 Naul Tirth, gorge in Bombay. *See* Sogal.  
 Naupáda, town in Madras, x. 241, 242.  
 Naushahra, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 242.  
 Naushahra, town, cantonment, and civil  
 station in Pesháwar, Punjab, x. 242, 243.  
 Naushahra, town in Hazara, Punjab. *See*  
 Nawáshahr.  
 Naushahro, Sub-division in Sind, x. 243-  
 245 ; physical aspects, 243 ; history,  
 243 ; population, 243, 244 ; agriculture,  
 244 ; manufactures, 244 ; revenue, 244,  
 245 ; climate, 245.  
 Naushahro, town and *tduk* in Sind, x.  
 245.  
 Naushahro Abro, *tduk* in Sind, x. 245,  
 246.  
 Nauihan Dubá, village in Bengal, x. 246.  
 Naval defences of Bombay, iii. 79.  
 Navsárl, town in Baroda. *See* Nosárl.  
 Navigable canals, article 'India,' vi. 553,  
 554. *See* also Canals.  
 Návpur, port in Bombay, x. 246.  
 Nawabandar, port in Bombay. *See*  
 Nawilbandar.  
 Nawábganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, x. 246, 247.  
 Nawábganj, town in Bareilly, Oudh, x.  
 247.  
 Nawábganj, *parganá* in Bara Banki,  
 Oudh, x. 247.  
 Nawábganj, administrative head-quarters  
 of Bara Banki District, Oudh, x. 247,  
 248.  
 Nawábganj, *parganá* in Gonda, Oudh,  
 x. 248.  
 Nawábganj, town in Gonda, Oudh, x.  
 248, 249.  
 Nawábganj, town in Unao, Oudh, x. 249.  
 Nawábganj (North Barrackpur Muni-  
 cipality), town in Bengal, x. 249.  
 Nawábganj, village in Bengal, x. 249.  
 Nawáda, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 249,  
 250.  
 Nawáda, town in Gayá, Bengal, x. 250.  
 Nawáda, village in Midnapur, Bengal,  
 x. 250.  
 Nawágáon, hill range in Central Pro-  
 vinces, x. 250.  
 Nawágáon, artificial lake in Central  
 Provinces, x. 250.  
 Nawágáon, State in Bundelkhand. *See*  
 Náigáon Ribahi.  
 Nawágarh, fort in Bashahr State, Punjab,  
 x. 250.  
 Nawágarh, town in Rájputána, x. 250.  
 Nawalgúnd, Sub-division in Bombay,  
 x. 250, 251.  
 Nawalgúnd, town in Bombay, x. 251.  
 Nawalpur, petty Bhil State in Bombay,  
 x. 251.  
 Nawánagar, Native State in Káthiáwá,  
 x. 251-253.  
 Nawánagar, chief town of Nawánagar  
 State, x. 253, 254.  
 Nawánagar, old town in Bombay, x. 254.  
 Nawáshahr, town and *tahsil* in Jálándhar,  
 Punjab, x. 254.  
 Nawáshahr, town in Hazara, Punjab, x.  
 254, 255.  
 Nawibandar, port in Káthiáwá, x. 255.  
 Na-wín, river in Burma, x. 255.  
 Nayá Bagni, one of the chief channels by  
 which the Padmá discharges into the  
 estuary of the Meghna, x. 255.  
 Nayá-Dumká, Sub-division in Bengal, x.  
 255, 256.  
 Nayá-Dumká, administrative head-quar-  
 ters of the Santál Parganá District,  
 Bengal, x. 256.  
 Nayágáon, State in Bundelkhand. *See*  
 Náigáon Ribahi.  
 Nayágáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, x.  
 256.  
 Nayágarh, petty State in Orissa, x. 256,  
 257.  
 Náyak and Pálegár chieftains of S.  
 India, vi. 288.  
 Nayákan-hatti, village in Mysore, x. 257.  
 Nayánagar, town in Ajmera-Merwári.  
*See* Bérwar.  
 Nazirá, village in Assam, x. 257.  
 Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, the port  
 at which he stopped, Sonmáhi in  
 Balúchistán, xii. 61.  
 Neddivattam, village in Madras, x. 258.  
 Nedumangarh, *tduk* in Travancore, x.  
 258.  
 Necmúch, cantonment and town in  
 Central India. *See* Nimnch.  
 Negapatam, *tduk* in Madras, x. 258.

- Negapatam, town and port in Madras, x. 258, 259.
- Negrals, island in Burma. *See* Haing-gyi.
- Negrals, cape in Burma, x. 259.
- Neill, Col., at Allahabad (1857), i. 187, 188; at Cawnpur (July 1857), iii. 291; sent off Major Renaud to Cawnpur (June 1857), iv. 425; killed at relief of Lucknow (Sept. 1857), viii. 514; statue of, at Madras, ix. 106.
- Nekmard, annual fair in Bengal, x. 259.
- Nelamangala, *iduk* in Mysore, x. 259.
- Nelamangala, town in Mysore, x. 260.
- Nelambur, town in Malabar, Madras. *See* Nilambur.
- Nelambur, town in Coimbatore, Madras. *See* Nilambur.
- Nelliampati, range of hills in Madras, x. 260.
- Nellore, District in Madras, x. 260-271; physical aspects, 260-262; geology, 261; history, 262-264; population, 264-266; agriculture, 266, 267; irrigation, 267; cattle, 267; forests, 267, 268; natural calamities, 268; manufactures, trade, etc., 268-270; administration, 270-271; language, 270, 271; medical aspects, 271.
- Nellore, *iduk* in Madras, x. 271, 272.
- Nellore, town in Madras, x. 272, 273.
- Nelson, Mr. J., *Hindu Law as Administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 117 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); his *Madura Country*, quoted, on Palk's Bay, xi. 12; the Pandya kingdom, xi. 42.
- Nelson, Captain, his efforts to reclaim jungle land in Karnal, viii. 39.
- Nco Dhum, pass in N.-W. Provinces, x. 273.
- Neotini, town in Oudh, x. 273, 274.
- Nepal, independent Native State, x. 274-291; boundaries, 274, 275; aspect of the country, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; products of the soil, 277; animals, 277, 278; minerals, 278; population, 278, 279; land tenures, 279, 280; military force, 280; revenue, 280; commerce and trade, 280-282; exports and imports, 282, 283; coinage and currency, 283, 284; manufactures, 284; history, 284-291; trade with, article 'India,' vi. 587-589.
- Nepal, War with, article 'India,' vi. 400. *See* Gurkha war; Gurkha assistance in the Mutiny, Gurkha and Jang Bahadur.
- Nepalis, aboriginal hill race, in Champaran, iii. 338; Darjiling, iv. 130, 133; Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Ner, town in Bombay, x. 291.
- Ner, town in Berar, x. 291.
- Nerbudda, Division of Central Provinces. *See* Narbadda.
- Nerbudda, one of the great rivers of India. *See* Narbadda.
- Neri, town in Central Provinces, x. 291.
- Neriad, town in Bombay. *See* Nariad.
- Nerini, Mgr., second Vicar-Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, built Barnabite church at Syriam, xlii. 158.
- Nerla, town in Bombay, x. 291.
- Ner Pinglai, town in Berar, x. 291.
- Nerur, town in Madras, x. 291.
- Nerwar, town in Gwalior State. *See* Narwar.
- Nestorianism among early Indian Christians, article 'India,' vi. 236; its wide diffusion, 236, 237; its suppression and downfall, 241-243; Nestorian remnants, 242, 243.
- Net for mosquito curtains, made at Cachar, iii. 235, 237.
- Netal, river in Assam. *See* Nidai.
- Netravati, river in Madras, x. 292.
- Neufville, Capt. de, released 5000 captives after an expedition against the Singphos, xii. 542.
- Nevti, port in Bombay, x. 292.
- Newalganj-cum-Maharajganj, two adjacent towns in Oudh, x. 292.
- Newars, artisans and weavers in Nepal, x. 284.
- Newasa, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 292, 293.
- Newasa, town in Bombay, x. 293.
- Newbold, his account of the temple of Kumdraswami in Sandur, xli. 208, 209.
- Newspapers, English and vernacular. *See* each District article, and especially Agra, i. 66; Ahmadabad, i. 98; Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Akola, i. 145; Akyab, i. 158; Aligarh, i. 176; Allahabad, i. 192, 193; Amherst, i. 242; Amritoli, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 262; Assam, i. 372; Bassein, li. 199; Bengal, ii. 321; Bombay Presidency, iii. 71, city, iii. 83; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Cochin, iv. 8; Dacca, iv. 87; Darjiling, iv. 139; Dharwar, iv. 264; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Fatehpur, iv. 431; Ghazipur, v. 69; Goa, v. 96; Hugel, v. 496; Kaira, vii. 307; Kaldal, vii. 320; Karachi, vii. 459; Khandesh, viii. 158; Kolhapur, viii. 285; Madras, ix. 116; Madura, ix. 131; Malabar, ix. 234; Meerut, ix. 390; Midnapur, ix. 431; Nagarkoil, x. 158; Nasik, x. 235; Nellore, x. 271; Oudh, x. 509; Patna, xi. 102; Poona, xi. 209; Ratnagiri, xli. 12; Salem, xli. 160; Satara, xli. 284; Serampur ('The Friend of India'), xli. 328; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xli. 382; Sholapur,

- xii. 419; Siálkot, xii. 448; Thána, xiii. 258; Trivandrum, xiii. 370; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 397; Uttakamand, xiii. 453.
- Neyatankarai, *taluk* in Travancore, x. 293.
- Nga-pl*, or fish-paste, largely made in Bassein, ii. 198; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Rangoon, xi. 479.
- Nga-pl-seip, village in Burma, x. 293.
- Nga-pú-taw, township in Burma, x. 293, 294.
- Nga-pú-taw, village in Burma, x. 294.
- Nga-thaing-chaung, town in Burma, x. 294.
- Nga-won, river in Burma. *See* Bassein.
- Niamti, village in Mysore. *See* Nyamti.
- Niáz Muhammad, mutineer leader, defeated at Shamsábad by Sir Hope Grant (1857), iii. 119.
- Nibárl, village in Assam, x. 294.
- Nibrang, pass in Punjab, x. 294.
- Nichlaval, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 294.
- Nicholls, Colonel, took Almora in the Gurkha war (1815), i. 201, viii. 351.
- Nicholson, Admiral, sent to fortify Chitragong for the East India Company (1685), but only went as far as Hugli, iii. 436.
- Nicholson, Gen., his death at the storm of Delhi, article 'India,' vi. 421.
- Local notices*—Monument to, in the Murgalla pass, x. 18; defeated the mutineers at Nejaigarh Jhil, x. 179; dispersed the mutineers in Pesháwar, xi. 150; commanded the force sent down to Delhi from the Punjab, xi. 268.
- Nickel, found in Jaipur, vii. 52; Rájputána, xi. 401.
- Nicobars, cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal, x. 294-298; physical aspects, 295; population, 296, 297; agriculture, 297; history, 297, 298; climate, 298.
- Nicobarians, physical appearance, language, manners, and customs of, x. 296.
- Nidadauli, town in Madras, x. 298.
- Nidhauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 298.
- Nidugal, fortified hill in Mysore, x. 298.
- Nighásan, *taluk* in Oudh, x. 298, 299.
- Nighásan, *pargana* in Oudh, x. 299.
- Nigohán, *pargana* in Oudh, x. 299, 300.
- Nigohán, town in Oudh, x. 300.
- Nigriting, village in Assam, x. 300.
- Nibálgarh Chak Jangla, town in Oudh, x. 300.
- Nihále, aboriginal tribe in Berár, ix. 404.
- Nihor, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 300, 301.
- Nijagal, hill in Mysore, x. 301.
- Nikaia, town founded by Alexander the Great, and identified with the modern town of Mong in Gujráat, vi. 165.
- Nikitin, Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), mentions Chaul as Chivill, iii. 376.
- Nila Koh, range of mountains in Punjab, x. 301.
- Nilambúr, town in Coimbatore, Madras, x. 301.
- Nilambúr, town in Malabar, Madras, x. 301.
- Nilangs, tribe on the Himálaya Mountains, v. 412.
- Nilapalli, town in Madras, x. 301.
- Nili Darpa*, a famous modern Bengali play, article 'India,' vi. 127; 354.
- Nilesaram, town in Madras, x. 301, 302.
- Nilgádi*, or blue cow, article 'India,' vi. 657.
- Local notices*—In Azamgarh, i. 393; Ballia, ii. 19; Banda, ii. 47; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Basti, ii. 209; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buddun, iii. 117; Buldána, iii. 143; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etáwni, iv. 370; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Godávari, v. 123; Gurgaon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Hardoi, v. 322; Indore, vii. 2; Jalandhar, vii. 85; Karauli, vii. 471; Karndi, viii. 20; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 405; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91; Mainpuri, ix. 203; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muttra, x. 45; Nawdnagar, x. 252; Nímár, x. 328; Oudh, x. 483; Pártágarh, xi. 69; Punjab, xi. 259; Rái Bareilly, xi. 353; Rámpur, xi. 455; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 344; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wardhul, xiii. 524; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Nílgrí Hills, District and range of mountains in Madras, x. 302-325; jurisdiction, 302, 303; history, 303; physical aspects, 303-308; the *shoals* and their flora, 305-308; population, 308-313; hill tribes, 309-313; the Todas, 309, 310; the Badagas, 310, 311; the Kotas, 311; the Kurumbas, 311, 312; the Irulas, 312; agriculture, 313-319; coffee, 313; tea, 313-316; cinchona, 316-318; ordinary crops, 318, 319; tenures and waste land rules, 319-321; natural calamities, 321; means of communication, 321; manufactures and trade, 321; institutions, 321, 322; monumental remains, 322, 323;

- forests, 323, 324; administration, 324, 325; medical aspects, 325; article 'India,' vi. 36.
- Nilgiri, Native State in Orissa, x. 325, 326.
- Nilkānt Shāh, last Gond king of Chāndā, conquered by Raghujī Bhonsla (1749), and died in confinement, iii. 349.
- Nil Nāg, lake in Kashmir, x. 326.
- Nilphāmāri, village and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 326.
- Nilvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, x. 326.
- Nimach, town and cantonment in Central India, x. 326, 327.
- Nimal, town in Punjab. *See* Namal.
- Nimār, District in Central Provinces, x. 327-335; physical aspects, 327-329; history, 329-331; population, 331-333; agriculture, 333, 334; commerce and trade, 334; administration, 334, 335; medical aspects, 335.
- Nimchas, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Nimigiri, range of mountains in Madras, x. 335.
- Nimkhar, town in Oudh, x. 335, 336.
- Nirākhera, petty State in Central India, x. 336.
- Nirāra, town in Rājputāna, x. 336.
- Ninunūā, village in Bengal, x. 336.
- Nindo Shahr, village in Sind, x. 336.
- Nipāni, town in Bombay, x. 336.
- Niphād, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 337.
- Nir, village in Oudh, x. 337.
- Nirgunda, village in Mysore, x. 337.
- Nirmal, fortified town in Deccan, x. 338.
- Nirvāna, Buddhist doctrine of, vi. 142.
- Nital, river in Assam, x. 338.
- Nitl, pass in Punjab, x. 338.
- Nitre, found in Afghanistan, i. 37; Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Nityānand, disciple of Chaitanya, resided at Khairāb, now a place of Vaishnav pilgrimage, viii. 167.
- Nizām Ali, fourth Nizām (1761), granted the N. Circars, except Gantūr, to the East India Company (1766), iii. 469, v. 250; his treaties with Haidar Ali (1767, 1779), iii. 469; granted Cuddapah in *jāgir* to Raymond, iv. 49; his subsidiary treaty with the English (1766), v. 250; his wars with Tipū and the Marāthās, and subsidiary treaty of 1800, x. 251; defeated by the Marāthās at Khairāb (1795), viii. 166; sacked Poona (1763), xi. 212; his desertion of the English (1767), and rejoining them (1768), xii. 154.
- Nizāmpatam, port in Madras, x. 338.
- Nizām's Dominions, State in the Deccan. *See* Haidarābād.
- Nizām Shāhī, Muhammadan dynasty in S. India (1490-1636), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Nizām-ul-Mulk, The first. *See* Asaf Jah.
- Noakhālī, District in Bengal, x. 338-352; physical aspects, 338-341; history, 341-343; population, 343-347; material condition of the people, 346; agriculture, 347; land tenures, 348, 349; natural calamities, 349, 350; commerce and trade, 350; administration, 350-352; medical aspects, 352.
- Noakhālī, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 352.
- Noakhālī, town in Bengal. *See* Sudhārām.
- Noarband, outpost in Assam, x. 352, 353.
- Nobilis, Robert de, founder of the Madras Jesuits (1606-56), article 'India,' vi. 245. *Local notices*—In Madras Presidency, ix. 25; Madura, ix. 122; his life and teaching, ix. 125, 126; visited Salem (1623), xii. 154.
- Noble, his missionary labours at Masulipatam (1841-65) College there, called after him, ix. 354.
- Nobra, tract of country in Kashmir, x. 353.
- Noer, Count von, *Life of Akbar*, quoted, on Pānīpat, xi. 44.
- Noh, town and *tahsil* in the Punjab. *See* Nuh.
- Nohar, fort in Bahāwalpur State. *See* Islamgarh.
- Nolan, Mr., quoted, on Sirājganj and its river trade, xii. 547-550.
- Nomadic cultivation, article 'India,' vi. 9; 47, 48; 522; the merits and destructiveness of, vi. 528. *Local notices*—Under, the various names of *jhm*, *dahya*, *taungya*, etc., in Akyab, i. 156; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301; Assam, i. 362; Barāgūl, ii. 117; Betūl, ii. 331; Bonāi, iii. 87; Būrhapāra, iii. 165, 166; Lower Burma, iii. 192; Central Provinces, iii. 308, 309; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Dārjiling, iv. 134; Dūngarpur, iv. 322; Eastern Dvārs, iv. 329, 333; Gāro Hills, v. 30; Goa, v. 89; Haung-tharaw, v. 358; Hill Tipperah, v. 395, 400; Jaintia Hills, vii. 49; Jalpāiguri, vii. 112; by the Juangs, vii. 250; North Kānara, vii. 372; South Kānara, vii. 379; Kānker, vii. 434; by the Karens, viii. 5; Karond, viii. 46; Khāsī Hills, viii. 177; Kyauk-pyā, viii. 387; Lālmāi Hills, viii. 458; Lushāi Hills, viii. 530; Māikal Hills, ix. 190; Mandāi, ix. 305; Manipur, ix. 330, 331; Mikir Hills, ix. 436; Nāga Hills, x. 150, 151; Nowgong, x. 409; Oriss

- Tributary States, x. 475, 476; Prome, xi. 232; Rampá Hills, xii. 454; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175; Sátara, xii. 280; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shwe-gyin, xii. 432; Sirohí, xiii. 5; Sylhet, xiii. 150; Thayet-myo, xiii. 284; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Nonai, the name of two rivers in Assam, x. 353.
- Non-Aryan or aboriginal races, article 'India,' vi. 51, 52. *See also* Aboriginal tribes, vi. chap. iii., and Appendix V. 693.
- Non-Aryan rites, merging into Hinduism, article 'India,' vi. 207.
- Non-Asiatic population of British India, article 'India,' vi. Appendix VII. 695, and Population section of each District article.
- Nong-khlao, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 353.
- Nong-krem, village in Khási Hills, x. 353, 354.
- Nong-soh-phoh, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-sprung, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-stoin, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Nong-tar-men, petty State in Khási Hills, Assam, x. 354.
- Normal schools, article 'India,' vi. 479. *See the* Administration section of each District article, and especially Amritsar, i. 262; Benares, ii. 267; Dacca, iv. 87; Tezpur, iv. 149; Góidpátr, v. 119; Lahore, viii. 412; Bhánpur in Midnapur, ix. 432; Nágpur, x. 174; Patná, xi. 105; Poona, xi. 213; Sálkot, xii. 449; Sylhet, xiii. 156.
- Norman, Mr., quoted, on the date of the Tanjore temple, xiii. 195.
- Northbrook, Earl of, Viceroy of India (1872-76), deposition of the Gáekwar of Baroda, visit of the Prince of Wales to India, article 'India,' vi. 425, 426.
- North Lakhimpur, village and Sub-division in Assam. *See* Lakhimpur.
- North-West Passage, attempts to reach India by way of the, article 'India,' vi. 363.
- North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lieut.-Governorship and Chief Commissionership of British India, x. 354-404; physical aspects, 355-361; table of area and population, 356; rivers, 360, 361; lakes and *jills*, 361; canals, 361; history, 361-370; population, 370-375; density, 371; religion and caste, 371-373; occupations, 373, 374; urban and rural population, 374; chief cities, 374, 375; agriculture, 375-380; general remarks, 376; wheat, 376, 377; other food staples, 377; non-food crops, 377; tea, 377-379; tobacco, 379; opium, 379, 380; forests, jungle products, etc., 380-382; trees, gums, dyes, 380, 381; fibres, 381; lac, 381; fruits and vegetables, 381, 382; irrigation, 382, 383; land tenures, 383-387; rent, 387, 388; classes of cultivators, 389, 390; condition of the peasantry, 390; natural calamities, 390-392; commerce, trade, etc., 392-396; exports and imports, 392, 393; centres of trade, 393; analysis of trade, 393, 394; trading castes, 394, 395; artistic handicrafts, 395, 396; factories and manufactures by steam, 396; communications, 396, 397; administration, 397, 398; revenue and expenditure, 398, 399; excise, 399; police, 399, 400; jails and criminal statistics, 400; municipalities, 400; university education, 400, 401; general State education, 401-403; language, 403; medical aspects, 403, 404.
- Nosári, division in Baroda, x. 404, 405.
- Nosári, town in Baroda, x. 405.
- Nott, General Sir W., his march from Kandahár to Kábul (1842), article 'India,' vi. 408, 409. *Local notices*—Held Khehlt (1840), ii. 31; recaptured Ghazal (1842), v. 72; his defence of Kandahár, vii. 393, 394; his rear-guard attacked in retiring through the Kháibar Pass (1842), viii. 127.
- Nova Castelho, Juan de, visited Cochin (1501), iv. 11.
- Nowgong, District in Assam, x. 405-415; physical aspects, 406, 407; history, 407, 408; population, 408-410; material condition of the people, 410, 411; agriculture, 411, 412; natural calamities, 412; manufactures, 412; commerce and trade, 412, 413; tea cultivation, 413; administration, 413, 414; education, 414; medical aspects, 414, 415.
- Nowgong, town in Assam, x. 415.
- Nowgong, town and cantonment in Bunderkhand, x. 415, 416.
- Nowshera, town, cantonment, and *tahsil* in Peshawar, Punjab. *See* Naushahra.
- Nowshera, town in Hazira District, Punjab. *See* Nawáshahr.
- Nowshero, *tdink* in Sind. *See* Naushahro Abro.
- Nowshero, Sub-division, *tdink*, and town in Sind. *See* Naushahro.
- Noyagál, pass in Kashmir. *See* Nabog Nál.
- Noyíl, river in Madras, x. 416.
- Nuddea, District, Sub-division, and town in Bengal. *See* Nadiyá.

- Núh, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 416, 417.  
 Núh, town in Punjab, x. 417.  
 Nujikal, river in S. India, x. 417.  
*Nutmismata Orientalia* (Ceylon fasc.), article 'India,' vi. 167 (footnote 2).  
 Nún, river in Orissa, x. 417.  
 Nuná, embankment in Orissa, x. 417.  
 Nundy, village in Mysore. *See* Nandi.  
 Nundydroog, Division and hill fort in Mysore. *See* Nandidrúg.  
 Nuniyás, saltpetre makers in Champáran, lii. 338, 343; Sárán, xii. 251.  
 Núrábád, town in Gwalior State, x. 417, 418.  
 Núr Jahán, the Queen of the Emperor Jahángír, article 'India,' vi. 301.  
*Local notices*—Her mausoleum at Sháhclara, Lahore, viii. 416, xii. 341; built the Dargah of Sháh Pir at Meerut, ix. 393.  
 Núr Mahál, town in Punjab, x. 418.  
 Núr Muhammad, second Kalhora ruler of Sind (1719-54), his wars with Nadír Sháh and Ahmad Sháh, xii. 512.  
 Núrokal-betta, peak in Coorg, x. 418.  
 Núrpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 418.  
 Núrpur, town in Punjab, x. 418, 419.  
 Núr-ud-dín Bamizáí, general of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, laid waste Sháhpur (1757), xii. 361, 362.  
 Nusseerábád, cantonment in Ajmere. *See* Nasrábád.  
 Nusseerábád, *tahsil* and town in Sind. *See* Nasrábád.  
 Nusseerábád, town in Oudh. *See* Nasrábád.  
 Nusseerábád, town in Bombay. *See* Nasrábád.  
 Nusseerábád, town in Bengal. *See* Nasrábád.  
 Nutmegs, grown in the Palni Mountains, xi. 19; in Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; in Tavoy, xlii. 231.  
 Núzvid, town and estate in Madras, x. 420.  
 Nyamti, village in Mysore, x. 420.  
 Nyaung-dun, town in Burma, x. 420.  
 Nyáya, one of the six *darsanas* or Brahmanical schools of philosophy, vi. 99.  
 Nychatti, town in Bengal. *See* Nálhatti.
- O
- Onkeley, Sir Charles, Governor of Madras (1792-94), ix. 67.  
 Oak trees, found in Bhután, li. 414; Cachar, lii. 234; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dháola Dhár, iv. 245; Himalaya Mountains, v. 409; on the Hpyu river, v. 466; Mount Jaku, vii. 74; Kángra, vii. 411; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Khásl Hills, viii. 173; Kálu, viii. 336, 337, 338; Manipur, ix. 325; VOL. XIV.
- Murree Hills, x. 18; Nepál, x. 276, 277; Ráwal Pindl, xii. 21; Mount Sakeswar, xii. 145; Simla, xii. 497; Sirmur, xii. 555.  
 Oats, cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Benares, ii. 258; Buddáun, iii. 120; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Faridpur, iv. 403; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Gházipur, v. 67; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Meerut, ix. 387; Nílghiri Hills, x. 313.  
 Obalagandi, pass in Madras. *See* Abilagundi.  
 Obelisks. *See* Monuments.  
 Observatories, at Benares, ii. 265; Jaipur, vii. 60, 61; Koláha, viii. 270; Leh, viii. 469; Lucknow, viii. 509; Madras, ix. 117; Manora, ix. 339; Ráurk, xii. 86; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Trichinopoly, xiii. 365; Trivandrum, xiii. 369; Ujjain, xiii. 418.  
 Occupation basis of caste, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197.  
 Ochres, red or yellow, found in Alwar, i. 203; Bálághát, i. 454; Bhandára, ii. 361; Chándá, iii. 349; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 220; Gurgáon, v. 216; Jehlam, vii. 167; Mysore, x. 92; Ráipur, xi. 368; Wán, xiii. 539.  
 Ochterlony, General Sir David, his campaigns in Nepál (1814-15), article 'India,' vi. 400, 401. *Local notices*—Defended the Residency of Delhi against Holkar (1804), iv. 193; his advance against the Gurkhas, iv. 204; occupied Luchána as political agent for the cis-Sutlej States (1809), viii. 526; his capture of Maldun, ix. 237; marched against Ranjit Singh to protect Málér Kotla (1808), ix. 255; laid out cantonment at Nasrábád, x. 239, his campaigns in Nepál, x. 288, 289; took Rámgarh (1814), xi. 448; expelled the Gurkhas from Sirmur, xiii. 554.  
 Ochterlony, Colonel James, quoted, on the Todas, x. 309, 310; valley called after, x. 421.  
 Ochterlony, valley in Madras, x. 421.  
 Oculists, family of native, at Kuráuli, viii. 371.  
 Od, town in Bombay, x. 421.  
 Oel, town in Oudh, x. 421.  
 Oil, pressed in South Arcot, i. 326; Bákarganj, i. 447; Bhanuagar, ii. 380; Berár, v. 271; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kalmeshwar, vii. 339; North Kánara, vii. 373; South Kánara, vii. 376, ix. 54; Koldba, viii. 269; Koldr, viii. 277; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Mágurá, ix. 141; Morása, ix. 516; Nandurbar, x. 195; Naushahro, x. 244; Nawánagar, x. 253; Phaltán, xi. 164; Ráwal Q

- Pindl, xli. 32, 38; Shāhdādpur, xli. 341; Shimooga, xli. 404; Sholapur, xli. 418; Sihor, xli. 476; Sindl, xli. 526; Sonmāni, xlii. 61; Taleghān Dābhāra, xlii. 166; Tūmkūr, xlii. 379; Wāldāpet, xlii. 515.
- Oil, Mineral. *See* Petroleum.
- Oil-seeds, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 489. *Local notices*—Ajmere-Merwāra, i. 125; Akola, i. 144; Aligarh, i. 175; Allahābād, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Amroṭi, i. 248; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Badakshān, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 431; Bākarganj, i. 445; Bālgāhat, i. 455; Bālsinor, i. 460; Bānda, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bānkūrā, ii. 83; Bardwān, ii. 130; Baroda, ii. 164; Bāsim, ii. 186; Bastar, ii. 206; Belgaum, ii. 235; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 271, 303; Belūl, ii. 331; Bhāgalpur, ii. 348; Bhandārā, ii. 364; Bīlāpur, ii. 450; Bīrbhūm, iii. 5; Bogrā, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Bonāi, iii. 86; Branch, iii. 107; Buldāna, iii. 146; Bundelkhand, iii. 152; Būndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Champāran, iii. 341; Chāndā, iii. 352; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chhindwārā, iii. 401; Chitaldrug, iii. 426; Chittagong, iii. 439; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Damoh, iv. 111; Dāngurji, iv. 117; Darbhāngah, iv. 125; Dārjiling, iv. 134; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 214; Dera Ismā'īl Khān, iv. 224; Dhār, iv. 246; Dināpur, iv. 294; Dīngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwdra, iv. 333; Edar, iv. 337; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Faizābād, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Firuzpur, iv. 447; Gāngpur, iv. 478; Ganjam, v. 6; Gayā, v. 49; Gōālpārā, v. 116; Godāvarī, v. 127; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdāspur, v. 211; Gurgāon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarābād, v. 245; Herār, v. 270; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 280; Hassan, v. 349; Hissār, v. 430; Hoshangābād, v. 446; Hoshiarpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hūglī, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jaldābād, vii. 75; Jalpāiguri, vii. 112, 113; Jashpur, vii. 146; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhānsi, vii. 223; Junāgarh, vii. 262; Kalādgi, vii. 318; Kāmruṭ, vii. 354, 362; Karnūl, viii. 37; Karond, viii. 46; Kāwaradhā, viii. 106; Khandesh, viii. 156; Kistna, viii. 230; Kolābhīrā, viii. 271; Kolār, viii. 276; Koreā, viii. 297; Kōln, viii. 342, 343; Kumāun, viii. 354; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lārkhāna, viii. 463; Lohārdagā, viii. 483; Madras, ix. 30; Madura, ix. 128, 129; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Maldah, ix. 244; Mallāni, ix. 261; Mānbhūm, ix. 283; Mandlā, ix. 304; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409; Mīdnāpur, ix. 429; Mīrzāpur, ix. 458; Mohanpur, ix. 474; Montgomery, ix. 498; Mōltān, x. 7; Murshiddābād, x. 26; Mysore State, x. 100, District, x. 119; Nadiyā, x. 135, 136; Nāgpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nāsik, x. 232; Nepāl, x. 277; Nīmar, x. 333; Noākhālī, x. 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabnā, x. 515; Pānī Lahārā, xli. 13; Pānī Mountain, xli. 19; Panch Mahāla, xli. 32; Patnā District, xli. 101, State, xli. 115; Peshāwar, xli. 153; Phuljhar, xli. 168; Poona, xli. 207; Punjab, xli. 278; Puri, xli. 306; Rālgarh, xli. 362; Rālpur, xli. 373; Rālrakhōl, xli. 378; Rājpipla, xli. 392; Rājputāna, xli. 418; Rājshāhi, xli. 433; Rangpur, xli. 496; Ratnāgiri, xli. 8; Rāwāl Pindl, xli. 29; Sāgar, xli. 105; Saktil, xli. 148; Salem, xli. 161; Sambalpur, xli. 183; Santāl Parganās, xli. 232; Sāran, xli. 257; Sārangarh, xli. 260; Sargūja, xli. 268; Sāitāra, xli. 281; Savanūr, xli. 293; Sāvāntwārī, xli. 296; Shāhdād, xli. 329; Shāhpur, xli. 365; Shikārpur, xli. 393; Sholapur, xli. 415; Sīdkot, xli. 446; Sibi, xli. 455; Sīmtgar, xli. 466; Sikkim, xli. 486; Sind, xli. 520; Singhbhūm, xli. 538; Sirōhi, xlii. 5; Sirsā, xlii. 16; Sitāpur, xlii. 34, 35; Sonpur, xlii. 63; Supa, xlii. 116; Surat, xlii. 126; Sylhet, xlii. 152; Tanjore, xlii. 188; Tarāi, xlii. 209; Thar and Pārkar, xlii. 269; Thayetmyo, xlii. 283; Tigarā, xlii. 294; Tinnevellī, xlii. 306; Tipperah, xlii. 317; Tūmkūr, xlii. 378; Twenty-four Parganās, xlii. 394, 395; Udaipur State, xlii. 402; Udaipur (Bengal), xlii. 412; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 446; Wardhā, xlii. 526; Wām, xlii. 543.
- Oil-seeds, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 573, 574. *Trade in, centres of*, Dacca, iv. 91; Dhūllā, iv. 282; Godnā, v. 136; Patnā, xi. 111, 112; Sāhibganj, xli. 135; Sāliganj, xli. 141; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xli. 382; Strājganj, xli. 548; Sirsā, xlii. 21; Sonmātipur, xlii. 50; Wardhā, xlii. 527.
- Okhaldagā, village in N.-W. Provinces, x. 421.



- Ok-kan, river in Burma, x. 421, 422.  
 Ok-kan, village in Burma, x. 422.  
 Old Agartala, village in Hill Tipperah State. *See* Agartala, Old.  
 Oldenberg, Professor Hermann, *Buddha, his Life, his Doctrines, his Order*, quoted, article 'India,' vl. 161 (foot-note 3).  
 Oldham, Dr., geologist, accompanied Major Phayre's expedition to Burma (1855), iii. 226; quoted, on the Ráin-ganj coal-fields, xl. 504, 505.  
 Old Mahlah, town in Bengal. *See* Maldah.  
 Old Udampur, village and ruins in Hill Tipperah State, x. 422.  
 Oliphant, Colonel, designed the bridge over the Musi at Haidarábád, v. 253.  
 Oliver, Mr., Commissioner of Sistrá, founded Ellenábád, iv. 344; and Fázilka (1846), iv. 436.  
 Olpád, town and Sub-division in Bombay, x. 423.  
 Onatwára, tract of country in Central India, x. 423.  
 Ongole, *iduk* in Madras, x. 423, 424.  
 Ongole, town in Madras, x. 424.  
 Onions, grown in Akola, i. 143; North Arcot, i. 316; Bombay, iii. 81; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Goa, v. 93; Haidarábád State, v. 245; Jhabua, vii. 195; Madras, ix. 30; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Silbágnr, xii. 466; Tanjore, xlii. 187; Thayet-myo, xlii. 283; Tinneveli, xlii. 306; Wellington, xlii. 536.  
 Onslow, A. P., Collector of Ganjam, founded and endowed the school at Chatrapur, iii. 375.  
 Onyxes, cut in Cambay, iii. 274; found in Kapadwanj, vii. 439.  
 Oodeynullah, battle-field in Bengal. *See* Udhanaú.  
 Oodeypore, Native State and town in Rájputána. *See* Udaipur.  
 Oojein, town in Central India. *See* Ujjain.  
 Ook-kan, village and river in Burma. *See* Ok-kan.  
 Oomerote, town and *iduk* in Sind. *See* Umarkot.  
 Oomrawnttee, District and town in Berár. *See* Amrótí.  
 Oomta, town in Baroda. *See* Umta.  
 Oorcha, Native State and town in Bundelkhand. *See* Orchhá.  
 Oorectnaung, East and West, townships and pagoda in Burma. *See* Urit-taung.  
 Oosoor, town in Madras. *See* Hosur and Usúr.  
 Ootacamund, hill station in Madras. *See* Utakamand.  
 Ont-hpo, township and town in Burma. *See* Ot-po.  
 Oot-poo, revenue circle in Burma. *See* Ut-pu.  
 Opals, found in Madura, ix. 122.  
 Ophir, Solomon's, placed by Bensley, Renaud, and Reland at Sopára, xlii. 65.  
 Ophthalmia, prevalent in Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 131; Bellary, ii. 249; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Chengalpat, iii. 388; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Haidarábád (State), v. 243; Hissár, v. 433; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jehlam, vii. 176; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kheri, viii. 198; Kotah, viii. 307; Lárkhána, viii. 465; Ludháná, viii. 525; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Promé, xi. 235.  
 Opium, Excise duty on, article 'India,' vi. 455; cultivation of, in Bengal and Málwá, 498, 499; export of, 499; Bengal opium system, 499. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Allah-ábád, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amjhera, i. 244; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 431; Ballia, ii. 21; Banda, ii. 51; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Baroda, ii. 164; Bengal, ii. 271, 304, 305; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Buddáun, iii. 120; Buldána, iii. 146; Bundi, iii. 159; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Deoria, iv. 206; Dera Ghází Khán, iv. 214; Dohanhalli, iv. 231; Dhámi, iv. 239; Dhár, iv. 246; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwnh, iv. 374; Faizábád, iv. 384; Gayá, v. 49, 50; Gházípur, v. 69; Coona, v. 159; Gwalior, v. 228; Hardoi, v. 326; Hazáribágh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hindur, v. 420; Indore, vii. 2, 4; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jais, vii. 65; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jálándhar, vii. 88; Jáora, vii. 142; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jháláwár, vii. 200; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Kahlúr, vii. 294; Karanja (C.P.), vii. 468; Keonthal, vii. 115; Khilchipur, viii. 200; Kolár, viii. 276; Kotah, viii. 306; Káulá, viii. 342; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Makrádangarh, ix. 215; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mandi, ix. 298; Mángal, ix. 312; Mirzápur, ix. 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Muhammadgarh, ix. 531; Muzaffarpur, x. 81; Neotini, x. 274; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 379, 380; Oudh, x. 501; Partábgarh District, xi. 71, State, xi. 76; Patná District, xi. 101-103; Rái



- Barili, xi. 355; Rājgarh, xi. 386; Rājputāna, xi. 418; Rohna, xli. 63; Sallāna, xli. 142; Sangri, xli. 220; Santāl Parganās, xli. 232; Sāran, xli. 251, 255; Shāhābād, xli. 329; Shāhpur, xli. 365; Shmla, xli. 493; Sirmur, xli. 555; Sitāmau, xlii. 26; Sitāpur, xlii. 35; Sultānpur, xlii. 100; Udulpur, xlii. 402; Unao, xlii. 432.
- Opium factories, in Behar, ii. 224; Ghāzipur, v. 69, 71; Indore, vii. 4; Patnā, xi. 103.
- Opium smoking and eating, prevalent in Hazdra, v. 366; Kāmrup, vii. 365; among the Kotas, viii. 301; in Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Opium-trade, Centres of, Beāwar, ii. 222; Jagdypet, vii. 42; Khāmgaon, viii. 143; Ratlām, xli. 2; Ujjain, xlii. 417.
- Oppert, Dr., on the language of the Todas, x. 310.
- Orai, town and *tahsil* in the N.-W. Provinces. *See* Urai.
- Orakzāis, tribe in Afghanistan, i. 42.
- Oranges, grown in Allahābād, i. 190; Assam, i. 362; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cherra, iii. 392; Coorg, iv. 38; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Goleonda, v. 145; Nāgpur, v. 245; Kalhatti, vii. 325; North Kānara, vii. 372; Kāngra, vii. 412; Karāchi, vii. 452; Karond, viii. 46; Khāsi Hills, viii. 171, 177; Khyrim, viii. 315; Kumāun, viii. 354; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Mao-don, ix. 343; Mergui, ix. 410; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; Nepal, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Oudh, x. 482; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Shālāmār Gardens, xli. 374; Shellā, xli. 378; Shevaroy Hills, xli. 383; Siddhapur, xli. 473; Silkeim, xli. 486; Sind, xli. 520; Sitāpur, xlii. 35; Tavoy, xlii. 232; Jacobābād, xlii. 446; Wellington, xlii. 536.
- Orchhā, Native State in Bundelkhand, x. 425, 426.
- Orchhā, old capital of Orchhā State, x. 426.
- Orchids, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Khāsi Hills, vii. 173; Madras Presidency, ix. 87; the Melghāt, ix. 403.
- Ordeal, Trial by, among the hill tribes in the Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301.
- Origin of Christianity in India, its connection with St. Thomas the Apostle, article 'India,' vi. 229.
- Orissa, Division and Commissionership in Bengal, x. 426-468; physical aspects, 426-428; the Orissa delta and rivers, 427, 428; history, 428-432; table of area and population, 432; population, 433-437; municipal statistics, 433; religious classification, 434; Hinduism, 434-436; Muhammadans, 436; aboriginal tribes, 436; Christians, 436, 437; the shrine and worship of Jagannāth, 437-458; the sanctity of Orissa, 437, 438; history of Jagannāth, 438-440; Vishnuism, 440, 441; history of the temple at Puri, 441, 442; Kabir, 442, 443; Chaitanya, 443, 444; Vallabha-Swāmi, 444, 445; the wealth of Jagannāth, 445, 446; the temple at Puri, 447, 448; festivals, 448; the Car Festival, 448, 449; pilgrimages to Puri, 450-458; pilgrim hospitals, 458; agriculture, 458, 459; land revenue, 459; trade, 460; communications, 460, 461; education, 461, 462; municipalities, 462; natural calamities, 462, 463; sea inundations, 463; the famine of 1866, 463-467; medical aspects, 467, 468; article 'India,' annexed to the Mughal Empire by Akbar's Hindu general, Rājā Todar Mall (1574), vi. 294; ceded to the British (1803) by the Nāgpur Bhonsla on the termination of the second Marāthā war, 398; the famine of 1866, 424; 542; settlement of the land revenue, 445; canal system, 534.
- Orissa Tributary States, a cluster of seventeen dependent territories, x. 468-478; table of the names, area, population, tribute, and estimated revenue of each State, 469; boundaries, 469; general aspect of the country, 469-471; rivers, 470, 471; minerals, 471; population, 472-475; the Kandha, 472-474; occupations, 474, 475; religion and caste, 475; agriculture, 475, 476; trade and communications, 476; forests, 476; administration, 476-478; education, 477; climate, etc., 478.
- Orissa Canal System. *See* Mahānadi river.
- Orissa, by Sir W. W. Hunter, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 91 (footnote); 173 (footnote 1); 193 (footnote 1); 194 (footnote 5); 215 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 4); 225 (footnotes 2, 4, and 6); 343 (footnote 2).
- Orme's *Military Transactions in Indostan*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 379 (footnote); 380 (footnote 2). *Local notices*—Robert Orme born at Aunjergo, i. 292; his works quoted, on Karwālnagar, viii. 52; Kondavr, viii. 287; his ms. volumes in the India Office, ix. 9; quoted, on the siege of Madras (1758), ix. 123; on the Kallars, ix. 127; Masulipatam, ix. 353; the

- operations round Trichinopoly, xiii. 357; Vellore, xiii. 467.
- Ostend East India Company established (1722), its factories at Covelong on the Madras coast, and at Bānkīpur on the Hugli, article 'India,' vi. 372-374; political objects of the Ostend Company, 373, 374; destruction of the Bānkīpur settlement by the Muhāmmadans (1733), 374; bankruptcy and downfall of the Ostend Company (1784-93), 374.
- Oswāls, Jain traders. *See* Mārwaris.
- Otapidaram, town and *iduk* in Madras, x. 478.
- Ot-po, township in Burma, x. 478, 479.
- Ot-po, town in Burma, x. 479.
- Otters, found in the Nakhi Talāo on Mount Abū, i. 5; Dera Ismāil Khān, iv. 220; Gwalior, v. 229; in the Indus, vii. 14; Kāngra, vii. 413; Karmūl, vii. 472; Kashmir, viii. 68; Madras Presidency, ix. 89; Manipur, ix. 326; Morādābād, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Peshāwar, xi. 147; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 264.
- Ochterlony, valley in Madras. *See* Ochterlony.
- Oudh, Province and Chief Commissionership of British India, x. 479-510; physical aspects, 479-483; table of area and population, 480; rivers, 481; soil, 482; general aspect of the country, 482; flora, 482, 483; fauna, 483; history, 483-496; population, 496-501; density, 496, 497; Muhāmmadans, 497, 498; Hindus, 498, 499; Europeans, 499; occupations, 499; urban and rural population, 499, 500; towns and villages, 500, 501; agriculture, 501, 502; land survey and settlement, 502-506; tenures, 504, 505; commerce and manufactures, 506, 507; railways, 507, 508; administration, 508-510; education, 509; municipalities, 509; medical aspects, 510; article 'India,' sale of Allahābād and Korn to the Wazīr of, by Warren Hastings (1773), vi. 389; the Rohilla war, 390; plunder of the Begams, 390, 391; annexation of, 415; Lord Dalhousie's justification of the measure, 416; mutiny in, 421; inquiry into the status of the peasantry, 424.
- Oudh, town on the Gogra river in Oudh. *See* Ajodhya.
- Ounces or snow leopards, found on the Himalayas, v. 409; the Hindu Kush, v. 419; Kashmir, viii. 68.
- Onseley, Colonel, discovered carved *Hinga* at Jubbā, vii. 253; put down rising in Sambalpur (1839), xii. 180.
- Outram, Sir James, his work among the Bhils of Khāndesh, article 'India,' vi. 72, 73; annexation of Oudh, 416; relief of Lucknow, 420. *Local notices*—One of the first officers of the Bhil corps, ii. 388; statue of, by Foley, at Calcutta, iii. 250; joined Havelock at Cawnpur (Oct. 1857), and marched on Lucknow, iii. 283, 291; his influence over the Bhils, and formation of the Bhil corps, iv. 115; which he organized at Dhārangton (1825-30), iv. 250; his defence of the Residency near Haikarābād (Sind) against the Balūchis (1843), v. 288, xii. 515; commanded the Residency at Lucknow till the second relief (Sept.-Nov. 1857), viii. 514; defended the Alamāgh until the third capture of Lucknow (Nov. 1857-March 1858), viii. 515; instituted *panchayats* (1838) for settling blood-feuds among the Bhils of Mahl Kāntha, ix. 177; pacified the Bhils of Nimār, x. 331; assigned the date of the foundation of Tūta to 1445, xiii. 219.
- Over-crowded and under-peopled districts, vi. 46, 47.
- Owen, Sidney J., *Selections from the Despatches of the Marquis Wellesley*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1); *Selections from the Indian Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, quoted, 317 (footnote 1).
- Oxenden, Christopher, died 1659, his mausoleum at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Oxenden, Sir George, died 1669, the inscription on the mausoleum of the brothers Oxenden at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Oxide of lead, manufactured at Jagādhrī, vii. 40.
- Oyster Reef, sunken reef and lighthouse off Lower Burma, x. 510.
- Oysters, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; South Arcot, i. 321; Covelong, iv. 44; Ganjām, v. 2; Janjīrā, vii. 139; Karāchi, vii. 449; Kolak, viii. 272; Madras Presidency, ix. 98; Porbandar, xi. 215.

## P

- Pa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, x. 510.
- Pab Hills, forming a portion of the boundary between India and Balūchistan, article 'India,' vi. 7.
- Pābar, river in Bashahr State, Punjab, x. 510, 511.
- Pabna, District in Bengal, x. 511-520; physical aspects, 511, 512; history, 512, 513; agrarian riot of 1873, 513; population, 513-515; agriculture, 515-

- 517; natural calamities, 517; manufactures, 517; commerce and trade, 517, 518; river traffic, 517, 518; means of communication, 518; administration, 518, 519; education, 519; medical aspects, 519, 520.
- Pabna, town and Sub-division in Bengal, x. 520.
- Pachamalai, mountain range in Madras, x. 520, 521.
- Pachambá, formerly Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Girdih.
- Pachambá, town in Bengal, x. 521.
- Pacheco, Duarte, defended Cochin against the Zamorin of Calicut (1504), iv. 12.
- Pachhégam, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 521.
- Pachhimráth, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 521, 522.
- Pachhohá, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 522.
- Páchipeta, *ghát* or pass in Madras. *See* Panchipenta.
- Pachmarhi, estate, plateau, and sanitarium in Central Provinces, x. 522.
- Pachora, Sub-division in Bombay, x. 522, 523.
- Pachora, village in Bombay, x. 523.
- Pa-daung, township in Burma, x. 523, 524.
- Pa-daung, town in Burma, x. 524.
- Padda, name of the main stream of the Ganges in E. Bengal. *See* Ganges.
- Pa-de, stream in Burma, x. 524.
- Pádináknád, *taluk* in Coorg, x. 524, 525.
- Padma, name of the main stream of the Ganges in E. Bengal. *See* Ganges.
- Padmanábhram, battle-field in Madras, x. 525.
- Padmávatí, town in Orissa, x. 525.
- Pádmá, Sub-division in Baroda, x. 525.
- Pádra, town in Baroda, x. 525, 526.
- Padrauna, *taluk* in Oudh, x. 526.
- Padrauna, town in Oudh, x. 526, 527.
- Págara, estate in the Central Provinces, x. 527.
- Pa-gat, township and village in Burma. *See* Ipa-gat.
- Paget, Gen. Hon. Sir E., suppressed mutiny at Barrackpur (1824), li. 175.
- Páglá, river in Bengal, x. 527.
- Pagodas, Burmese, Amárapura, i. 210; Amherst, i. 236, 237; An-daw, i. 287; Ava, i. 389; Shwe Má-haw, Basseln, li. 201; Bám-maw, lii. 160, 161; Dain-ma-tha, iv. 105; in Hanthawadi, v. 314; Káma, vii. 348; Kyaik-kauk, viii. 382, 383; Kyaik-thán-lan, viii. 383; Kyaik-ti-yo, viii. 383; Mahámuni, ix. 156; Mandalay, ix. 289; Martaban, ix. 349; Maulmain, ix. 371; in Mergui, ix. 408; Myeung-mya, x. 85; Nan-daw, x. 189; Negrais, x. 259; Ok-kan, x. 422; Pegu, xi. 126; in Prome, xi. 231; Pyaw-bhway, xi. 337; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; San-daw, xii. 196; in Sandoway, xii. 201; Shin-an-we, xii. 406; Shin-maw, xii. 407; Shin-mut-ti, xii. 407; Shwe-an-daw, xii. 426; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 426-428; Shwe-daung, xii. 428; Ke-la-tha in Shwe-gyin, xii. 429; Shwe-maw-daw, xii. 436, 437; Shwe-myn-din, xii. 437; Shwe-nat-taung, xii. 437; Shwe-san-daw in Rangoon, xii. 437, 438; in Prome, xii. 438, 439; Shwe-theek-lut, xii. 439; in Tavoy, xiii. 229, 230; U-rit-taung, xiii. 451.
- Pagodas, ruined Burmese, Danút-Payá-gyi, iv. 118; Detanaw, iv. 230; Thaiton, xiii. 275; Ya-theth-myo, xiii. 549.
- Pagodas, Hindu. *See* Temples, Hindu.
- Pahárapur, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 527.
- Paháráis, aboriginal tribe in Mánbhúm, iv. 99; included with the Santals in the Santal Parganá, xii. 230, 231.
- Pahárái Banka, estate in Bundelkhand, x. 527, 528.
- Paháris or 'mountaineers,' race in the Hindálays, v. 412.
- Pahárapur, town in Punjab, x. 528.
- Pahár Singh, chief of Faridkot, helped the British in the first Sikh war, and was given part of Nábhá, iv. 393.
- Pahár Sirgird, old Gond chieftain in the Central Provinces, x. 528.
- Paháru, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 528.
- Pahlanpur, collection of States, State, and town. *See* Pálanpur.
- Páhn, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 528, 529.
- Pal-hin, creek in Burma, x. 529.
- Pai-gá, Division, township, town, and river in Burma. *See* Pegu.
- Paikasht rdyats*, or temporary cultivators, vi. 48.
- Pálla, *parganá* in Oudh, x. 529.
- Pálláni, village and *taluk* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 529.
- Páína, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 529, 530.
- Palnam, village in Bengal. *See* Sonargáon.
- Páldá, offshoot of the Surmá river in Assam, x. 530.
- Paingangá, river in Berár. *See* Pengangá.
- Paing-kyun, creek in Burma, x. 530.
- Paintepur, town in Oudh, x. 530.
- Paintings, Indian art of, article 'India,' vi. 113.
- Paithan, town in Decan, x. 530, 531.
- Páknur, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 531.
- Pak-chan, river in Burma, x. 531.

- Pakhal, lake or tank in Deccan, x. 531, 532.
- Pakpattan, *tahsil* in Punjab, x. 532.
- Pakpattan, town in Punjab, x. 532, 533.
- Pal, petty State in Bombay. *See* Pol.
- Pál, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 533.
- Pálakollu, town in Madras, x. 533, 534.
- Pálakonda, town in Madras, x. 534.
- Pálakonda, ancient estate and *iduk* in Madras, x. 534.
- Paldá, petty State in Káthiáwár, x. 534.
- Pálamainer, town in Madras. *See* Palmaner.
- Pálámau, Sub-division in Bengal, x. 534, 535.
- Pálámkottá, town in Madras, x. 535.
- Pálampur, town in Punjab, x. 535.
- Palani, town and hills in Madras. *See* Palni.
- Pálampur Agency, The, collection of Natiyo States in Bombay, x. 535-539; physical aspects, 535, 536; names of States, 536; history, 537; population, 537; agriculture, 537; commerce and trade, 538; revenue and tributes, 538; natural calamities, 539.
- Pálampur, Native State in Bombay, x. 539, 540.
- Pálampur, chief town of Pálampur State, x. 540, 541.
- Pálár, river of S. India, x. 541.
- Pálásbárl, market village in Assam, x. 541.
- Pálásbihár, petty State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Páláshon, estate in Central Provinces, x. 542.
- Pálásgarh, estate in Central Provinces, x. 542.
- Pálássi, petty State in Rewá Kántha, x. 542.
- Páláveram, town in Madras. *See* Pallávaram.
- Paldeo, petty State in Bundelkhand, x. 542.
- Pálegár and Náyak chieftains in S. India, vi. 288.
- Pálgahá, *iduk* in Madras, x. 542, 543.
- Pálgahá, town in Madras, x. 543.
- Pálgahá Pass, remarkable break or gap in the Western Gháts, article 'India,' vi. 37.
- Pálguráhpallí, village in Madras, x. 543.
- Pálhállí, village in Mysore, x. 543, 544.
- Páll, town in Rájputána, xi. 1.
- Páll, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 1, 2.
- Pállá, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 2, 3.
- Pálliganj, town in Bengal, xi. 3.
- Pállá. *See* Kochs.
- Pálitána, Native State in Káthiáwár, xi. 3, 4.
- Pálitána, town with Jain temples in Káthiáwár, xi. 4-10; article 'India,' vi. 159.
- Pálivela, town in Madras, xi. 10.
- Páliyád, State in Káthiáwár, xi. 10.
- Páliáverkádú. *See* Pulicat.
- Palk, Robert, Governor of Madras (1763-67), ix. 67; bay and straits called after, xi. 11.
- Palkherá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 10.
- Palkole. *See* Palakollu.
- Palkonda, mountains in Madras, xi. 10, 11.
- Palkonda. *See* Palakonda.
- Palk's Bay and Straits, channel between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 11, 12.
- Pálladam, village and *iduk* in Madras, xi. 12, 13.
- Pal Lahára, State in Orissa, xi. 13.
- Pállapattí. *See* Arava Kurichi.
- Pállava dynasty, The, in Salem, xii. 153.
- Pállávaram, town in Madras, xi. 13, 14.
- Palmdá, Jain ruins in Bengal, xi. 14.
- Palmaner, town and *iduk* in Madras, xi. 14, 15.
- Palm-leaf writings, article 'India,' vi. 102.
- Palms, Varieties of, article 'India,' vi. 491. *See also* Areca-nut palms, Cocoa-nut palms, Date palms, and Palmyra palms.
- Palmyra palms, grown in South Arcot, i. 323; Bombay, iii. 45; Branch, iii. 102; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chengalpat, iii. 380; Godávari, v. 122; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kanigiri, vii. 432; the Konkan, viii. 291; Madras, ix. 29, 30; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 229; Nágunerál, x. 195; Nellore, x. 268; Pálampur Agency, x. 537; Palmyras Point, xi. 15; Rámnád, xi. 451; Salsette Island, xii. 169; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Tinnevellí, xiii. 298-306; Travancore, xiii. 342-344; Tuticorin, xiii. 385.
- Palmyras Point, headland in Orissa, xi. 15.
- Palnád, *iduk* in Madras, xi. 16.
- Palni, town and *iduk* in Madras, xi. 16.
- Palni, mountain range in Madras, xi. 16-19.
- Paloha, village in Central Provinces, xi. 20.
- Pállá, village in Bengal, xi. 20.
- Pálupáre, ruins in Coorg, xi. 20.
- Palwal, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 20.
- Palwal, town in Punjab, xi. 21.
- Pámbal, river in Madras, xi. 21.
- Pámbam Passage, channel between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 21-23.
- Pámbam, town in Madras, xi. 23.

- Pámidl, town in Madras, xi. 23, 24.  
 Pámpur, town in Kashmir, xi. 24.  
*Pdu.* See Betel-leaf.  
 Pánábáras, chiefship and forest in Central Provinces, xi. 24.  
 Pánágur, town in Central Provinces, xi. 24.  
 Panáhat, town and *táhsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 24, 25.  
 Panápur, town in Bengal, xi. 25.  
 Pánár, river in Bengal, xi. 25, 26.  
 Panchamnagar, village in Central Provinces, xi. 26.  
 Panchánnagram, suburbs of Calcutta, xi. 26.  
 Panchávrá, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 26.  
*Panchádytis.* See Trade Guilds.  
 Pánchet, estate in Bengal, xi. 26, 27.  
 Pánchet, hill in Bengal, xi. 27.  
 Panchipenta, *ghát* or pass in Madras, xi. 28.  
 Pánchkot. See Panchet.  
 Panch Maháls, District in Bombay, xi. 28-34; physical aspects, 28-30; history, 30; population, 30, 31; agriculture, 31, 32; trade, 32, 33; administration, 33, 34; medical aspects, 34.  
 Pánchpára, river of Orissa, xi. 34.  
 Pánchpukuria, village in Bengal, xi. 34.  
 Pandá, river of Bengal, xi. 34, 35.  
 Pandariá, village and chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 35.  
 Pandarkaura, town in Berár, xi. 35.  
 Pándá Taráí, village in Central Provinces, xi. 35.  
 Pandaul, village in Bengal, xi. 35.  
 Pándavas, the five brethren of the *Mahábhárata*, their quarrel and struggle with the Kauravas, vi. 129-121.  
 Pan-daw, town in Lower Burma, xi. 35, 36.  
 Pan-daw. See Ye-gyi.  
 Pandhaná, village in Central Provinces, xi. 36.  
 Pandharpur, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 36.  
 Pandharpur, sacred town in Bombay, xi. 36-38.  
 Pándhurna, town in Central Provinces, xi. 38.  
 Pandion, that is the king of Pándya, and not Porus, sent embassy to Augustus, xi. 42.  
 Pandri Kalán, town in Oudh, xi. 38.  
 Pandrinton, temple in Kashmir, xi. 38.  
 Pándú, petty State in Bombay, xi. 39.  
 Pandu Mehwas, group of petty States in Bombay, xi. 39.  
 Panduah, town in Bengal, xi. 39.  
 Panduah, ruined town in Bengal, xi. 39-42.  
 Pándya, historic tract in S. India, xi. 42; ancient Hindu dynasty in S. India, article 'India,' vi. 286.  
 Pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, found in Singhhúm, xii. 532.  
 Panhán, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 43.  
 Pan-hlaing, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 43.  
 Pania. See Paia.  
 Panidla, village in Punjab, xi. 43.  
 Pánimar, village in Assam, xi. 43.  
 Pánini, Sanskrit grammarian (350 B.C.), vi. 100; 336.  
 Pánipat, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 44.  
 Pánipat, town and battle-field in Punjab, xi. 44-48; article 'India,' defeat of Ibráhim Lodi by Bábar (1526), vi. 290; defeat of Afgháns by Akbar, and restoration of Humáyún (1556), 291; defeat of the Maráthás by the Afgháns under Ahmád Sháh Duráni (1761), 315; 321.  
 Panjáb. See Punjab.  
 Panjim. See Goa.  
 Panjnád, river of Punjab, xi. 48.  
 Pankhas, Muhammadan class in Sháh-jahánpur, xii. 347, 348.  
 Pan-ma-myt-ta, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 48.  
 Pan-ma-wa-di, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 48.  
 Panna, Native State in Bundelkhand, xi. 48-50.  
 Panna, capital of State in Bundelkhand, xi. 50, 51.  
 Panna, Diamond mines of, article 'India,' vi. 629.  
 Pannár, town and battle-field in Central India, xi. 51.  
 Panroti, town in Madras, xi. 51.  
 Páns, semi-Hindulized aboriginal tribe in Kenujhar, viii. 120; Khandpára, viii. 160; in Orissa Tributary States, x. 472.  
 Pantenus, the Alexandrian stoic, his evi- lence as to Christianity in India at the end of the 2nd century, vi. 235.  
 Pantalaori, petty State in Bombay, xi. 51.  
 Pantan, forest reserve in Assam, xi. 51.  
 Pan-ta-naw, town and township in Lower Burma, xi. 51, 52.  
 Panth - Piplanda, chiefship in Central India, xi. 52.  
 Panwarí. See Kulpahar.  
 Panwel, town, port, and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 52, 53.  
 Paoni. See Pauni.  
 Pápaghni, river of S. India, xi. 53.  
 Pápanásham, village and waterfall in Madras, xi. 53.  
 Paper-making, article 'India,' vi. 617.  
*Local notices*—Paper made at Ahmád-ábád, i. 96, 97; Alwar, i. 205; An- antápur, i. 278; Ankeaswar, i. 293;

- Básim, ii. 187; Bhután, ii. 414; Bográ, iii. 30; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Chhatarpur, iii. 396; Chitaldrág, iii. 426; Erandol, iv. 355; Gokák, v. 142; Gwalior, v. 237; Húgli, v. 496; Jaldipur, vii. 81; Janjira, vii. 139; Junnar, vii. 264; Kálpí, vii. 343; Kannauj, vii. 387; Kandíáro, vii. 406; Karra, viii. 48; Kashmír, viii. 74; Khándesh, viii. 157; Kolhápur, viii. 284; Lárkhána, viii. 464; Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presidency, ix. 54; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Mysore, x. 120; Nasriganj, x. 239; Naushahro, x. 244; Nepál, x. 284; Pabná, x. 517; Panchamnagar, xi. 26; Krishnaganj in Purniah, xi. 328; Rangpur, xi. 498; Rohri, xii. 68; Sátára, xii. 283; Serampur, xii. 318; in Sháhábád, xii. 322; Shímoga, xii. 404; Siálkot, xii. 448, 452; Sitpur, xiii. 39; Tijára, xiii. 294; Yáwal, xiii. 549.
- Papier-maché, or papier-maché articles, made at Jaunpur, vii. 160; Kashmír, viii. 74; Mandáwar, ix. 293.
- Párikonda. *See* Bison Range.
- Pappus of Alexandria, 4th century, mentions the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250.
- Pa-pun, village in Lower Burma, xi. 53.
- Párad Singha, village in Central Provinces, xi. 54.
- Párahát, estate in Bengal, xi. 54-55.
- Parambakudi. *See* Parmagudi.
- Parameswara, the one First Cause, or Supreme Deity of Hinduism, vi. 227.
- Paramukka. *See* Ferokeh.
- Párangla, pass in the Hindúayas, xi. 55.
- Paráuti, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 55, 56.
- Párasgarh, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 56, 57.
- Párasnáth, hill with Jain temples in Bengal, xi. 57, 58; article 'India,' vi. 35; 159.
- Paráspur-Atá, village in Oudh, xi. 58, 59.
- Párasuráma, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, his legendary war of extermination with the Kshatriyas, article 'India,' vi. 94.
- Parasu Kám Bho, Maráthá general, took Chiknáyakanhalli (1791), iii. 411; took Dhárwar (1791), iv. 266.
- Paraswárá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 59.
- Paratwára, town and cantonment in Berár, xi. 59.
- Paránná. *See* Padánná.
- Paravnnár, river of Madras, xi. 59.
- Paravár, town and Sub-division in Travancore, xi. 59, 60.
- Paravára, Catholic class of fishermen in Tinnevellí, xiii. 302.
- Párbati, river of Punjab, xi. 60.
- Párbati, river of Central India, xi. 60.
- Parbattias, Cachari tribe. *See* Dáos.
- Pardhans, aboriginal tribe in Wán, xlii. 541.
- Párdhís, low-caste hunters and snarers in Khándesh, viii. 154.
- Pardi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 60.
- Parduman Sáh. *See* Prithiman Sáh.
- Parell, suburb of Bombay city, with Governor's house, xi. 60-62.
- Parenta, ruined fort in Deccan, xi. 62.
- Pargnás, The Twenty-four. *See* Twenty-four Pargnás.
- Párgahát, old *ghát* or pass in Bombay, xi. 62.
- Pariahs, or out-castes. *See* especially Chengalpat, iii. 384; Madras Presidency, ix. 21.
- Paríar, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 62, 63.
- Parichat, Rájá of Jaipur, rebelled (1842) and was deposed, vii. 71.
- Parichhatgarh, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 63.
- Párikud, group of islands in Orissa, xi. 63, 64.
- Parkál, mountain peak in Punjab, xi. 64.
- Párkár. *See* Nagar Párkár.
- Parke, Gen., defeated Tántiá Topi at Chhota Udaipur (1858), iii. 405.
- Pará Kímédí, ancient estate and town in Madras, xi. 64, 65.
- Parlákot, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 65.
- Parmagudi, town in Madras, xi. 65.
- Parma Deo, twentieth Chandel Rájá, was overthrown by Prithwí Rájá of Ajmere and Delhi (1183), iii. 154.
- Parra, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 65.
- Parnáms. *See* Dháms.
- Parnasala, temple in Madras, xi. 65.
- Párner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 65, 66.
- Parochial organization of Portuguese India, vi. 247.
- Párola, town in Bombay, xi. 66.
- Parone, chiefship in Central India, xi. 66, 67.
- Parpori, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 67.
- Parseoni, town in Central Provinces, xi. 67.
- Parshádepur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 67, 68.
- Pársia, specially numerous in Aden, i. 17; Baroda, ii. 159; Bengal, ii. 295; Billimora, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52, city, iii. 80, 81; Broach District, iii. 103, 104, city, iii. 113, 114; Lower Burma, iii. 179; Calcutta, iii. 256; Cambay, iii. 272; Berár, v. 267; 1

- Nosári, x. 405; first landed at Sanján, xii. 221; Surat, xlii. 124, 133.
- Partábganj, *pargand* in Oudh, xl. 68.
- Partábgarh, District in Oudh, x. 68-74; physical aspects, 68, 69; population, 69-71; agriculture, 71, 72; means of communication, 72; trade, 73; administration, 73; medical aspects, 74.
- Partábgarh, town, *tahsil*, and *pargand* in Oudh, xl. 74, 75.
- Partábgarh, State in Rájputána, x. 75-77.
- Partábgarh, capital of State in Rájputána, xl. 77.
- Partábgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 77, 78.
- Partáb Singh, Rána of Mewár (1572), his struggle with Akbar, xiii. 404; lost Udaipur (1577), and recovered it (1586), xiii. 409.
- Partáp Singh, the most flourishing Rájá of Garhwál (1699), iv. 171.
- Partition of the Gangetic valley by Clive (1765), vi. 387.
- Parúr, town in Madras, xl. 78.
- Parúr. See Paravur.
- Parvatipur, town and tract in Madras, xl. 78.
- Parviz, Prince, son of Jahángír, visited by Sir T. Roe at Burhánpur (1614), iii. 163; defeated by Umra Singh, Rána of Mewár, xlii. 404, 405.
- Parwán, river of Bengal, xl. 78, 79.
- Pargawán, *pargand* in Oudh, xl. 79.
- Pa-shlin. See Pa-ta-shlin.
- Pashmánd, woollen cloth, made at Batála, ii. 216; Gujrát, v. 197; Kángra, vii. 426; Kashmir, viii. 73, 74; Ludhiána, viii. 524.
- Pásis, labouring class, specially numerous in Allahábád, i. 189; Cattaek, iv. 69; Fatehpur, iv. 426; Gonda, v. 151; Lucknow, viii. 495, 496; Oudh, x. 498; Rás Bareil, xi. 354.
- Pasrúr, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. in Thayet-myo, xiii. 277.
- Passes, mountain, in India, article 'India,' of the Himálayas, the Kháibar, Kuram, Gwalari, Tál, and Bolán passes, 6; of the Western Gháts, the Bhor, Thál, and Pálghát passes, 36, 37. *Local notices*—Abldgúndi, i. 3, 4; Achenkoil, i. 12; Agtumbé, i. 78; in Akráni, i. 148; Ambatmúri, i. 226; Amikela, i. 226-228; Andar, i. 287; Anta Dhúra, i. 293; Arankáva, i. 329; Balcha, ii. 11; Bamsáru, ii. 42; Bandaján, ii. 56; Báníhal, ii. 74; Bára Lácha, ii. 120; Barendá, ii. 148; Bargá, ii. 148; Bárnál, ii. 157; Bhairogháti, ii. 356, 357; Bhímágnant, ii. 395; Bhor Ghát, ii. 406-408; Bláns, ii. 418, 419; Bijáya, ii. 425; Blrchignón, iii. 11, 12; Blsáhi, iii. 14; Bolán, iii. 33, 34; Bul-Tul, iii. 149; Charmádi, iii. 372; Chengama, iii. 390; Chholá and Jelep, iii. 404; Damalcherri, iv. 100, 101; Dankiá, iv. 118; in Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 209; Dhangáin, iv. 244; Dharma, iv. 252; Dornal Ghát, iv. 314; Dúli, iv. 317; Dub-chi, iv. 317; Dwárbhand, iv. 327; Gantang, v. 9; Gazzalháti, v. 53; Ghusal, v. 76; Ghutasán Devl, v. 76; Gwálarí, v. 76; Gidhaur Gala, v. 77; Guleri, v. 197; Gumál, v. 198; Gunás, v. 201; Hangrang, v. 310; Hassanúr, v. 351, 352; of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 403-407; of the Hindu Kush, v. 416, 417; Hosangadli, v. 441; Kalingia, vii. 330, 331; Kallúr, vii. 339; Kanam, vii. 438; Karakoram, vii. 463, 464; in Kashmir, viii. 64; Katra, viii. 100; Keobrang, viii. 115; Kháibar, viii. 123-127; Klmliá, viii. 219; the Kohát, viii. 248; in Koláha, viii. 261, 269; Kolur, viii. 286; Komulmalr, viii. 287; Kotágri, viii. 303; the Mokandarra in Kotah, viii. 304; Kuntiyádi, viii. 381; Lakhi, viii. 424; Lakshmipur, viii. 444; Lal-darwáza, viii. 445; Lambiá, viii. 459; Lándi Khána, viii. 459, 460; Lebong, viii. 468; Maganand, ix. 136; Máná, ix. 274; Manerang, ix. 311, 312; Mantrala Kanama, ix. 342; Marjá, ix. 347; in the Melghát, ix. 402; in Mergul, ix. 407; Moginand, ix. 469, 470; Mohand, ix. 472; Mukandwára, ix. 533; Mula, ix. 536; Nabog Nái, x. 127; Nádkanda, x. 160; Nalgún, x. 184; Nandikannama, x. 193; Neo Dhura, x. 273; Nibrang, x. 294; Nili, x. 338; Panchipenta, xi. 28; Párangha, xi. 55; Párgát, xi. 62; across the Paunglaung Range, xi. 120; Porlya, xi. 139; Piming, xi. 180; Pir Panjál, xi. 187, 188; Ráyavalasa, xii. 41; Rohrang, xii. 77, 78; Runang, xii. 81, 82; Sampaji Ghát, xii. 190; Sandru, xii. 206; Seghur Ghát, xii. 303; Shatal, xii. 377; in the Shevaroy Hills, xii. 382, 383; Shlár, xii. 385; Shútar Gardan, xii. 426; in Silkim, xii. 483; Sindwa, xii. 527; Singa, xii. 528; Sispáru, xii. 24; Sítampeta, xii. 27; Tamarasseri, xii. 169; Tatiparthi, xii. 217; Ju Tavoy, xii. 228; Telágarhi, xii. 236; Thálghát, xii. 247, 248; 79, 80.
- Pata Cuddapah, suburb of Cuddapah, Madras, xl. 81.
- Patala, town founded by Alexander the Great, and identified with the modern Haidarábád, the historic capital of Sind, vi. 166.

- Pátámárl, village in Assam, xi. 80.  
 Pátan, town and *pargand* in Oudh, xi. 80, 81.  
 Patán, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 81.  
 Patán, Sub-division in Baroda, xi. 81.  
 Patán, ancient town in Baroda, xi. 82.  
 Pátan, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xi. 82. *See also* Somnáth.  
 Pátan, ancient town in Rájputána, ix. 82, 83.  
 Pátan, ancient town in Nepál, xi. 83.  
 Pátan, chiefship in Rájputána, xi. 84.  
 Pátan, village in Central Provinces, xi. 84.  
 Pataná, village in Bengal, xi. 84.  
 Patan Sáongl, town in Central Provinces, xi. 84.  
 Pa-ta-shin, river in Lower Burma, xi. 84.  
 Patandi, State in Punjab, xi. 84, 85.  
 Patérí. *See* Píthra.  
 Paterá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 85.  
 Pátgrám, estate in Bengal, xi. 85.  
 Pathán architecture. *See* Architecture, Muhammadan.  
*Pathan Kings of Delhi*, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 271 (footnote); 279, 280, 281 (footnotes); 283 (footnotes 1 and 2); 284 (footnote 1); 285 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote).  
 Pathámkot, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 85, 86.  
 Patháns, or Indian Afgháns, specially numerous in Ambála, i. 219; Amristar, i. 258; Bágási, i. 420; Bannu, ii. 92, 93; Bombay Presidency, iii. 49, 81; Bronch, iii. 103; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházl Khán, iv. 213; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 223; Doda Dáulzai, iv. 310; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 276; Hindu Kush, v. 427; Hoshárpur, v. 455; Káimganj, vii. 298; Kotah, viii. 247; Lahore, viii. 407; Ludhiána, viii. 527; Madras, ix. 23; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Pesháwar, xi. 150, 151; Punjab, xi. 273; Rájputána, xi. 408; Rawál Píndi, xii. 27; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sind, xii. 517, 518; Teri, xiii. 243; Tonk, xiii. 337; Udaipur, xiii. 401.  
 Pathardi, town in Bombay, xi. 86.  
 Pathárl, State in Central India, xi. 86, 87.  
 Pathárlá, hill range in Assam, xi. 87.  
 Patharid, village in Central Provinces, xi. 87.  
 Pathri, village in Central Provinces, xi. 87.  
 Pathrot, town in Berár, xi. 87.  
*Pathsháls*, or indigenous village schools. *See* the Education section in each Bengal District article, and Campbell, Sir George.  
 Patlála, Native State in Punjab, xi. 87-90.  
*Patlála, capital of Native State in Punjab*, xi. 90.  
 Patláli, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 90.  
 Pátkulándá, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 90.  
 Patná, Division or Commissionership in Bengal, xi. 90-93.  
 Patná, District in Bengal, xi. 93-106; physical aspects, 93, 94; history, 94-98; population, 98-100; agriculture, 100, 101; natural calamities, 101, 102; trade, 102; opium manufacture, 102, 103; administration, 103-105; medical aspects, 105.  
 Patná, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 106.  
 Patná, city in Bengal, xi. 106-114; history, 106-108; description, 108-110; population, 108; trade, 110-114.  
 Patná, East India Company's Agency at (1620), article 'India,' vi. 367; massacre of, 386; trade of, 595, 596.  
 Patná Canal, in Bengal, xi. 114.  
 Patná, Native State in Central Provinces, xi. 114-116.  
 Patná, chief town of State in Central Provinces, xi. 116.  
 Patná, river in Central Provinces, xi. 116.  
 Paton, Col., relieved Chamberlain at Chichawatni, ix. 496.  
 Pátrí, petty State in Káthiáwár, xi. 116.  
 Pátrí, town in Bombay, xi. 116, 117.  
 Pattaputtu, town in Madras, xi. 117.  
 Patil, town in Punjab, xi. 117.  
 Patil, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 117.  
 Pattukonda, town and *tahsil* in Madras, xi. 117, 118.  
 Pattukotai, town and *tahsil* in Madras, xi. 118.  
 Patuákháíl, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 118.  
 Pátúr, town in Berár, xi. 118, 119.  
 Paumben. *See* Pámbarn.  
 Paunár, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 119.  
 Paung-deh, town and township in Lower Burma, xi. 119.  
 Paung-laung, hill range in Lower Burma, xi. 119, 120.  
 Paung-lín, township in Lower Burma, xi. 120.  
 Pauní, town in Central Provinces, xi. 120.  
 Paurí, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 120.  
 Pávagada, village and *tahsil* in Mysore, xi. 121, 122.



- Pāwagarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 121, 122.  
Pāwagarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 122.  
Pawdyan, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 122.  
Pāwī Mulāndā, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 123.  
Pāyanghāt, tract in Berār, xi. 123.  
Payrdapāla, village in Madras, xi. 123.  
Peach, Col., defeated the chief of Parāla Kīmēdi at Jalmār (1768), xi. 64.  
Peaches, grown in Balūchistān, ii. 36; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Kālhattā, vii. 325; Kandahār, vii. 391; Kāngra, vii. 412; Kashmīr, viii. 71; Lahore, viii. 410; Nilgiri Hills, ix. 86, x. 313; Manipur, ix. 331; Mishmi Hills, ix. 463; Mysore, x. 103; Nepāl, x. 276; Peshāwar, xi. 146, 159; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sind, xii. 520; Jacobābād, xiii. 446; Wellington, xiii. 536.  
Pearl fisheries, article 'India,' vi. 629.  
*Local notices*—Pearl musels or oysters found at Dindigal, iv. 300; Farīdpur, iv. 397; Karāchi, vii. 449, 450; Manār Gulf, ix. 275, 276; Nawānagar, x. 252, 253; Thimēveli, xiii. 308.  
Pearse, Col., first colonel commandant of the Bengal Artillery, Monument to, in Dum-Dum Church, iv. 320.  
Pebbles, polished, exported from Bānda, ii. 53.  
Peddāpur, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 123.  
Pedda Viziarāma Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1710-57), his history, xiii. 499, 500.  
Peerpointee. *See* Pirpainti.  
Pegu, Division of Lower Burma, xi. 124, 125; annexation of, as the result of the second Burmese war, article 'India,' vi. 413, 414.  
Pegu, township in Lower Burma, xi. 125.  
Pegu, town in Lower Burma, xi. 125-128.  
Pegu, river in Lower Burma, xi. 128, 129.  
Pegu Yoma. *See* Yoma.  
Pehoa, ancient town in Punjab, xi. 120.  
Peint, Sub-division (formerly State) in Bombay, xi. 129-131.  
Peint, town in Bombay, xi. 131.  
Pellow, Mr., quoted on the storm-wave in Sandwip Island (1876), xii. 212, 213.  
Pemberton, Capt., mission to Bhutān (1826), ii. 412, 416; quoted on Kyaukpyū, viii. 390.  
Pen, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 131, 132.  
Penna. *See* Pina.  
Pench, river of Central Provinces, xi. 132.  
Penchalakonda, hill peak in Madras, xi. 132.  
Pendhāt, sacred village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 132.  
Pendrā, chiefship in Central Provinces, vi. 132.  
Pengangā, river of Berār, xi. 132, 133.  
Peninsular India, Geology of, vi. 634-639.  
Penna, Horace della, quoted on Sikkim, xii. 484.  
Pennar (Northern), river of S. India, xi. 133, 134.  
Pennar (Southern), river of S. India, xi. 134.  
Penny, Gen., killed in battle with the mutineers at Kakrāla (1858), iii. 119, vii. 312.  
Pentakota, fishing village in Madras, xi. 134.  
Penukonda, *taluk* in Madras, xi. 134, 135.  
Penukonda, fortified town in Madras, xi. 135.  
People, Material condition of. *See* Condition of the people.  
Pepall, town in Madras, xi. 135, 136.  
Pepper, in Bengal, ii. 271; Bombay, iii. 53; Champāran, iii. 337; Cochin, iv. 5; Eastern Dwārs, iv. 329; Gāro Hills, v. 30; Western Ghāts, v. 59; Ilāssan, v. 346; North Kānara, vii. 372; Khyrim, viii. 215; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Madras, ix. 30, 83; Madura, ix. 121; Mahārām, ix. 166; Māhrām, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Manipur, ix. 331; Mysore, x. 100; Nellīāmpattī Hills, x. 260; Nepāl, x. 277; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pārā, xi. 306; Sāgar (Mysore), xi. 111; Sāwant-wāri, xii. 296; Shilnoga, xii. 400-403; Somb, xiii. 65; Supa, xiii. 116; Tarāi, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Travancore, xiii. 345-349.  
Perambakam, town in Madras, xi. 136.  
Perambalūr, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 136.  
Perambūr, suburb of Madras city, xi. 136.  
Percots, Mgr. G. M., Bishop of Masulīs, murdered by Alaung-paya (1756), his life referred to, xiii. 158.  
Perfumes, Scents, and Essences, made at Jarwāl, vii. 144; Jaunpur, vii. 160; Kannauj, vii. 387; Kāthiāwār, vii. 96; Kolhāpur, viii. 284; Kandavīr, viii. 288; Pāthariā, xi. 87; Painā, xi. 110; Sikandarpur, xii. 480.  
Periakulam, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 136, 137.  
Perim, island in mouth of Red Sea, xi. 137, 138.  
Perim, island in Gulf of Cambray, xi. 138, 139.

- Perindurai, village in Madras, xi. 139.  
*Periplus*, The, mentions Aden, i. 15 ;  
 Chaul, iii. 376 ; Cape Comorin, iv. 25 ;  
 Kalyán, vii. 347 ; Kolkat, viii. 286 ;  
 the Konkan, viii. 290 ; Koth, viii. 309 ;  
 Madurn, ix. 122 ; Maháráshtra, ix.  
 166, 167 ; Masúra, ix. 357 ; the Nar-  
 badá, x. 210 ; Paithan, x. 530 ; Pándya,  
 xi. 42 ; Perim, xi. 137 ; Sopára, xiii.  
 65.  
 Periyá, *ghát* or pass in Madras, xi. 139.  
 Periyákkulam. See Periyákkulam.  
 Periyápatná, village and *tahsil* in Mysore,  
 xi. 139, 140.  
 Periyár, river of Travancore, xi. 140.  
 Perkins, Col., Deputy Commissioner of  
 Oudh, founded the *batár* of Perkins-  
 ganj (1858), xiii. 101.  
 Permanent Settlement, The, of Lord  
 Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, article  
 'India,' vi. 393, 394. *Local notices*—  
 Barilwán, ii. 128 ; Bengal, ii. 306 ; its  
 lightness in Goálpará, v. 113 ; failure  
 of similar system in Godávri, v.  
 125.  
 Perron, M., Sindia's French general, de-  
 feated by Lord Lake at Allgarh (1803),  
 i. 170 ; established system of *jágirs* for  
 his veterans at Ilápur, v. 318 ; sent  
 Bourquien to expel George Thomas  
 (1802), v. 337 ; ceded Kárán to  
 Ranjit Singh (1782), vii. 351 ; his  
 brigade quartered at Sikandarábád,  
 xii. 478.  
 Perrot, General, formerly head of the  
 Government stud at Karnál, established  
 private stud there (1875), viii. 24.  
 Persians in India. See Bombay Presi-  
 dency, iii. 49, city, iii. 81 ; Kandahár,  
 viii. 390.  
 Peruah. See Panduah.  
 Perumakal, village and hill fort in Madras,  
 xi. 140, 141.  
 Perumal dynasty in Travancore, xiii.  
 345-347.  
 Perungudi, town in Madras, xi. 141.  
 Perúr, village in Madras, xi. 141.  
 Perzagnrh, hill range in Central Provinces,  
 xi. 141.  
 Pesháwar, Division or Commissionership  
 in Punjab, xi. 141-144.  
 Pesháwar, District in Punjab, xi. 144-  
 157 ; physical aspects, 144-147 ; history,  
 147-150 ; population, 150-152 ; village  
 life, 152, 153 ; agriculture, 153, 154 ;  
 trade, 154 ; means of communication,  
 155 ; administration, 155, 156 ; educa-  
 tion, 156 ; medical aspects, climate,  
 157.  
 Pesháwar, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 157, 158.  
 Pesháwar, city in Punjab, xi. 158-160.  
 Pesháwar, cantonment in Punjab, xi. 160,  
 161.  
 Peshwás, the rise and progress of their  
 power (1718-1818), article 'India,' vi.  
 320-324 ; annexation of the Peshwá's  
 dominions, 402. See also Maráthás,  
 and names of individual Peshwás.  
 Pestana, Count de, Governor-General of  
 Goa, nearly brought about rupture with  
 the Bombay Government, v. 106.  
 Pet Budhwárá, village in Central Pro-  
 vinces, xi. 161.  
 Peth, town in Bombay, xi. 161.  
 Pethápúr, town and State in Bombay, xi.  
 161, 162.  
 Petlád, town and Sub-division in Baroda,  
 xi. 162.  
 Petley, Lieut., R.N., furnished the article  
 on Hágli river, v. 469.  
 Petley, Mr., his plantations in Taung-ngu,  
 xiii. 225.  
 Petrie, Major, took Cochín from the  
 Dutch (1795), iv. 12.  
 Petrie, Willam, acting Governor of  
 Madras (1807), ix. 67 ; established an  
 observatory (1787), which in 1792  
 became the Madras Observatory, ix.  
 117.  
 Petroleum, or mineral oil, article 'India,'  
 vi. 42 ; mines and oil-refining com-  
 panies in Burma, vi. 626, 627. *Local  
 notices*—Assam, i. 348 ; Bannu, ii. 90 ;  
 Bishrámpur, iii. 18 ; Jalpur (Assam),  
 iii. 166 ; Lower Burma, iii. 201 ; Upper  
 Burma, iii. 211 ; Cachar, iii. 234 ;  
 Cheduba Island, iii. 378 ; Henzada, v.  
 384 ; Jehlam, vii. 167 ; Kheri, viii.  
 190 ; Panoba in Kohát, viii. 243 ;  
 Kyauk-pyá, viii. 385 ; Lakhimpur, viii.  
 427 ; Mákrum, ix. 216 ; Ranri, xi. 463 ;  
 Rawál Pindl, xii. 22 ; Sibságar, xii.  
 460 ; Thayet-myo, xii. 278.  
 Pettai. See Pattapattu.  
 Petty kingdoms of ancient India in the  
 time of Megasthenes, vi. 17.  
 'Peutinger Tables,' The, quoted, on  
 Andhra, i. 287 ; Kolkat, viii. 286 ;  
 Kotál, viii. 309.  
 Phaeton, shoal off Lower Burma, xi. 162.  
 Phagu, halting station near Simla, Pun-  
 jab, xi. 162.  
 Phagwára, town in Punjab, xi. 163.  
 Phalalum, peak in the Hímálayas, Bengal,  
 xi. 163.  
 Phalauda, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi.  
 163.  
 Phálgá, river of Bengal, xi. 163.  
 Phallán, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 163, 164.  
 Phállar, village in Assam, xi. 164.  
 Phallic emblems in Hinduism, vi. 204, 205.  
 Phallán, town and State in Bombay, xi.  
 164, 165.  
 Phalút. See Phalalum.  
 Phaphánd, town and *tahsil* in N.-W.  
 Provinces, xi. 165, 166.

- Pharāṅgirl, village in Assam, xi. 166.  
 Pharha, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 166.  
 Phayre, General Sir A. P., settled Bilt-Gywon Island, ii. 460; Chief Commissioner of British (now Lower) Burma (1862-67), iii. 176; envoy to Independent Burma (1855), iii. 227; introduced Cuba tobacco into Sandoway, xii. 202; quoted on the Chins, xiii. 281.  
 Phayre, General Sir R., nearly poisoned by Mulhar Rāo Gāekwār (1874), ii. 164; reached Kandahār (1880), and commanded there till the evacuation (1881), vii. 397.  
 Phenī, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 166.  
 Phenī, river of E. Bengal, xi. 166, 167.  
 Phillaur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 167.  
 Philosophical and terrible aspects of Siva-worship, vi. 210, 211.  
 Philosophy of the Brāhmins, its six *darsanas* or schools, vi. 98, 99.  
 Phingewar, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 168.  
 Phulāguri, village in Assam, xi. 168.  
 Phuljhar, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 168.  
 Phulpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 168, 169.  
 Physical appearance and physiognomy of the Afghāns, i. 45; Andamanese, i. 285; Balūchis, ii. 38; Bhils, ii. 389; Bhutias, ii. 413; Brāhmīs, iii. 99; Talalugs, iii. 182, 183; Gonds, iii. 308; the inhabitants of Chitrāl, iii. 432; Coorgs, iv. 34; Daphlas, iv. 119; Chandāls, iv. 400; Gāros, v. 28; Juāngs, vii. 252; Sikkimposh Kāfirs, vii. 290; Kāngra tribes, vii. 420; Karens, viii. 3; Kashmiris, viii. 70; Khamtis, viii. 145; Khāsīs, viii. 174; Kotas, viii. 301, x. 311; Kumāunis, viii. 353; Kurumbas, viii. 376, x. 311; Ladākhlis, viii. 398; Lushāis, viii. 530; Maldive islanders, ix. 251; hill tribes in Manipur, ix. 330; Korkus, ix. 403; Mīrs, ix. 443, 444, 445, 447; Mīshmis, ix. 462; Kurumbas, x. 98, 99; Angāmī Nāgās, x. 148; Nāikdās, x. 176; Nicobarians, x. 296; Todas, x. 309; Rewā Kānthā Bhils, xii. 51; Santāls, xii. 239, 240; Hos or Larka Kols, xii. 535; inhabitants of Spiti, xiii. 72, 73; Chins, xiii. 282.  
 Physical aspects of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. i. pp. 1-42. General outline, 1; origin of the name of India, 1-3; boundaries, 3, 4; the three regions of India, 4. First region, the Himālayas, 1-10; the Himālayan wall and trough, 4-6; Himālayan passes, 6; offshoots of the Himālayas, 6; the gateways of India, 6, 7; Himālayan water-supply and rainfall, 7; scenery, 7, 8; vegetation and forests, 7; cultivation, 7, 8; irrigation and mill power, 9; saleable produce, 9, 10; fauna of the Himālayas, 10. Second region, the northern river plains, 10-34. The three river systems of N. India, 10, 11—(1) the Indus and Sutlej, 11, 12; lower course of the Indus, 12, 13; (2) the Tsan-pu or Brahmaputra, 13-16; the Kāllās watershed, 13; the Brahmaputra confluents in Assam, 13, 14; the Brahmaputra in Bengal, 14, 15; Brahmaputra silt deposits and islands, 14, 15; changes in Brahmaputra course, 15; the Brahmaputra as a high-road, 15, 16; (3) the Gangetic river system, 16-29; the growth of the Ganges and its discharges at different points, 17; its great tributary the Jumna, 17; sanctity of the Ganges, its places of pilgrimage, 17, 18; the Ganges, the water-carrier, fertilizer, and great water highway of Bengal, 19, 20; traffic on the Ganges, 20; great Gangetic cities, 20, 21; first and second stages in the life of a great Indian river as a silt collector, 21, 22; loss of carrying power in second stage, 22; third stage as a land-maker, 21, 22; the delta of Bengal, and of Gangetic deltaic distributaries, 23; character of a deltaic river, 23, 24; section of a deltaic channel of the Ganges, 23; junction of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and the Meghnā—their combined delta, 24; last scene in the life of an Indian river, land-making in the estuary, 24, 25; Bengal, the 'gift of the Ganges,' in the same sense as Egypt the 'gift of the Nile,' 25; size of the Bengal delta, 25; successive depressions of the delta, 26, 27; its subterranean structure, 26 (foot-note); amount of silt brought down by the Ganges at Ghāzilpur, 27; estimated silt of united river at the delta, 28; time required to construct the Bengal delta, 28; river irrigation by means of canals, 28, 29; the rivers as highways of trade, 29; saline deposits caused by floods, 29; changes of river beds and deserted river capitals, 30; the 'hore' of the Hūglī and Meghnā, 30, 31; destruction of river-side villages, 31, 32; poetry of the Indian river names, 32; crops of the river plains of N.-W. Bengal and the delta, 32-34; scenery of the river plains. Third region, the southern table-land or the Deccan, 34-

- 42; its three supporting mountain walls, 35; the Vindhya mountains and their ranges, the ancient barrier between N. and S. India, 35, 36; the E. and W. Gháts, 36; the central triangular plateau, 36; the Bhor Ghát, 36; the Thal Ghát, 37; the Pálghát pass, 37; rivers of the inner plateau, 37, 38; historical significance of the E. and W. Gháts, 38; rainfall of the Deccan, 38; the four forest regions of S. India, 38-40; scenery of S. India, 40; crops, 40, 41; minerals, 41; recapitulation of the three regions of India, their races and languages, 41; Burma, 42. See also section Physical Aspects in each Provincial and District article.
- Phali, river in Bengal, xi. 169.
- Piddington, H., quoted, on the copper and silver of the Santál Parganas, xii. 227.
- Pigeon Island, in Madras, xi. 169.
- Pigeon Island, in Bombay, xi. 169.
- Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755-63, 1775-76), ix. 67; his defence of Madras city (1758), ix. 107; nearly captured with Clive at Viruddhachalam (1751), xiii. 480.
- Piháni, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 169, 170.
- Pihel, town in Baroda, xi. 170.
- Phewa. See Pehon.
- Plicher, K. H., his account of the administration of Upper Burma, when independent, iii. 213-216.
- Pilgrimage, places of, Ajodhya, i. 134; Alandi, i. 163, 164; Amarnáth (Kashmir), i. 211; Papanassam, i. 226; Antrávedl, i. 294; Anupshahr, i. 295; Athirála, i. 377; Badrináth, i. 411; Bágherháti, i. 417; Bahmich, i. 435; Balkanhpur, i. 436; Baldeva, ii. 14; Banst, ii. 217; Belgaum, ii. 237, 238; Beunares, ii. 262-266; Beyt, ii. 336; Bhádbhúti, ii. 338; Mandargiri, ii. 348; Bhairogháti, ii. 356; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bhitla, ii. 393; Bhim Ghorá, ii. 396; the Bhuban Hills, ii. 408; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417; Bhána, ii. 418; Bodhan, iii. 23; Bráhmakund, iii. 94, viii. 428; Brindában, iii. 100; Buddh Gayá, iii. 127; Chándlod, iii. 359, 360; Chandranáth, iii. 364; Chhipia, iii. 404; Chitarkot, iii. 429; Combaconum, iv. 24; Dakor, iv. 96; Amba Bhaváni in Dánta, iv. 118; Deoband, iv. 199; Deogarh, iv. 201, 202; Deoprayág, iv. 205; Devjagón, iv. 234; Dewáwára, iv. 235; Diggi, iv. 287; Baneswar in Dángarpur, iv. 324; Dwárká, iv. 327; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangotri, iv. 477; Garhmukhtesar, v. 16; Gaur, v. 38; Gayá, v. 47, 48; Gárnár, v. 84; Gobardhán, v. 121; Gokaru, v. 142; Hájo, v. 292; Hardwár, v. 331, 333, 334; Hoddí, v. 438; Jájpur, vii. 73; Jawálamukhi, vii. 162; Jejuri, vii. 178; Kakora, vii. 211; Kálghát, vii. 326; Kálinjar, vii. 331, 335; Kálipáni, vii. 337; Kamti Rajaula, vii. 366; Kámpur, viii. 82; Katás, viii. 86, 87; Kedárnáth, viii. 109; Kiching, viii. 215; Salsmábad, near Kishangarh, viii. 223; Kopilás, viii. 295; Kosa Nág, viii. 299; Kotipalli, viii. 312; Kurukshetra, viii. 374, 375; Madheawarammal, viii. 541; Mahában, ix. 150-152; Mahágon, ix. 155; Mahávinayaka, ix. 170; on the Mahi, ix. 174; Makhampur, ix. 215; Manderhill, ix. 292; Mandhata, ix. 294; Mát, ix. 358; Ze-da-wán in Mergul, ix. 408; Mutra, x. 54; Nandan Sar, x. 188; Násk, x. 236; Náthdwár, x. 240; Nekmard, x. 259; Puri, x. 450-458, xi. 309-320; Pálitána, xi. 4, 5; Pámham, xi. 23; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Pápanásham, xi. 53; Párasanáth, xi. 57, 58; Pehon, xi. 129; Pendhát, xi. 132; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rájágríha Hills, xi. 380; Rájim, xi. 388; Rakabdev, xi. 439; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Rámkall, xi. 449; Rámpuná, xi. 462; Rámtel, xi. 466; Rápnáth, xii. 85; Ságur Island, xii. 109; Sakhi Sarwár, xii. 145, 146; Sandoway, xii. 201; in Sandúr, xii. 209; Sansar Dhúra, xii. 225; Sehwan, xii. 306; Shingnapur, xii. 406; Sholnghar, xii. 423; Shwe-Dagon, xii. 427; Sidhpur, xii. 474; Sikandra, xii. 482; Sítákund, xiii. 25; Sítápur, xiii. 39; Sivagangá, xiii. 41; Soron, xiii. 67; Tárakeswar, xiii. 211, 212; Thána Bhawán, xiii. 259; Thaneswar, xiii. 259-261; Tirumúrtikovli, xiii. 325; Tirupati, xiii. 325, 326; Tirutani, xiii. 327; Toohám, xiii. 339; Trichinopoly, xiii. 364; Trimbak, xiii. 366; Tukreswari, xiii. 372; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Udipi, xiii. 416; Uloh, xiii. 419; Umananda, xiii. 419; Upmáka, xiii. 438; Vadáka Valatýur, xiii. 460; Wái, xiii. 509; Wartúl, xiii. 533.
- Pilgrim hospitals at Puri, x. 458, xi. 320.
- Pilgrim hotels at Puri, xi. 319.
- Pilgrim mortality on the way to and from Puri, xi. 319, 320.
- Pilibhit, District in Punjab, xi. 170-178; physical aspects, 170-172; history, 172-174; population, 174; agriculture, 175, 176; natural calamities, 176; trade, 176; means of communication, 177; administration, 177; education, 177; medical aspects, 178.

- Pilibhit, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 178.  
 Pilibhit, town in Punjab, xi. 179.  
 Pilkhuwa, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 180.  
 Pillar and rock inscriptions of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 145 (footnote); 146. For *local notices* see Asoka.  
 Pining, pass over Himálayas, Punjab, xi. 180.  
 Pimpalgón Rájá, town in Berár, xi. 180.  
 Pimpalner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 180, 181.  
 Pimpladevi, Bhl State in Bombay, xi. 181.  
 Pimpri, Bhl State in Bombay, xi. 181.  
 Pin, river in Punjab, xi. 181.  
 Pináhat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 181, 182.  
 Pínáklui, river in S. India. See Penner.  
 Pind Dádan Khán, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 182, 183.  
 Pindári freebooters, Expedition against the (1817), article 'India,' vi. 401.  
*Local notices* — Ravaged Básim, ii. 185; Bellary, ii. 243; allied with the Nawáb of Bhopál, ii. 404; ravaged Biláspur, ii. 448; largely recruited in the Central Provinces, iii. 302; ravaged or sacked Chándá, iii. 350; Chhapára, iii. 395; Dhámpur, iv. 241; Ganjam, v. 4; Hoshangábád, v. 444; the capture of Málegón, ix. 254; Mehkar, ix. 399; had their headquarters in Nimár, x. 330; ravaged or sacked Parlá Kinedi, xi. 64; Paunár, xi. 119; Rájputána, xi. 406, 407; their suppression by Lord Hastings, xi. 407; ravaged Sátár, xii. 282; Sholápur, xii. 417; Wardhá, xiii. 525.  
 Pindigheb, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 183, 184.  
 Pine apples, cultivated in Assam, i. 362; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Haidarábád, v. 245; Jabalpur, vii. 331; Khási Hills, viii. 177; Lahore, viii. 410; Manipur, ix. 331; Máo-don, ix. 343; Mergui, ix. 410; Nepál, x. 276; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Shellá, xii. 378; Tavoy, xiii. 232.  
 Pine trees, in Bhután, ii. 414; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Mount Jákó, vii. 74; Kángra, vii. 410, 411; Kashmír, viii. 71; Kedár Kántá, viii. 109; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Kúlu, viii. 336, 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Kuram, viii. 369; Nishimí Hills, ix. 463; Murree Hills, x. 18; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Punjab, xi. 280; Ráwal Pindí, xi. 21; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sahiswán, xii. 136; on the Takht-i-Suláimán, xiii. 161.  
 Pinjar, village in Berár, xi. 184.  
 Pinjaur, decayed town in Punjab, xi. 184.  
 Pinu or Pini, river of Punjab. See Pin.  
 Pipalgón, village in Central Provinces, xi. 184.  
 Pipárá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 185.  
 Piparwání, village in Central Provinces, xi. 185.  
 Pipes, made in Mánpuri, ix. 210.  
 Pipe-stems, made in Agra, i. 76.  
 Piñanagar, chiefship in Central India, xi. 185.  
 Pippli, *tahsil* in Punjab, xi. 185, 186.  
 Pippli, historic port in Orissa, xi. 186; early settlement of the East India Company, now far inland, article 'India,' vi. 368, 369.  
 Pípráich, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 186.  
 Piram, island in Gulf of Cambay. See Perim.  
 Pirmail, hill station in Travancore, xi. 186.  
 Pir Mangho. See Magar Talao.  
 Pirnagar, *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 186, 187.  
 Pirozpur, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 187.  
 Pirpáintí, village in Bengal, xi. 187.  
 Pir Panjá, mountain range in Kashmír, xi. 187, 188.  
 Pirs or groups of villages, the old administrative and new fiscal divisions of the Kols in Singhbhum, xii. 540.  
 Pisangan, town in Rájputána, xi. 188.  
 Pishin, District of S. Afghanistan, xi. 188-192; physical aspects, 188; history, 189; population, 189, 190; agriculture, 190; trade, 191; administration, 191; medical aspects, 192.  
 Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghán-Turkistán, i. 55; Baluchistán, ii. 36.  
 Pitári, town in Oudh, xi. 192.  
 Pith, Articles made of, in Tanjore, xiii. 191, 196.  
 Pithápur, town and *iduk* in Madras, xi. 192.  
 Pithoragarh, military outpost in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 193.  
 Pithorá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 193.  
 Plithrá, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 193.  
 Pitlál. See Petlál.  
 Pitt, G. Morton, Governor of Madras (1730-35), ix. 67.  
 Pitt, Thomas, Governor of Madras (1698-1709), ix. 66.  
 Pince, Mr., Collector of Chengalpat, constructed the Karungáli tank there (1795), iii. 382.  
 Places of pilgrimage. See Pilgrimage, Places of.

- Plague, at Páli, xi. 1; Rádhánpur, xi. 343, 344.
- Plantains, grown in Akola, i. 143; Akyná, i. 156; Alláhábád, i. 190; North Arcot, i. 316; Badnera, i. 409; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Bardwán, ii. 126; Bellary, ii. 245; Buldána, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Colmbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 37; Dúrgarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwáras, iv. 328; Faridpur, iv. 394; Hanthawadi, v. 315; Hassan, v. 349; Jalgaón-Jumbod, vii. 106; Jalpálgur, vii. 108; South Kánnra, vii. 372; Kángra, vii. 412; Karúli, viii. 38; the Konkán, viii. 292; Lahore, viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Larkhána, viii. 463; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Manipur, ix. 331; Nááik, x. 322; N.-W. Provinces, x. 381; Oudh, x. 482; Páini Mountains, xi. 19; Rangoon, xi. 478; Savánur, xii. 203; Sáwantwárl, xii. 296; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Silságar, xii. 466; Sikkim, xii. 486; Sind, xii. 520; Sinner, xii. 545; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 313; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tunkúr, xiii. 381.
- Plassey, battle-field (1757) in Bengal, xi. 193, 194; article 'India,' vi. 382.
- Platinum, Grains of, found in Dhárwár, iv. 258.
- Pliny, mentions Andhra, i. 287; kingdom of Chola as Sora, iii. 455; Coringa as Kallíngon, iv. 42; his Gaulcasus identified with 'Kush' in Hindu Kush, v. 418; mentions the Indus, vii. 13; Kalingá, vii. 328, 329; the Savars as Suari, vii. 401; Ladákch as Akhassa Regio, viii. 399; Muttra as Mothora, x. 43; Nevyl as Nítrías, x. 292; the people of Magadha as Prasli, xi. 107; the Sútlej, xiii. 141; the pearl fishery of Tinneveli, xiii. 308.
- Plumbago, found in Gurgáon, v. 216; Kashmir, viii. 67; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Plütschau, German missionary, founded the mission at Tranquebar with Ziegenbalg (1706), xiii. 181, 341.
- Podi, the most numerous caste in the Twenty-four Parganáas, xiii. 392.
- Poddutúra. *See* Proddutúr.
- Pogson, Mr., quoted, on the diamond mines of Panna, xi. 49, 50.
- Pohrá, village in Central Provinces, xi. 194.
- Poicha, petty State in Bombay, xi. 194.
- Poini, river in Madras, xi. 194.
- Point Calimere. *See* Calimere.
- Point, False. *See* False Point.
- Point, Palmyras. *See* Palmyras Point.
- Pokaran, town in Rájputána, xi. 194, 195.
- Pokhar. *See* Pushkar.
- Pokri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 195.
- Pol, petty State in Bombay, xi. 195.
- Polávaram, estate in Madras, xi. 195, 196.
- Polekurru, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Polhill, Lieut., stormed Sikhar (1781), xii. 483.
- Poll, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Police statistics, article 'India,' vi. 472. *See* also the Administration section in each District article.
- Pollachi, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 196.
- Pollilur, town in Madras, xi. 196.
- Pollock, General Sir George, his march from the Punjab to Kábul (1842), article 'India,' vi. 409. *Local notices*—Relieved Jalálábád, i. 50, vii. 76; took Kábul and destroyed the Chár Cháta, i. 51, vii. 273; his advance through the Kháibar Pass, viii. 126.
- Polo, played in Manipur, ix. 331.
- Polár, town and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 196, 197.
- Polyandry among the Nairs and Himálayan tribes, article 'India,' vi. 55; polyandry of Dráupadi, the wife of the five Pándava brethren in the Mahábhárata, 121; polyandry in the Hindu marriage law, 195; modern survivals of, 195. *Local notices*—Bhután, ii. 412; in the Himálayan mountain tribes, v. 413; the Hindu Kush tribes, v. 419; Jaunsar Bawar, vii. 161; Láhul, vii. 421, viii. 421; Kunáwár, viii. 362; Ladákch, viii. 398, 399; among the Kallars in Madras, ix. 127; the Nairs in Malabar, ix. 227, 228; the Todas, x. 310; in Scorá, xii. 316.
- Pomegranates, grown in Alláhábád, i. 190; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Chintamani-pet, iii. 419; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Kandahár, vii. 391; Kángra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71; Khairpur, viii. 136; Kuram, viii. 369; Lahore, viii. 410; Larkhána, viii. 463; Muzaffargarh, x. 57; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Safed Koh Mountains, xii. 99; Sháh-pur, xii. 360; Sind, xii. 520; Tavoy, xiii. 232.
- Ponámpet, village in Coorg, xi. 197.
- Pondáni, village and *taluk* in Madras, xi. 197, 198.
- Ponáni, river in Madras, xi. 198.
- Pondamajá. *See* Punamallu.
- Pondicherry, French Settlement, xi. 198, 199; Roman Catholic Mission, article

- 'India,' vi. 259; ineffectual siege of, by Boscawen's fleet and a land force under Lawrence (1748), 379; siege of, and capitulation to Coote (1760), 380.
- Ponies, article 'India,' vi. 521. *Local notices*—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Bhután, ii. 414; Dhárwar, iv. 262; Kolába, viii. 261; Manipur, ix. 331; Spiti, xiii. 73; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 264.
- Ponnani. *See* Ponani.
- Pon-na-reip, village in Lower Burma, xi. 199.
- Ponne. *See* Poini.
- Ponneri, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xi. 199, 200.
- Poodocottah. *See* Pudukottai.
- Pooloo. *See* Pulu.
- Poona, District in Bombay, xi. 200-210; physical aspects, 200; history, 200-204; population, 204, 205; agriculture, 205-208; natural calamities, 208; communications, 208; trade, 208, 209; administration, 209; medical aspects, 210.
- Poona, city in Bombay, xi. 210-214.
- Poona, Treaty of (1817), article 'India,' vi. 402.
- Poonamallee. *See* Punamallu.
- Poon-na-riep. *See* Pon-na-reip.
- Pooree. *See* Puri.
- Poo-zwon-doung. *See* Pu-zun-daung.
- Popham, Sir Home, made treaty with the chief at Aden (1802), i. 16.
- Popham, Captain, storm of Gwalior fort during the first Maráthá war, article 'India,' vi. 391. *Local notices*—Took Bijalgarh (1781), ii. 423; stormed Lahár (1780), viii. 400.
- Poppy, Cultivation of. *See* Opium.
- Popular Vishnuism, vi. 217.
- Population of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. ii. pp. 43-52. General survey of the people, 43; the feudatory chiefs and their powers, 43; the twelve British Provinces, 44; Census of 1872 and of 1881, 44, 45; population tables of British, Feudatory, and Foreign India, 44, 45; density of the population, 46; absence of large towns, 46; over-crowded districts, 46, 47; under-peopled tracts, 47; immobility of the Indian peasant, 47; nomadic system of tillage, 47, 48; relation of labour to land in the last century, and at the present day, 48, 49; serfdom, 49; unequal division of the people, 49, 50; increase of population since 1872, 50; ethnical history of India, 51; fourfold division of the people, into Aryans, non-Aryans, mixed Hindus, and Muhammadans, 51, 52; population tables for 1881, 51 (footnote), and Appendices I.-X., 689-703. *See also* the Population section in the articles on each District, Native State, and town; and especially Aboriginal tribes, Christian population, and each great caste or tribe, such as Bráhmans, Chamars, Patháns, and Rájputs.
- Porakád, town in Travancore, xi. 214.
- Poraynr. *See* Tranquebar.
- Porbandar, State in Káthiáwár, xi. 214-216.
- Porbandar, town and port in Káthiáwár, xi. 216.
- Porcelain clay. *See* Kaolin.
- Porcupines, found on Mount Abd, i. 6; in North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Benares, ii. 255; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Etáwah, iv. 370; Gwalior, v. 229; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Kadúr, vii. 283; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 413; Karnúl, viii. 35; Kashmir, viii. 68; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Lárkhána, viii. 463; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Moradábád, ix. 505; Nallamálai Hills, x. 185; Nílgiiri Hills, x. 308; Punjab, xi. 259; Sandúr, xii. 206; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Porcupine quills, Articles made from, at Vizagapatnam, xiii. 494-498.
- Porpoises. *See* Dolphins.
- Port Blair. *See* Andaman Islands.
- Port Canning, unsuccessful harbour near Calcutta, xi. 216-221.
- Porto Novo, town, harbour, and battle-field in Madras, xi. 221, 222.
- Ports, Achra, i. 12; Aden, i. 15-24; Adrampet, i. 27; Agáshi, i. 58; Akyab, i. 158-160; Allbágh, i. 166; Alleppi, i. 200; Allúr *cum* Kottapatnam, i. 201; Ports Blair, Campbell, and Cornwallis in the Andaman Islands, i. 281, 282; Anjanwel, i. 290; Ankola, i. 293; Antora, i. 293, 294; Balmor, ii. 11; Bandamúrlanka, ii. 56; Bándra, ii. 57, 58; Bankot, ii. 77, 78; Barkúr, ii. 156, 157; Bárwa, ii. 178; Bassein, ii. 201, 202; Bauliári, ii. 216; Bávanapádu, ii. 217; Belápur, ii. 230; Belikeri, ii. 240; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhágwa, ii. 354; Bhandup, ii. 368; Bhaunggar, ii. 381, 382; Bhillmora, ii. 457, 458; Himlipatam, ii. 460, 461; Bombay, iii. 73-84; Borin, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 112-115; Bulsár, iii. 149; Calcutta, iii. 255, 256, 261, 262; Calicut, iii. 268-270; Cambay, iii. 273, 274; Cannanore, iii. 275, 276; Chandbál, iii. 358; Chendliá, iii. 380; Chhanuyá, iii. 394, 395; Chluta-gong, iii. 444-446; Churáman, iii. 460, 461; Cocanáda, iii. 472; Cochín, iv. 11-13; Coringa, iv. 42, 43; Cud-

dalore, iv. 45, 46; Dábhól, iv. 76, 77; Dáhánu, iv. 95; Damán, iv. 102; Dativre, iv. 157; Degám, iv. 166, 167; Dehej, iv. 167; Deogarh, iv. 233; Dhámrá, iv. 241, 242; Dholera, iv. 271; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Dwárká, iv. 327; False Point, iv. 390, 391; Gangawáli, iv. 466; Ganjam, v. 9; Ghorbandar, v. 74, 75; Nova Goa, v. 108, 109; Gogo, v. 137, 138; Gopálpur, v. 161, 162; Hangarkatta, v. 310; Harnal, v. 340; Honáwar, v. 439, 440; Isaknpalli, vii. 24; Ittamukkala, vii. 28; Iviker, vii. 29; Jáfarábat, vii. 39; Jaigarh, vii. 45, 46; Jaládpur, vii. 71; Jakhán, vii. 74; Jodhla, vii. 234; Kálnai, vii. 322; Kalingápatam, vii. 330; Kal-yán, vii. 346, 347; Kandápur, vii. 398, 399; Karáchi, vii. 452-460; Kárikál, viii. 11; Karwar, viii. 54-56; Kásnargod, viii. 58; Káyalpatnam, viii. 108; Káyonkolam, viii. 108; Kelat, viii. 111, 112; Ketí, viii. 118-220; Kherna, viii. 199; Khun, viii. 210; Kodlnar, viii. 240; Kolachel, viii. 271, 272; Kolak, viii. 272; Koteswar on the Kori, viii. 298; Kotár, viii. 309, 310; Kulasekharapatnam, viii. 332; Kúmpita, viii. 360, 361; Kupili, viii. 367; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 389, 390; Láichanpur, viii. 423; Machhgón, viii. 533; Madhapur, viii. 541; Madras, ix. 111-114; Mahád, ix. 153, 154; Máhim, ix. 180, 181; Máhul, ix. 185, 186; Mahurghón, ix. 187; Mahuwa, ix. 187; Máhlwán, ix. 272, 273; Mándol, ix. 310; Mándwa, ix. 311; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Mangrol, ix. 316, 317; Manori, ix. 339; Marmagáo, ix. 347, 348; Maroli, ix. 348; Masulipatam, ix. 352-357; Maulmain, ix. 370-372; Mergul, ix. 411, 412; Minni (Káthlávár), ix. 422; Morn, ix. 503, 504; Morrellganj, ix. 518; Motupalli, ix. 521, 522; Mulki, ix. 538; Mundra, x. 14; Murdeswar, x. 17; Nagár, x. 155; Námkal, x. 203; Narsápur, x. 214, 215; Návpur, x. 246; Nawánagar (Bedi), x. 253, 254; Nawibandar, x. 255; Negapatam, x. 258, 259; Nevli, x. 292; Nizampatam, x. 338; Pámbam, xi. 23; Panwel, xi. 52, 53; Pen, xi. 131, 132; Pentakota, xi. 134; Ponáni, xi. 197, 198; Porbandar, xi. 216; Port Canning, xi. 216-221; Porto Novo, xi. 221, 222; Puri, xi. 308; Purnagarh, xi. 321; Qullandi, xi. 338, 339; Qullon, xi. 339, 340; Rái, xi. 348; Rájápur, xi. 384, 385; Ránder, xi. 468, 469; Rangoon, xi. 485-488; Ratnágiri, xii. 12, 13; Redi, xii. 41;

Rewadanda, xii. 44, 45; Rewís, xii. 56; Rohar, xii. 60; Chitákl, xii. 92; Saldya, xii. 149, 150; Sárathá, xii. 262, 263; Sátpati, xii. 287, 288; Shiráli, xii. 407; Sonápur, xii. 58; Sonmiani, xiii. 61; Srlwardhán xiii. 83; Subarnarekha, xiii. 85; Surat, xiii. 132-136; Tadrí, xiii. 160; Tankárl, xiii. 198; Tánár, xiii. 199; Tárápur, xiii. 212; Tavoy, xiii. 234; Tellicherri, xiii. 237, 238; Thal, xiii. 247; Thána, xiii. 258, 259; Tranquebar, xiii. 340, 341; Trombay, xiii. 370; Tuna, xiii. 382; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386; Umlargdon, xiii. 422; Upleta, xiii. 438; Ulan, xiii. 454; Vengurla, xiii. 469, 470; Veráwal, xiii. 472; Vesáva, xiii. 472, 473; Vizagapatam, xiii. 497, 498; Vizadrag, xiii. 498, 499; Wawánya, xiii. 534.

Portuguese in India, article 'India,' vi. 356-361; Covillham, 357; Vasco de Gama, 357, 358; Cabral, 358; Francisco de Almeida, 359; Albuquerque, 359, 360; oppressions of, 359, 360; downfall of, 360; Portuguese Indian possessions in 1871, 361; mixed descendants, 361; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally off Surat (1615), 366; temporary expulsion of, from Bengal, 368, 369; early Portuguese trade with India, 560. *Local notices*—Aden, i. 16; Agázi, i. 58; In Arakan, i. 151, 152; Martaban, i. 236; Bandel, ii. 57; Barkalúr, ii. 156; Bassein (Wáslm), ii. 191; Bengal, ii. 279; Beypur, ii. 335; Bhatkal, ii. 377; Bombay, iii. 37; Broach, iii. 133; Calicut, iii. 269, 270; Cannanore, iii. 276; Chaul, iii. 376; Chittagong, iii. 435, 436; Cochín, iv. 3, 11; Damán, iv. 101-104; Diu, iv. 305-308; Firlighl Bázár, iv. 436; Ghorbandar, v. 75; Goa, v. 87-106; Honáwar, v. 440; Húglí, v. 491, 499, 500; Kaylán, vii. 347; Karanja, vii. 467; Karnála, viii. 29; Kárvár, viii. 55; Kodungalúr, viii. 241; in the Konkan, viii. 290; in Madras Presidency, ix. 12; founded Saint Thomé (1504), ix. 104; Máhim, ix. 180; in Malabar, ix. 221; Mangalore, ix. 313; Negapatam, x. 259, xiii. 183; Noákhál, x. 341-343; Porakád, xi. 214; Porto Novo, xi. 222; Qullon, xi. 340; Ránder, xi. 468, 469; Rewadanda, xii. 44; Saddshigarh, xii. 92; St. Thomas' Mount, xii. 143; Salsette, xii. 169; Sandwip Island, xii. 210; Surat, xiii. 120, 121; Syrjam, xiii. 158; Tatta, xiii. 219; Thána, xiii. 258; Tinneveli, xiii. 300; Tuticorin, xiii. 385; Vesáva, xiii. 473. *See also* Factories, Forts, and



- the names of the chief Portuguese leaders.
- Portuguese Possessions, xi. 222, 223.
- See also* Damán, Diu, and Goa.
- Porus, Defeat of, by Alexander the Great, vi. 164; the battle-field identified with Chilianwála; iii. 415.
- Postans, Mr., quoted, on the trade of Shikárpur in 1841, xii. 395; on the foundation of Tatta, xiii. 219.
- Postis* or sheepskin cloaks, made in Afghánistán, i. 39; Ghazni, v. 72.
- Post-Vedic Gods, Rise of, vi. 97, 98; the Hindu triad, 98.
- Potanúr, railway station in Madras, xi. 223.
- Potatoes, Cultivation of, in the Himálayas, article 'India,' vi. 9. *Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Assam, i. 362; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bhután, ii. 413; Bombay, iii. 53; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Cherra Pnaji, iii. 393; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chikalka, iii. 408; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Dárájiling, iv. 134; Deoria, iv. 206; Devanahalli, iv. 231; Farukhabád, iv. 413; Gaya, v. 49; Goa, v. 93; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hazám, v. 365; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jessor, vii. 187; Káimangj, vii. 298; Káiti, vii. 310; Kangra, vii. 424; Khási Hills, viii. 171-177; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kolár, viii. 276; Kumáun, viii. 354; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Madras, ix. 30; Máhrám, ix. 185; Máo-san-rám, ix. 343; Mysore, x. 100; Násik, x. 232; Nepal, x. 277; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 375, 382; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Phágú, xi. 162; Puri, xi. 306; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 29; Sátára, xii. 280; Síbságur, xii. 466; Simla, xii. 493; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Poteção, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 223.
- Potikall, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 223.
- Potstone, found or quarried in:—Chital-drug, iii. 423; Hassan, v. 346; Mysore, x. 114; Salem, xii. 153; Tunkúr, xiii. 376.
- Potstone wares, made at Bhandará, ii. 365.
- Potter's clay. *See* Kaolin.
- Pottery, article 'India,' vi. 608; 628. *Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 96; Akyah, i. 157; Alálpur, i. 161; Allganj Sewán, i. 167; Allgarh, i. 178; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 302; South Arcot, i. 326; Arni, i. 331; Assam, i. 367; Bádin, i. 409; Bághdángá, i. 416; Bákarganj, i. 447; Bardwán, ii. 132; Pattán in Baroda, ii. 159; Bassein, i. 198; Betál, ii. 334; Bikaner, ii. 442; Bulsar, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Champáran, iii. 343; Cháandpur, iii. 361; Chaprá, iii. 370; Chittagong, iii. 441; Dacca, iv. 86; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Darrang, iv. 148; Delhi, iv. 197; Dewa, iv. 235; Dhandhúka, iv. 243; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dhrángadrá, iv. 279; Doung-gyl, iv. 315; Faridpur, iv. 397; Gáro Hills, v. 31; Gaya, v. 50; Goálpará, v. 117; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 282; New Hála, v. 294; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Húglí, v. 496; Inchalkaranji, v. 510; Jehlam, vii. 175; In Jessor, vii. 186; Jhajjar, vii. 197; xii. 75; Jhálod, vii. 203; South Kánara, vii. 376; Kesampur, viii. 117; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khánpur, viii. 164; Khási Hills, viii. 178; Kohál, viii. 248; Kolár, viii. 277; Kolhapur, viii. 284; Krishnagar, viii. 317, x. 135, 137; Kwon-chan-gon, viii. 382; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 387, 388; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Thán, viii. 441; Lohárdagá, viii. 485; Lucknow District, viii. 500, city, viii. 516; Makhli, ix. 215; Monghyr, ix. 487; Múltán, x. 13; Páraseoni, xi. 67; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pind Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Puri, xi. 308; Ráichúr, xi. 360; Rámpur, xi. 458, 459; Rungoon, xi. 479; Rohri, xii. 65; Sátara, xii. 257; Sargúja, xii. 268; Sáwantwári, xii. 297; Sehwán, xii. 306; Kánhiwára in Seoni, xii. 313; Shilmoga, xii. 404; Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; Sláikot, xii. 448; Sirsa, xiii. 20; Súsámau, xiii. 139; Sylhet, xiii. 154; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 179; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Thána, xiii. 237; Tipperah, xiii. 319; Tunkúr, xiii. 379; Twan-te, xiii. 386, 387.
- Pottinger, Major Eldred, defended Chárikár in first Afghán war, i. 34.
- Pottinger, Sir Henry, Governor of Madras (1848-54), ix. 67; made commercial treaty with the Mírs of Sind (1832), xii. 514.
- Poung-dny. *See* Paung-doh.
- Poung-loung. *See* Paung-laung.
- Powell, Col., his defeat of Shamsher Bahádur, iii. 156.
- Powlett, Major, quoted on Tljárn, xiii. 294.
- Pownár. *See* Paundár.
- Practical faith of the Hindus, its tolerance and fairness to Christianity, vi. 226, 227.
- Pradháns or bards of the Gonds in Mandlá, ix. 304.

- Prakasha, town in Bombay, xi. 223.  
 Pránhita, river in Central Provinces, xi. 223.  
 Pratápgarh. *See* Partágharh.  
 Pratápgarh, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 224.  
 Prntápgiri. *See* Kímédi.  
 Pratápnagar, village in Bengal, xi. 224.  
 Pratáp Ráo, Sivaji's general, first exacted *chauth* in Berár (1671), iii. 144.  
 Prattipádu, village in Madras, xi. 224.  
 Pre-Aryan kingdoms in Northern India, vi. 184; pre-Aryan civilisation, 328, 329.  
 Pre-Buddhist Scythian influences in India, connection of the Horse Sacrifice with the Man Sacrifice of pre-Buddhist India, vi. 175, 176; 183, 184; Scythic and Nága influences on Hindulism, and on the religious and domestic life of modern India, 189, 199.  
 Precious metals in India, imports of treasure, article 'India,' vi. 562, 568, 569; gold-mining, 624, 625. *See* also Gold.  
 Precious stones, article 'India,' vi. 9; 606; 628, 629; 639. *See* also Diamonds, Garnets, Opals, Rubies, Sapphires, and Turquoises.  
 Predatory hill races; their conversion from marauding tribes into peaceful cultivators and good soldiers, vi. 71-73.  
 Premtoli, village in Bengal, xi. 224.  
 Prendergast, Colonel, defeated Vizírák Ráz of Vizianagram at Padmanábhram (1794), x. 525, xiii. 486.  
 Prosyterian Missions, article 'India,' vi. 261. *See* also Protestant Missions.  
 Presidencies, Bengal, ii. 268; Bombay, iii. 34-73; Madras, ix. 1-102.  
 Price's description of old Calcutta, quoted, iii. 244, 245.  
 Price, Mary, curious inscription on her tomb in Surat, xiii. 135.  
 Prices of staple articles of food. *See* Agricultural section of each several District article.  
 Pridhiman Sáh, Rájá of Garhwal (1803), iv. 171, v. 18.  
 Primary education, article 'India,' vi. 477, 478. *See* also the Administrative section of each District article, and Campbell, Sir George, his reforms in Bengal.  
 Primitive Aryan burial, article 'India,' vi. 85-87.  
 Primrose, General J. M., in command at Kandahár (April 1880), and besieged there (August 1880), vii. 395, 396.  
 Prince of Wales' visit to India (1875-76), article 'India,' vi. 426.  
 Prinsep, Henry T., *Narrative of Political and Military Transactions of British India under the Marquis of Hastings*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (foot-note).  
 Prinsep, James, first deciphered the inscriptions on the pillars of Rájá Dháva and Asoka at Delhi, iv. 189, 192; quoted, on the legend of Rájá Rasálu of Siálkot, xii. 451.  
 Printing presses. *See* the Administrative section of each District article, and especially Agm, i. 66; Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ajmere, i. 133; Aligarh, i. 176; Allahábád, i. 193; Amritsar, i. 262; Assam, i. 372; Bellary, ii. 247; Bombay, iii. 71; Lower Burma, iii. 207; Cawnpur, iii. 293; Chinsurah, iii. 389; Cochin, iv. 7; Dacca, iv. 87; Dehra Dún, iv. 175; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 364; Hissar, v. 342; Hoshiárpur, v. 457; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 382; Khándesh, viii. 158; Kuch Behar, viii. 326; Ludhiána, viii. 524; Madras, ix. 116; Madura, ix. 131; Máinpur, ix. 210; Malabar, ix. 234; Maulmain, ix. 272; Meerut, ix. 390; Mídnapur, ix. 428, 431, 434; Mysore, x. 121; Nágurkoll, x. 158; Nellore, x. 271; Oudh, x. 509; Saháranpur, xii. 122; Siálkot, xii. 448; Tinneveli, xiii. 309; Trichinopoly, xiii. 362; Trivandrum, xiii. 370.  
 Prithwí Náráyan, his conquest of Nepál (1768), and death (1771), x. 285.  
 Prithwí Rájá, last Chauhan ruler of Ajmere and Delhi, defeated and put to death by Muhaammad Ghori (1193), i. 120, iv. 191; defeated Parmal Deo (1183), iii. 154; lived at Chinnár, iii. 346; built wall round Delhi, iv. 190; built fort of Lant, viii. 190.  
 Prithwí Singh, called in the Maráthás, and by their help became ruler of Garhákota, v. 13.  
 Pritzier, General, took Purandhar (1818), xi. 298; stormed Singharh (1818), xii. 544.  
 Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, vi. 426.  
 Proddatar, town and *tálib* in Madras, xi. 224.  
 Products and Agriculture. *See* Agriculture and Products.  
 Prome, District in Lower Burma, xi. 225-235; physical aspects, 225, 226; history, 226-229; population, 229-231; agriculture, 231, 232; manufactures, 232, 233; administration, 234, 235; climate, 235.  
 Prome, town in Lower Burma, xi. 235-237.  
 Protection to person and property. *See* Administrative section in each District article.

Protestant Missions in India, article 'India,' vl. 259-269; first translation of the Bible into the vernacular, 260; Schwartz, Klernander, Marshman, Carey, and Ward, 260, 261; opposition of the Company to Christian missionaries, 260; withdrawal of the Company's opposition, 260, 261; Bishopric of Calcutta, 261; statistics of Protestant Missions, 261-264. *Local notices*.—

1. American Missions—(1) Baptist, Maulmain, i. 242; Assam, i. 359; Basseln, ii. 200, 201; Turá, v. 30, xiii. 384; Goalpara, v. 115, 119; Henzada, v. 389; Kámrúp, vii. 359, 360; among the Karens, vii. 4, 6, 7; Lahore, viii. 408; Mergui, ix. 411; Midnapur, ix. 428, 434; Nellore, x. 273; Nowgong, x. 410, 414; Ongole, x. 424; Pauri, xi. 120; Promé, xi. 235; Rangoon, xi. 481; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 348; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431-434; Silbágar, xii. 464; Taung-ngu, xiii. 226; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Vizagapatam, xiii. 491.

(2) Methodist, Bahraich, i. 435. (3) Methodist Episcopalian, Bijnaur, ii. 434; Budáun, iii. 123, 124; Lahore, viii. 408; Moradábád, ix. 508. (4) Lutheran, Guntúr, viii. 234; Rájámahendri, xi. 382. (5) Presbyterian, Dehra, iv. 168, 176; Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Jálándhar, vii. 92; Jehlam, vii. 171; Kálu, viii. 340; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Mánipuri, ix. 213; Rurki, xii. 119; Saháranpur, xii. 119; Siálkot, xii. 444; Subáthu, xii. 495, xiii. 85. (6) Unspecified, Ahmadnagar, i. 101; Ambála, i. 225; North Arcot, i. 315; Lucknow, viii. 527; Madura, ix. 126, 131, 135; Ránpet, xi. 509; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sonal, xii. 57.

2. Australian Baptist Mission at Faridpur, iv. 401, 407.

3. Baptist Missions, Benares, ii. 267; Borsad, iii. 90; Chhagan Gobra, iii. 394; Cuttack, iv. 69; Dacca, iv. 83; Entallí, iv. 354; Karnál, viii. 37; Madras Presidency, ix. 23, 24, city, ix. 116; Monghyr, ix. 484; Serampur, xii. 318; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393. *See also* American and Australian.

4. Basel Mission, Anandápur, i. 272; Dhárwár, iv. 260, 266; Guledgarh, v. 197; Káití, vii. 310; South Kánara, vii. 379, 382; Malabar, ix. 228; Mangalore, ix. 314; Morkará, ix. 414; Pálgát, x. 543.

5. Calvinistic Mission. *See* Welsh.

6. Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, vii. 8.

7. Church of England Mission,

Benares, ii. 267; Bulandshahr, iii. 141; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 276; Darrang, iv. 145; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 517; Nárowál, x. 214; Tanjore, xiii. 186; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393.

8. Church of Scotland Mission, North Arcot, i. 315; Dárlíng, iv. 139; Madras, ix. 116; Siálkot, xii. 445; Wazirábád, xiii. 535.

9. Church Missionary Society, Agarpára, i. 57; Batála (college), ii. 216; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 225-227; Edwardesábád, iv. 339; Ellore, iv. 352; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 284; Kánger, vii. 430; Masulipatam, viii. 234, ix. 354; Kotiyam, viii. 310; Krishnagar in Nadiyá, viii. 317, x. 134; Lahore, viii. 408; Madras Presidency, ix. 24, 25, city, ix. 116; Míhrpur, ix. 436; Monghyr, ix. 484; Máltán, x. 12; Palámkottá, x. 535; Pesháwar, ix. 151, 156; Santál Parganás, xii. 230; Shujábád, xii. 426; Sikandra (orphanage), xii. 481; Thákurpukur, xiii. 246; Tinnevellí, xiii. 304; Travancore, xiii. 352; Trichúr, xiii. 365; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 393.

10. Chutiá Nagpur Mission, Lohárdagá, viii. 481.

11. Danish Lutheran Missions, North Arcot, i. 315; South Arcot, i. 322.

12. Episcopalian Missions. *See* American Methodist, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

13. Evangelical Missions, Coimbatore, iv. 16; Gopdiganj, v. 161.

14. Free Church Mission (Scotch), Chengalpat, iii. 389; Chhindwára, iii. 403; Jalná, vii. 107; Kalná, vii. 340; Nagpur, x. 174; Nellore, x. 265, 273; Pachambá, x. 521.

15. German - Lutheran Missions, Calcut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 276; Chamarikata, iii. 328; Chaprá, iii. 370, xii. 254; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Madras, ix. 116; Manbhúm, ix. 282; Nellore, x. 264; Sadras, xii. 94; Sagar, xii. 104; Salem, xii. 165; Singhbhúm, xii. 536; Tanjore, xiii. 185; Tranquebar (printing press), xiii. 341; Trichinopoli, xiii. 365.

16. Irish Presbyterian Mission, Rájkot, xi. 389.

17. Leipzig Mission, Coimbatore, iv. 16.

18. London Mission, Atúr, i. 383; Bellary, ii. 249; Benares, ii. 267; Coimbatore, iv. 16; Ernál, iv. 356; Chikballapur in Kolár, vii. 278; Madras, ix. 116; Mírzápur, ix. 462;

- Mysore, x. 112; Nágarkoil, x. 158; Salem, xli. 165; Travancore, xlii. 352; Twenty-four Parganás, xlii. 393; Vizagapatnam, xlii. 491.
19. Lutheran Missions. *See* American, Basel, Danish, German, and Leipzig Missions.
20. Moravian Mission, Kallang, vii. 296; Kye-lang, viii. 390, 391.
21. Presbyterian Missions. *See* American, Canadian, Irish, Scotch, and United Presbyterian Missions; also Allahábad (printing press), i. 193; and Rawál Pindi, xli. 37, which are unspecified.
22. Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore, viii. 408.
23. Santál Home Mission, the Santál Parganás, xli. 230.
24. Scotch Presbyterian Missions. *See* Church of Scotland and Free Church.
25. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Assam, i. 359; Báraúpur, li. 177; Delhi, iv. 185; Henzada, v. 389, 390; Jammalamadugú, vii. 129; Kanandagúdi, vii. 368; Karnál, viii. 23; Kháti, viii. 167; Madras, ix. 24, 25; Pattukottai, xi. 118; Rádhápuram, xi. 344; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rúrki, xli. 86; Singhbhúm, xli. 536; Tanjore, xlii. 186; Tinneveli, xlii. 304; Trichinopoli, xlii. 365; Twenty-four Parganás, xlii. 393.
26. United Presbyterian Mission, Ajmere, i. 130.
27. Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Sylhet, i. 359; Nong Saulla, near Cherra Punji, li. 392, 393; Kháti and Jaintia Hills, viii. 179; Máw-phláng, ix. 343; Shellá, xli. 378.
28. Wesleyan Mission, Madras, ix. 116; Mannargudi, ix. 338; Mysore, x. 112; Negapatam, x. 258; Rangpur, xi. 494; Sadras, xli. 94; Tanjore, xlii. 186; Trichinopoli, xlii. 365; Tánikúr, xlii. 377, 382.
29. Zenána Mission, Lahore, viii. 408; Nadiyá, x. 134; Twenty-four Parganás, xlii. 393.
30. Unspecified Missions, Akola, i. 147; Alleppi, i. 200; Hoshíápur, v. 457; Muthalápád and Nandál in Karnál, viii. 37; Pálakollu, x. 534.
- Prother, Col., took Lohgarh (1818), viii. 488; and Mahál, ix. 154.
- Provinces of British India, Ajmere-Merwár, i. 117-131; Assam, i. 341-374; Behar, li. 223-227; Bengal, li. 269-323; Bombay, iii. 34-73; Lower Burma, iii. 167-209; Upper (formerly Independent) Burma, lii. 209-229; Central Provinces, iii. 297-323; Coorg, iv. 28-42; Gujarát, v. 179; Berár (Allahábad Assigned Districts), v. 258-274; Madras, ix. 1-102; N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, x. 354-404; Orissa, x. 426-468; Oudh, x. 479-510; Punjab, xi. 243-293; Rájputána, xi. 395-424; Sind, xli. 502-525.
- Provincial administration, 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' territory, District officers and their duties, article 'India,' vi. 434-437.
- Prussian and Embden East India Companies (1750 and 1753), Dutch and English jealousy of, and their downfall, vi. 374-376.
- Ptolemy, the Greek geographer, quoted or referred to, on Amber, i. 228; the Andaman Islands, i. 283; Andhra, i. 287; Arcot, i. 308; Banavási, li. 45, xli. 400; Bassein, li. 194; his 'Golden Chersonese,' the delta of the Irawadí, iii. 172, 220; Calimere Point, iii. 270; Pushkalavati, iii. 373; Chaul, iii. 376; Chola, iii. 455; Dípálpur, iv. 304; Dravida, iv. 316; Ghorbandar, v. 74, 75; the Hímálaya Mountains, v. 401; the Jehlam, vii. 165; Kaládgi, vii. 315; Kálinjar, vii. 337; the Savars, vii. 401; Karúr, viii. 51; Káyal, viii. 107, 286; Koldba, viii. 262; the Konkan, viii. 290; the Korl, viii. 298; Kotár, viii. 309; the Pándyan kingdom, ix. 122, xi. 42; Máharashtra, ix. 166; the Maldive Islands, ix. 250; Masúra, ix. 357; Mro-haung, ix. 523; Múltán, x. 3; Muttra, x. 43; the Narbadá, x. 207; Nevil, x. 292; Nosári, x. 405; Oudh, x. 484; Paithán, x. 530; Sumi, xlii. 120; the Sutlej, xlii. 141; Uraiyúr (Trichinopoli), xlii. 364.
- Public Works expenditure, article 'India,' vi. 469, 470. *See also* Means of communication, Railway systems, Roads, Canals, etc.
- Pubna. *See* Pabná.
- Pudukottái, Native State in Madras, xi. 237, 238.
- Pudukottái, chief town of State in Madras, xi. 238.
- Pukhra, town in Oudh, xi. 239.
- Pulál. *See* Paláli.
- Pulgón, railway station in Central Provinces, xi. 239.
- Pullangudi, town in Madras, xi. 239.
- Pullars, wild aboriginal tribe in Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—Anaimúdi, i. 268; Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Colmbatore, iv. 17; Palni Mountains, xi. 18.
- Pulicat, town in Madras, earliest Dutch settlement in India, xi. 239, 240.
- Pálikonda, village in Madras, xi. 240.

Pattivendala, town and *taluk* in Madras, xl. 240.  
 Pullampet, town and *taluk* in Madras, xl. 240, 241.  
 Pulney. *See* Palni.  
 Pulses, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 489. *Local notices*—Mount Abū, i. 7;  
 Agra, i. 64; Ahmadābād, i. 90;  
 Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Mer-  
 wārā, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola,  
 i. 143, 144; Aligarh, i. 175; Allah-  
 ābād, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambāla,  
 i. 220; Amrāoti, i. 247; Amritsar, i.  
 259; North Arcot, i. 316; South  
 Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 362; Aundh,  
 i. 384; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bākarganj,  
 i. 445; Bālāsīnor, i. 460; Ballia, ii.  
 21; Bāmra, ii. 42; Banda, ii. 50;  
 Bangalore, ii. 63; Bānkurā, ii. 83;  
 Bannu, ii. 94; Bardwān, ii. 130;  
 Bareilly, ii. 142; Basti, ii. 211; Bel-  
 gaum, ii. 235; Bellary, ii. 245;  
 Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 271;  
 Bettl, ii. 331; Bhandārā, ii. 364;  
 Birbhūm, iii. 5; Bogrā, iii. 29;  
 Bombay, iii. 53; Bonāi, iii. 86;  
 Borsāmbār, iii. 89; Broach, iii. 107;  
 Budāun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii.  
 156, 157; Bulāna, iii. 146; Bundel-  
 khand, iii. 152; Būndī, iii. 159; Upper  
 Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236;  
 Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285;  
 Central India, iii. 291; Champāran,  
 iii. 341; Chāndā, iii. 352; Chandra-  
 pur, iii. 365; Chengalpāt, iii. 386;  
 Chitaldurg, iii. 425; Chitāngong, iii.  
 439; Coimbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah,  
 iv. 52; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv.  
 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Daphla Hills, iv.  
 119; Dārjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv.  
 183; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 214;  
 Dera Ismāīl Khān, iv. 224; Dhār, iv.  
 246; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dhārwar,  
 iv. 263; Dinkāpur, iv. 294; Dāngar-  
 pur, iv. 323; Elliehpur, iv. 345;  
 Etāwah, iv. 374; Faizābād, iv. 384;  
 Faridpur, iv. 403; Fatehpur, iv. 427;  
 Firozpur, iv. 443; Gāro Hills, v. 30;  
 Gayā, v. 49; Ghāziपुर, v. 67; Godā-  
 vari, v. 127; Gonda, v. 152; Goonā,  
 v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujrān-  
 wālā, v. 184; Gujrāt, v. 193; Gurdās-  
 pur, v. 210, 211; Gurgūon, v. 220;  
 Gwallor, v. 228; Hamirpur, v. 302;  
 Hazārībāgh, v. 375; Hissār, v. 430;  
 Hoshiārpur, v. 455; Hūgti, v. 494;  
 Indore, vii. 2; Jalpur, vii. 52; Jalāl-  
 ābād, vii. 75; Jalāndhar, vii. 88;  
 Jalāun, vii. 98; Jamkhandi, vii. 127;  
 Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155;  
 Jessor, vii. 187; Jhābua, vii. 195;  
 Jhang, vii. 210; Jhānsi, vii. 223;  
 Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junāgarh, vii. 262;

Kaira, vii. 303; Kāldāgl, vii. 317;  
 Kāmruṭ, vii. 372; South Kānara, vii.  
 380; Karaul, vii. 472; Karnāl, viii.  
 24; Karnāl, viii. 37; Karond, viii.  
 46; Kashmīr, viii. 72; Kathi, viii.  
 87; Khairāgarh, viii. 130; Khairpur,  
 viii. 136; Khāndesh, viii. 156; Khāsi  
 Hills, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193;  
 Khulnā, viii. 207; Kistna, viii. 230;  
 Kohāt, viii. 247; Kolāhīr, viii. 271;  
 Kolār, viii. 276; Kondkā, viii. 288;  
 Koreā, viii. 297; Kuch Behar, viii.  
 323; Kūlu, viii. 342; Kumāun, viii.  
 354; Kurundwād, viii. 376; Lahore,  
 viii. 410; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lālī-  
 pur, viii. 452, 453; Lārkhanā, viii.  
 463; Lohārdāgā, viii. 483; Lucknow,  
 viii. 497; Ludhiāna, viii. 522; Madras  
 Presidency, ix. 30, 87, 88; Madura,  
 ix. 128, 129; Maimansingh, ix. 195;  
 Mānpurī, ix. 208; Makrāl, ix. 215;  
 Malabar, ix. 229; Maldah, ix. 244;  
 Western Mālwā, ix. 269; Mānbhūm,  
 ix. 283; Manipur, ix. 331; Mānpur,  
 ix. 339; Mānsā, ix. 340; Meerut, ix.  
 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mīdnāpur, ix.  
 429; Mirāj, ix. 440; Mirzāpur, ix.  
 458; Montgomery, ix. 498; Morad-  
 ābād, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Mūl-  
 tān, x. 7; Murshidābād, x. 26, 29;  
 Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61;  
 Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x.  
 100; Nadiyā, x. 135, 136; Nāsik, x.  
 232; Nawānagar, x. 252; Nepāl, x.  
 277; Noakhālī, x. 347; N.-W. Pro-  
 vinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411;  
 Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pabnā,  
 x. 515; Pālanpur, x. 537; Panich  
 Mahāla, xi. 32; Paritāgarh, xi. 71;  
 Patnā District, xi. 101; State, xi. 115;  
 Peshāwar, xi. 153; Phaltān, xi. 164;  
 Phuljhar, xi. 168; Poona, xi. 207;  
 Porbandar, xi. 215; Punjab, xi. 278;  
 Puri, xi. 306; Rāigarh, xi. 362;  
 Rāipur, xi. 373; Rāirakhōl, xi. 378;  
 Rājputāna, xi. 418; Rājshāhī, xi. 433;  
 Rāmdrug, xi. 441; Ratnāgiri, xii. 8;  
 Rāwal Pindī, xii. 29; Rohtak, xii. 73;  
 Sahāranpur, xii. 120; Salem, xii. 160;  
 Sāngli, xii. 218; Santāl Pargandā, xii.  
 232; Sāran, xii. 255; Sārangarh, xii.  
 260; Sātārā, xii. 281; Savanūr, xii. 293;  
 Sāwantwārī, xii. 296; Shāhābād, xii.  
 329; Shāhājānpur, xii. 349; Shidhpur,  
 xii. 365; Shikārpur, xii. 393; Sholā-  
 pur, xii. 415; Shikōt, xii. 446;  
 Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520;  
 Sirohi, xii. 5; Siredā, xii. 16; Sitā-  
 pur, xii. 34; Sonpur, xii. 63; Sultān-  
 pur, xiii. 100; Sunth, xiii. 114; Supā,  
 xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet,  
 xiii. 152; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Tarāi,  
 xiii. 209; Thāna, xiii. 255; Tinne-

- velli, xlii. 306; Tipperah, xlii. 317; Trichinopoly, xlii. 360; Tunkur, xlii. 378; Twenty-four Parganas, xlii. 394, 395; Udaipur, xlii. 402; Wainád, xlii. 510; Wáo, xlii. 519; Wún, xlii. 543.
- Pulu, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 241.
- Pumice stone, found in Aden, i. 15.
- Puu*, valuable timber tree, found in Bombay, lii. 45; Cochín, iv. 2; Coorg, iv. 32; Western Gháts, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; South Kánara, vii. 376; Malabar, ix. 229; Pádinalknáda, x. 525; Shimoga, xii. 400; Travancore, xiii. 344.
- Puua. *See* Poona.
- Punádra, petty State in Bombay, xi. 241.
- Punakha, winter capital of Bhútán, xi. 241.
- Punamallu, town and cantonment in Madras, xi. 241, 242.
- Punássa, town in Central Provinces, xi. 242.
- Púndri, town in Punjab, xi. 242.
- Pundúr, tract in Punjab, xi. 242.
- Pungánur, town and estate in Madras, xi. 242, 243.
- Punjab, Province under Lieut.-Governor, xi. 243-293; physical aspects, 244-259; mountain systems, 247-250; the Sulaimáns, 247; the Aravallis, 247; the Himalayan system, 247-249; the Western Himalayas, 248; the Mid-Himalayas, 248; the Outer Himalayas, 248, 249; the hills of Simla and Hazárá, 249; the Siwálíks, 249; the Salt Range and Pesháwar Hills, 249, 250; the River system, 250-252; the Jumná, 251; the Indus, 251; the Sutlej, 251; the Chenáb, 251; the Beas and Rávi, 252; the Jehlam, 252; the Punjab Plains, 252, 253; the Hindúyan Tract, 253, 254; the Submontane Tract, 254; the Eastern Plains, 255, 256; the Western Plains, 256, 257; natural divisions of Western Plains, 257, 258; the Salt Range Tract, 258; flora and fauna, 259; history, 259-267; the Mutiny, 267-270; form of administration, 270, 271; population, 271-277; the Punjab 'village,' 276; occupations of the people, 277; agriculture, 277-286; forests, 280; canals, 281; land tenures, 281-286; commerce and trade, 286, 287; communications, 287; administration, 288-291; jails and police, 288; revenue and expenditure, 289; military, 290; education, 290; temperature and climate, 291; rainfall, 292; medical aspects, 292, 293.
- Punjab Native States, xi. 293-296; relations with Government, 293; area, population, etc., 294; religion, 295; race, 295; chiefs who are minors, 295.
- Punnah. *See* Panna.
- Pun-na-riep. *See* Pon-na-riep.
- Punnar. *See* Panniar.
- Púnpán, river of Bengal, xi. 296.
- Púr, town in Rájputána, xi. 296.
- Puráiyár, town in Madras, xi. 296.
- Puránas, The, their place in Indian literature, vi. 216, 217.
- Purandhar, Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 296, 297.
- Purandhar, historic hill fort in Bombay, xi. 297, 298.
- Puránigudám, village in Assam, xi. 299.
- Purárá, chiefship in Central Provinces, xi. 299.
- Purchas, quoted, on the population of Bengal, ii. 270; of Noákháil, x. 341; on Pegu, xi. 126, 127; on Sandwip Island in 1620, xii. 210; on Sáitgon, xii. 286.
- Puri, District in Orissa, xi. 299-309; physical aspects, 299-301; history, 301-303; population, 303-305; material condition of the people, 305; agriculture, 306, 307; natural calamities, 307; manufactures, 308; administration, 308, 309; temperature, 309.
- Puri, Sub-division in Orissa, xi. 309, 310.
- Puri, sacred town in Orissa, xi. 310-320. *See also* Jagannáth and Orissa.
- Purla Kímédí. *See* Parla Kímédí and Kímédí.
- Purna, river of Berár, xi. 320.
- Purnabhabá, river of Bengal, xi. 320, 321.
- Purnalya, Diwán of Mysore, founded Closepet (1800), lii. 471; his administration of Mysore (1799-1810), x. 95; called Papanáli, Sríniváspur, after his son, xlii. 79; granted *jágír* of Yelandur by the British (1807), xlii. 552.
- Purngarh, port in Bombay, xi. 321.
- Purniah, District in Bengal, xi. 321-331; physical aspects, 321-323; rivers, 322, 323; wild animals, 323; history, 323, 324; population, 324-326; religion, 325, 326; urban and rural population, 326; agriculture, 326, 327; natural calamities, 327, 328; manufactures, 328; means of communication, 329; administration, 329, 330; medical aspects, 330, 331.
- Purniah, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 331.
- Purniah, town in Bengal, xi. 331, 332.
- Purúliá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 332.
- Purushottapur, town in Madras, xi. 332, 333.
- Purwá, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, 333.
- Pús, river of Berár, xi. 334.
- Púsá, Government village and tobacco farm in Bengal, xi. 334.

- Pusád, town and *iduk* in Berár, xi. 334, 335.  
 Pusesávil, town in Bombay, xi. 335.  
 Pushkar, sacred town and lake in Rájputána, xi. 335.  
 Pushpa-giri, mountain peak in S. India, xi. 335.  
 Puterá. *See* Pithra.  
 Puthanapuram, *iduk* in Travancore, xi. 336.  
 Putúr, town in Madras, xi. 336.  
 Pá-zun-daung, river in Lower Burma, xi. 336.  
 Pwo, one of the chief tribes of the Karens, viii. 3; in Upper Burma, iii. 213.  
 Pya-ma-law, one of the mouths of the Irawadi, xi. 336.  
 Pya-pun, township in Lower Burma, xi. 336.  
 Pya-pun, village and creek in Lower Burma, xi. 337.  
 Pyaw-bhway, village in Lower Burma, xi. 337.  
*Pyin-gada*, valuable timber tree, found in Akyab, i. 150; Amherst, i. 234; Bassein, ii. 193; Lower Burma, iii. 204; Hanthawadi, v. 313; Henzada, v. 384; Hlaing, v. 435; Hpaung-lia, v. 466; on the Hpyu river, v. 466; Kynuk-pyú, viii. 385; Pa-daung, x. 523; Promé, xi. 226; Rangoon, xi. 473; Sandoway, xii. 199; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thayet-myo, xiii. 279.  
 Pykám, river in Madras, xi. 337.  
 Pyouk-seit, town in Lower Burma, xi. 337.  
 Pynard, quoted, on the ladies of Gon, v. 102; shipwrecked on the Maldivé Islands (1602), his 'adventures', xi. 249.  
 Pyn. *See* Hpyu.  
 Pyun-wa, creek in Lower Burma, xi. 337.
- Q
- Quarries, Agra, i. 65; Ahmádábád, i. 84; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 119; Allahábád, i. 186; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 327; Bachiredipálem, i. 406; Banda, ii. 47; Bangalore, ii. 59; Bándurá, ii. 79; Bhandará, ii. 361; Bhárpur, ii. 372; Bhatáá, ii. 376; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bilsápur, ii. 452; Bombay Presidency, iii. 44; Budkún, iii. 117; Chandaul, iii. 357; Chittá Pahár, iii. 453; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Cutch, iv. 60; Dánta, iv. 118; Dholpur, iv. 273; Dowlaishvarám, iv. 315; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Edar, iv. 337; Ganjáin, v. 2; Garhborí, v. 14; Gáro Hills, v. 26; Godávári, v. 123; Guledgarh, v. 197; Gwalior, v. 227; Haiderábád State, v. 241; Hassan, v. 346; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Hoshárpur, v. 452; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jáfarábád, vii. 39; Jalmtín Hills, vii. 49; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalpáiguri, vii. 109; Jambulghátá, vii. 121; Janjirá, vii. 140; Jehlam, vii. 174; Jhang, vii. 206; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Kadaba, vii. 278; Kánga, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 471; Karmál, viii. 35, 41; Khairágarh, viii. 129; Bhusáwal, viii. 151; Kháái Hills, viii. 171; Kolár, viii. 273; Kolhápúr, viii. 281; Kurwái, viii. 378; Langrin, viii. 460; Western Málwá, ix. 268; Monghyr, ix. 480; Abhápur, ix. 487; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 92; Nellore, x. 261; Nilgiri Hills, x. 325; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396; Paridágarh, xi. 76; Patidála, xi. 87; Patná District, xi. 94; Pirpáintí, xi. 187; Porbandar, xi. 215; Rájputána, xi. 402; Sambhalpur, xii. 179; Sandoway, xii. 200; Santál Parganá, xii. 234; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Sháhábád, xii. 324; Shíurájpúr, xii. 409; Sirmur, xii. 554; Támkúr, xiii. 376; Wardhá, xiii. 524.  
 Quartz, found in the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Aravalli Hills, i. 307, 308; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bhandará, ii. 360; Dhárwár, ii. 258; Dúbrájpúr, iv. 318; Dúngarpur, iv. 322; Hawsan, v. 346; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Hoshangábád, v. 442; Jabalpur, vii. 30; Jhánsi, vii. 216; Jodhpur, vii. 236; Káim, vii. 300; South Kánara, vii. 375; Madras, ix. 4, 5; Madras, ix. 121; Mattod, ix. 366; Mysore State, x. 91, 92, District, x. 114; Nellore, x. 272; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Rájágríha Hills, xi. 380; Rewá, xii. 45; Sandoway, xii. 200; Sandúr, xii. 206, 207; Siróhi, xiii. 2; Sírí, xiii. 21; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udalpur, xiii. 401.  
 Quetta, district of Balúchistán under British administration, xi. 337, 338.  
 Quetta, town and cantonment in Balúchistán, xi. 338.  
 Quilandi, town in Madras, xi. 338, 339.  
 Quilon, *iduk* in Travancore, xi. 339.  
 Quilon, town and historic port in Travancore, xi. 339, 340.  
 Quinine. *See* Cinchona.
- R
- Raban, Captain, commanded expedition against the Lusháis (1861), xiii. 315.  
 Rabhás, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 351; Darrang, iv. 145; Gáro Hills, v.

- 28; Goáipará, v. 115; Kámráp, vii. 359; Lakhimpur, viii. 431.
- Rabkavi, town in Bombay, xi. 340.
- Rábkob, village with gold mine in Chutiá Nágpur, xi. 340.
- Rabnábád, estuary in Gangetic delta, xi. 340, 341.
- Rabnábád, islands in Gangetic delta, xi. 341.
- Rabupura, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 341.
- Race-courses, Bangalore, ii. 66; Cawnpur, iii. 289; Gnyá, v. 53; Jamálpur, vii. 119; Mírzápúr, ix. 462; Moradábád, ix. 513; Pesháwar, xi. 161; Sonpur, xlii. 63.
- Race origin of caste modified by 'occupation' and 'locality,' article 'India,' vi. 192, 193.
- Radaur, town in Punjab, xi. 341.
- Rádhampur, Native State in Bombay, xi. 341-343.
- Rádhampur, chief town of Native State in Bombay, xi. 343.
- Rádhápuram, town in Madras, xi. 344.
- Rae Barell. *See* Rái Barell.
- Raegarh. *See* Rálgarh.
- Raekn. *See* Ráikn.
- Raekot. *See* Ráikot.
- Raesen. *See* Raisin.
- Raft Festival, The, at Murshidábád, x. 35.
- Ragnall, hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 344.
- Raghuba, claimant to the Peshwáship in Baroda, ii. 162; favourite residence Kópárgaon, viii. 293; action with Trimbak Rao at Pandharpur (1774), xi. 37.
- Raghubar Dáyal, contractor for the taxes of Bahraich (1846-47), ruined that District, i. 429.
- Raghugarh, chief township in Central India, xi. 344.
- Raghugarh, town in Central India, xi. 345.
- Raghunandan, hill rango in Assam, xi. 345.
- Raghunáthapuram, town in Madras, xi. 345.
- Raghunáthpur, hill in Bengal, xi. 345.
- Rágh. *See* Míllets.
- Rahá, village in Assam, xi. 345.
- Ráhalgarh, town in Central Provinces, xi. 345, 346.
- Rahimatpur, town in Bombay, xi. 346.
- Rahimnagar Pandláván, town in Oudh, xi. 346.
- Rahman-Garh, hill in Mysore, xi. 347.
- Ráhon, town in Punjab, xi. 347.
- Rahitor Rájpúts, the dominant clan in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Malláni, ix. 261; Rájpútána, xi. 409, 410.
- Rahúri, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 347, 348.
- Rái, port in Bombay, xi. 348.
- Rái Barell, Division or Commissionership in Oudh, xi. 348-351.
- Rái Barell, District in Oudh, xi. 351-359; changes of jurisdiction, 351, 352; physical aspects, 352, 353; population, 353, 354; agriculture, 354-357; natural calamities, 356; land tenures, 357; means of communication, 357; administration, 357, 358; medical aspects, 358, 359.
- Rái Barell, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 359.
- Rái Barell, town in Oudh, xi. 359, 360.
- Ráichúr, town and fort in the Deccan, xi. 360.
- Ráidhak, river of N. Bengal, xi. 361.
- Ráidrág, Sub-division of Madras, xi. 361.
- Ráidrág, town and historic hill fort in Madras, xi. 361, 362.
- Rakls by hill tribes, by the Abars, i. 1, 2; on Agror, i. 78; by the Akas, i. 135, 136; by the Angami Nágas into Assam, i. 345; into Bannu, ii. 92; Bhágalpur, ii. 345; by the Bhutás, ii. 417; into Birbhúm, iii. 2, 3; into Cachar, iii. 232; by the Lusháis into the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; by the Daphlas, iv. 120; into Darrang, iv. 144; into Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 212; by the Gáros, v. 27; into Hill Tipperah, v. 397; by the Jaintias, vii. 47; by the Khamtis into Lakhimpur, viii. 429; by the Lusháis, viii. 530, 531; into Matmansingh, ix. 193; of the Nágas, x. 144-146; on the Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 176; of the Singphos, xii. 542; into Sylhet, xlii. 146; of the Lusháis into Tipperah, xlii. 314; on the Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 442-445.
- Ráiganj, town in Bengal, xi. 362.
- Rálgarh, Native State in Central Provinces, xi. 362, 363.
- Rálgarh, chief town of State in Central Provinces, xi. 363.
- Rálgarh, historic hill fort in Bombay, xi. 363, 364; enthronement of Sívají as an independent monarch at (1674), article 'India,' vi. 319, xi. 364.
- Rálgarh, town in Oudh, xi. 364.
- Raika, petty State in Bombay, xi. 364.
- Ralkes, Mr., quoted, on the exactions of the Talpur Mirs in Thar and Párkár, xlii. 264.
- Ráikot, town in Punjab, xi. 364, 365.
- Railway system of India, inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, article 'India,' vi. 545; extended by Lord Mayo, 545, 546; the eight guaranteed trunk lines, 546, 547; State and 'Assisted' railways, 547, 548; railways in Native States, 548, 549; statistics of traffic



- and capital invested, 549, 550. *See* also Means of Communication section in each Provincial and District article; and especially Agra, i. 65, 66; Allah-  
 abad, i. 192; Ambala, i. 222; Am-  
 ritsar, i. 261; Arkonam, i. 331; Ban-  
 galore, ii. 64, 70; Bardwan, ii. 132;  
 Baroda, ii. 166; Behar, ii. 224;  
 Bengal, ii. 313, 314; Bhaunagar, ii.  
 380; Bhopal, ii. 405; Bhusawal, ii.  
 411; Bombay, iii. 61, 64; Calcutta,  
 iii. 267; Cawnpur, iii. 292; Central  
 Provinces, iii. 320; Coimbatore, iv.  
 20; Darjiling, iv. 138; Delhi, iv. 184,  
 196; Dhárwar, iv. 264; Ferozpur, iv.  
 445; Ghazipur, v. 69; Goa, v. 94;  
 Gwalior, v. 228; Haidnabad, v. 248;  
 Benar, v. 271; Hüll, v. 496; Indore,  
 vii. 3, 4; Jabalpur, vii. 35; Jaipur,  
 vii. 54; Jhelam, vii. 175; Jessor, vii.  
 189; Karachi, vii. 449; Kathiawar,  
 viii. 94, 95; Lahore, viii. 411, 418;  
 Lucknow, viii. 516; Madras Presi-  
 dency, ix. 60, city, ix. 115; Mirzapur,  
 ix. 459; Multan, x. 8; Mysore, x.  
 107, 108; N.-W. Provinces, x. 396,  
 397; Oudh, x. 507; Patna, xi. 102;  
 Peshawar, xi. 155; Poona, xi. 208;  
 Punjab, xi. 287; Raangoon, xi. 480;  
 Rawal Pindi, xii. 33; Saharanpur, xii.  
 122; Shahjahanpur, xii. 352; Sidhkot,  
 xii. 448; Sind, xii. 523; Tanjore, xiii.  
 191; Thana, xiii. 256, 257; Tinne-  
 vellur, xiii. 308, 309; Trichinopoly, xiii.  
 361; Tuticorin, xiii. 386; Twenty-four  
 Pargands, xiii. 397. *See* also Bridges.  
 Railway works, Bhusawal, ii. 411; Igat-  
 pur, v. 506; Jamnagar, vii. 119;  
 Lucknow, viii. 516.  
 Raimangal, estuary of the Gangetic delta,  
 xi. 365.  
 Raimatla. *See* Matla.  
 Raina, village in Bengal, xi. 365.  
 Rainfall, Himalayan, article 'India,' vi.  
 7; Western Ghats, 38; statistics of  
 rainfall for 435 Indian stations, 649,  
 650. *See* also Meteorological statistics.  
 Raigarh, hill fort in Punjab, xi. 365,  
 366.  
 Raipur, District in Central Provinces, xi.  
 366-376; physical aspects, 366-368;  
 history, 368-370; population, 370-373;  
 agriculture, 373, 374; trade, 374, 375;  
 administration, 375; medical aspects,  
 375, 376.  
 Raipur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xi.  
 376.  
 Raipur, town and cantonment in Central  
 Provinces, xi. 376-378.  
 Raipur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 378.  
 Raikhol, petty State in Central Pro-  
 vinces, xi. 378, 379.  
 Raikot, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 379.  
 Rai Sankli, petty State in Kathiawar, xi.  
 380.  
 Raisin, fort in Central India, xi. 380.  
 Rai Singh, brother of the Raja of Jodh-  
 pur, conquered Idar (1729), recovered  
 it (1753), and ruled till 1766, iv.  
 237.  
 Rai Singh, Sikh conqueror, rebuilt Jagd-  
 dhri (1783) and made it a manufactur-  
 ing town, vii. 40.  
 Rajabotri, State forest in Central Pro-  
 vinces, xi. 380.  
 Rajagriha, hill range in Bengal, xi. 380.  
 Rajagriha, Buddhist ruins in Bengal, xi.  
 380, 381.  
 Rajahmundry. *See* Rajamahendri.  
 Raja Jang, town in Bengal, xi. 381.  
 Rajakularaman, town in Madras, xi. 381,  
 382.  
 Rajamahendri, *tdue* in Madras, xi. 382.  
 Rajamahendri, historic town in Madras,  
 xi. 382, 383.  
 Rajanpur, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xi.  
 383, 384.  
 Rajapalayam, town in Madras, xi. 384.  
 Rajapur, Sub-division in Bombay, xi.  
 384.  
 Rajapur, ancient town in Bombay, xi.  
 384, 385.  
 Rajapur, commercial town in N.-W. Pro-  
 vinces, xi. 385, 386.  
 Raja Ram, king of Vijayanagar, defeated  
 by the kings of Bijapur, Golconda, and  
 Ahmadnagar (1564) at Talikot, i. 108,  
 ii. 424.  
 Raja Sahib, besieged Clive in Arcot  
 (1751), i. 309, 310.  
 Raja Sansi, town in Punjab, xi. 386.  
 Rajaul, town in Bengal, xi. 386.  
 Rajbans. *See* Bhars.  
 Rajbans. *See* Kochs.  
 Rajendra Lakshmi, ruled Nepal as regent  
 for her son (1775-86), x. 285, 286.  
 Rajendra Singh, Raja of Jalntia, deposed  
 (1815) for sacrificing British subjects,  
 vii. 46, 47.  
 Rajgarh, State in Central India, xi. 386,  
 387.  
 Rajgarh, petty State in Central India,  
 xi. 387.  
 Rajgarh, *pargand* in Central Provinces,  
 xi. 387.  
 Rajgarh, fort in Punjab, xi. 387.  
 Rajgarh, town in Rajputana, xi. 387.  
 Rajghat, fort in N.-W. Provinces, xi.  
 387.  
 Rajgir. *See* Rajagriha.  
 Rajim, town in Central Provinces, xi.  
 388.  
 Rajkot, State in Kathiawar, xi. 388,  
 389.  
 Rajkot, chief town of State in Kathiawar,  
 xi. 389.

- Rājmahāl, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 389, 390.  
 Rājmahāl, historic town in Bengal, xi. 390.  
 Rājmahāl Hills, range in Bengal, xi. 390.  
 Rājnagar, town in Rājputāna, xi. 391.  
 Rājnagar. *See* Nagar.  
*Rajndul*, The, a history of the Rājās of Hill Tipperah, the oldest Bengali poem extant, v. 396.  
 Rājoll, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 391.  
 Rājpare, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xi. 391.  
 Rājpipla, State in Bombay, xi. 391-393.  
 Rājpipla, old capital of State in Bombay, xi. 393.  
 Rājpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xi. 393.  
 Rājpur, petty State in Bombay, xi. 393.  
 Rājpur, town in Bengal, xi. 393, 394.  
 Rājputra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xi. 394.  
 Rājpur Alt, State in Central India, xi. 394, 395.  
 Rājputāna, group of Native States, xi. 395-424; area and population, 395; physical aspects, 396-403; rivers and water system, 399, 400; hill ranges, 400; geology, 400-402; forests, 402; history, 403-407; population, 407-417; religious sects, 416; agriculture, 417-420; land tenures, 418-420; industrial occupations, 420, 421; climate and hygiene, 421-424.  
 Rājputāna literature and sacred poetry, vi. 344.  
 Rājputs, their reputed Scythian origin, article 'India,' vi. 180; number of Rājput castes in modern India, 194; distribution of Rājputs in the 12th century A.D., 276, 277; Rājput revolts against the Slave kings, 280; against the Khilji dynasty, 282; against the Tughlak dynasty, 284; conciliation of Rājputs by Akbar, 293; revolt against Jahāngir, 301; against Aurangzeb, 309, 310. *Local notices* of Rājputs and Kshatriyas, where specially numerous or otherwise important, Ahmadābād, i. 85, 86; Ajmere-Merwāra, i. 122; Allgarh, i. 172; Allahābād, i. 189; Alwar, i. 203; Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 19, 20; Banda, ii. 50; Bengal, ii. 296; Bombay, iii. 51; Brouh, iii. 104; Būdāun, iii. 121; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cawnpur, iii. 283; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Champāran, iii. 338; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cutch, iv. 61; Dehra Dūn, iv. 173; Dāngarpur, iv. 323; Etah, iv. 361; Etāwah, iv. 373; Faizābād, iv. 383; Farukhābād, iv. 412; Fatehpur, iv. 425; Firozpur, iv. 440, 442; Gaya, v. 46; Gonda, v. 150; Gujranwāla, v. 183; Gujrat, v. 191, 192; Gwallor, v. 229; Ilāmīpur, v. 301; Hardol, v. 325; Hazāribāgh, v. 373; Hissār, v. 429; Hoshīarpur, v. 454; Jaipur, vii. 53; Jalsalmer, vii. 67; Jalandhar, vii. 87; Jalāun, vii. 97; Jehlam, vii. 170; Jhang, vii. 207-209; Jhānsi, vii. 222; Jodhpur, vii. 237; Kalra, vii. 302; Kāngra, vii. 418; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnāl, viii. 23; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khāndesh, viii. 154; Kumāun, vii. 353; Lohardāgā, viii. 481; Lucknow, viii. 493, 494; Ludhiāna, viii. 521; Madras, ix. 19; Mālnpuri, ix. 205; Mallāni, ix. 261; Mālwā, ix. 269; Meerut, ix. 387; Mūltān, x. 6; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Orissa, x. 435; Oudh, x. 495; Purniah, xi. 325; Rāi Bareli, xi. 354; Rāipur, xi. 372; Rājputāna, xi. 409, 410; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 26; Rohitak, xii. 71, 72; Sahāranpur, xii. 118; Sāran, xii. 253; Shāhābād, xii. 327; Shāhjahānpur, xii. 347; Siālkot, xii. 444; Sirohi, xiii. 4; Sirsa, xiii. 13, 14; Sitāpur, xiii. 30-32; Sultānpur, xiii. 98; Thar and Pārkar, xiii. 266; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 440.  
 Rājshāhi, Division or Commissionership in Bengal, xi. 424-427.  
 Rājshāhi, District in Bengal, xi. 427-439; physical aspects, 427-429; wild animals, 429; history, 429-431; population, 431-433; agriculture, 433-435; condition of the peasants, 434; manufactures, etc., 435-437; administration 437, 438; medical aspects, 438.  
 Rājshāhi, Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 439.  
 Rāj Singh, of Mewār, his war with Aurangzeb, died from his wounds (1681), xii. 405.  
 Rakahden, village in Rājputāna, xi. 439.  
 Rakalngs, aboriginal tribe. *See* Chaungthas.  
 Raldang, mountain in the Himālayas, Punjab, xi. 439.  
 Ralli Brothers, Messrs., have important agency at Godnā, v. 136.  
 Rāma, the hero of the Sanskrit epic, the *Rāmāyana*, vi. 123, 124.  
 Rāmachandrapuram, *id est* in Madras, xi. 439, 440.  
 Rāmālakota, *id est* in Madras, xi. 440.  
 Rāmanāda-puram. *See* Rāmnād.  
 Rāmānand, Vishnuite religious reformer (1300-1400), his low-caste disciples, vi. 218; his doctrines, x. 442.

- Rāmandrūg. *See* Rāmanmalai.  
 Rāmanka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xi. 440.  
 Rāmanmalai, hill sanitarium in Madras, 440.  
 Rāmānuja, Vishnuite religious reformer (1150), article 'India,' vi. 217. *Local notices*—Mentions the sacred *banian* tree of Allahābād, i. 196; lived at Melukote, ix. 404; granted the island of Seringapatam, xii. 319; born at Sriperambūdūr, his philosophy, xiii. 79, 80; died at Srirangam, xiii. 80.  
 Rāmā, petty State in Bombay, xi. 441.  
 Rāmaswāmi Mudaliyār, restored the bridges across the Kāveri to Sivasa-mudram (1824), xiii. 42.  
 Rāmāyana, the Sanskrit epic relating to the Aryan advance into Southern India, vi. 121, 122; the story of Rāma, his exile together with his wife Sītā; the war with the aboriginal king of Ceylon, and triumphant return, 123, 124.  
 Rāmbha, village in Madras, xi. 441.  
 Rāmbrāi, petty State in Khāsi Hills, xi. 441.  
 Rāmchandra, king of Deogarh, his wars with Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī (1294-1306), iv. 159.  
 Rām Dās, fourth Sikh *guru* (1574-81), founded Amritsar, i. 256.  
 Rāmdā, town in Punjab, xi. 441.  
 Rāmdrūg, State in Bombay, xi. 441, 442.  
 Rāmdrūg, chief town of State in Bombay, xi. 442.  
 Rāmeswaram, island and temple in south of Madras, xi. 442-445.  
 Rāmeswaran, town in Madras, xi. 445.  
 Rāmgangā, Eastern, river in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 445.  
 Rāmgangā, Western, river in N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, xi. 446, 447.  
 Rāmgarh, coal-field in Bengal, xi. 446.  
 Rāmgarh, hill with ruins in Chutiā Nāg-pur, xi. 446, 447.  
 Rāmgarh, Sub-division in Central Provinces, xi. 447.  
 Rāmgarh, town in Central Provinces, xi. 447, 448.  
 Rāmgarh, hill fort in Bengal, xi. 448.  
 Rāmgarh, estate in Central India, xi. 448.  
 Rāmgarh, town in Rājputāna, xi. 448.  
 Rāmgahāt, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 449.  
 Rāmgiri, hill in Mysore, xi. 449.  
 Rāmia Bihār, village in Oudh, xi. 449.  
 Rāmisseram. *See* Rāmeswaram.  
 Rāmkaī, fair in Bengal, xi. 449.  
 Rāmkot, *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 450.  
 Rāmman, river in N. Bengal, xi. 450.  
 Rām Mohan Rāi, theistic religious reformer and prose religious writer, vi. 353.  
 Rāmnād, estate in Madras, xi. 450, 451.  
 Rāmnād, town in Madras, xi. 451.  
 Rāmnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 451.  
 Rāmnagar, town in Punjab, xi. 452.  
 Rāmnagar, village in Bengal, xi. 452.  
 Rāmnagar, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 453.  
 Rāmnagar, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 453.  
 Rampāl, hill tract in Madras, xi. 453-455.  
 Rāmpāill, town in Central Provinces, xi. 455.  
 Rāmparda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xi. 455.  
 Rām Prasād Sen, court poet of Nadiyā in the 18th century, vi. 352.  
 Rāmpur, Native State in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 455-459; physical aspects, 455; history, 455-460; population, 457; agriculture, 457, 458; trade, 458; administration, 458; medical aspects, 459.  
 Rāmpur, capital of State in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 459.  
 Rāmpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 459, 460.  
 Rāmpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 460.  
 Rāmpur, town in Bashahr State, Punjab, xi. 460.  
 Rāmpur, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 460, 461.  
 Rāmpur, *pargana* in Oudh, xi. 461.  
 Rāmpur, town in Rājputāna, xi. 461.  
 Rāmpurā, petty State in Bombay, x. 461.  
 Rāmpurā, Jain temples in Rājputāna, xi. 461, 462.  
 Rāmpur Beaulenā, town in Bengal, xi. 462.  
 Rāmpur IIāt, Sub-division and town in Bengal, xi. 462, 463.  
 Rāmpur Khānpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 463.  
 Rāmpur Mathum, town in Oudh, xi. 463.  
 Rām Rāi, heretical Sikh *guru*, founded Dehra, where his temple still stands, iv. 168, 170, 171.  
 Ramri, island and township in Lower Burma, xi. 463.  
 Ramri, town in Lower Burma, xi. 463, 464.  
 Rām Sanehl, *tahsil* in Oudh, xi. 464.  
 Ramsay, Alex., first Judge of Surat (1800), xiii. 124.  
 Ramsay, Hon. Sir Henry, his clearances

- in the *bhadbar*, viii. 348; Chief Commissioner of Kumaun (1856-83), viii. 351; his rule there, viii. 352.
- Rām Smaran Pāl, founded the Kartā-bhājā sect in Nadīyā, x. 133.
- Rāmtal, lake near Dārjiling, Bengal, xi. 465.
- Rāmtēk, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xi. 465.
- Rāmtēk, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 465-467.
- Rāmu, village in Bengal, xi. 467.
- Rānāghāt, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 467.
- Rānāgam, State in Bombay, xi. 467, 468.
- Ran Bahādur Shāh, Rājā of Nepāl (1765-1805), his reign, cruelty, and assassination, x. 286, 287.
- Rānchl, town in Bengal, xi. 468.
- Rānder, historic town in Bombay, xi. 468, 469.
- Rāndhīa, petty State in Kāthlāwār, xi. 469.
- Ranch, town in Central Provinces, xi. 469.
- Randhir Singh, Rājā of Bhārtpur, died 1823, his cenotaph at Gobardhān, v. 121.
- Ran-dullā Khān of Bijāpur, took Dodbālāpur (1638), iv. 311; and Sīra, xii. 546.
- Rangāmagiri, village in Assam, xi. 471.
- Rāngāmāli, ancient town in Bengal, xi. 469, 470.
- Rāngāmāli, administrative station in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal, xi. 470.
- Rāngāmāli, village in Assam, xi. 470.
- Rāngānālī, river in Assam, xi. 470, 471.
- Rānga Rāo, his defence of Bobbili against Bussy, xiii. 485.
- Rangaswāmī, hill peak in Madras, xi. 471.
- Rāngī, estate in Central Provinces, xi. 471.
- Rangla, village in Assam, xi. 471.
- Rāngir, village in Central Provinces, xi. 471.
- Rangoon, District in Lower Burma, xi. 471-481; physical aspects, 472; history, 473-476; population, 476, 477; antiquities, 477; agriculture, 477, 478; natural calamities, 478, 479; manufactures, etc., 479; revenue, 480; administration, 480, 481; climate, 481.
- Rangoon city, capital of Lower Burma, xi. 481-488; history, 481-483; description, 483, 484; population, 484, 485; commerce, 485-488.
- Rangoon River, in Lower Burma, xi. 488.
- Rangpur, District in Bengal, xi. 488-501; physical aspects, 488-490; forest products, 489; wild animals, 489; history, 490-492; population, 492-496; religion, 493, 494; material condition of people, 495; agriculture, 496-498; manufactures, etc., 498, 499; administration, 499, 500; medical aspects, 500.
- Rangpur, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 501.
- Rangpur, ruins in Assam, xi. 501, 502.
- Rangujī, Marāthā leader, built fort at Borsad (1741), which was taken by the Gāekwār (1748), lii. 90.
- Rangūn. *See* Rangoon.
- Rānīa, town in Punjab, xi. 502.
- Rānībennūr, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xi. 502, 503.
- Rānīgām, petty State in Kāthlāwār, xi. 503.
- Rānīganj, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xi. 503.
- Rānīganj, coal-field in Bengal, xi. 503-506.
- Rānīganj, town in Bengal, xi. 506.
- Rānīgat, ancient fortress on Punjab frontier (Aornos of Alexander?), xi. 506.
- Rānkhet, military sanitarium in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 506, 507.
- Rānī-nūr, rock cave in Orissa, xi. 507, 508.
- Rānīpet, military town in Madras, xi. 508, 509.
- Rānīpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 509.
- Rānīpur, town in Bombay, xi. 509.
- Ranjit, Great, river of N. Bengal, xi. 509.
- Ranjit, Little, river of N. Bengal, xi. 509, 510.
- Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh kingdom, article 'India,' vi. 410, 411. *Local notices*—Declined to let British army cross the Punjab (1838), i. 49; demanded tribute from the cis-Sutlej States (1808), checked by treaty (1809), i. 216; took Amritsar (1802), i. 257; held Attock from 1803 till his death, i. 382; restored the Shālīmār Gardens at Bāghbanpur, i. 416; in the Bannu valley, ii. 91; covered temple at Benares with gold-leaf, ii. 266; conquered southern part of Dera Ghāz Khān (1819), iv. 212; conquered cis-Indus part of Dera Ismāil Khān (1821), iv. 221; had his winter residence at Dinānagar, iv. 299; seized Faridkot, which he had to surrender (1809), iv. 393; built Govindgarh fortress, v. 174; colonized the district of Gujranwāla, v. 181, 182; born at Gujranwāla, which was his head-quarters till he

- took Lahore, v. 187; conquered Sâhib Singh of Gujrât (1798), and deposed him (1810), v. 190; conquered greater part of Gurdâspur (1809-16), v. 208; took Haripur (1813), v. 340; conquered Hazâra (1818-26), v. 361; Hoshiârpur (1815-18), v. 453; and the Jâlandhar Doâb (1811), vii. 85, 86; gave gilt roof to the temple of Jawâlamukhi, vii. 162; conquered Jehlam District (1810), vii. 169; and Jhang (1803-10), vii. 208; was ceded Kâman by Gen. Perron (1782), vii. 351; his operations in Kangra (1803-09), and conquest of that District (1828), vii. 416, 417; took Knsâr (1807), viii. 84; granted Kohât and Hangu to Sultân Muhammad Khân, viii. 244, 245; exacted tribute from the Râjâ of Kûlu (1809), viii. 338; was granted Lahore by Zemân Shâh (1799), viii. 406; his mausoleum at Lahore, viii. 417; conquered Ludhiânâ (1806), viii. 520; his attack on Mâter Kotla (1809) led to the treaty of that year, protecting the clâ-Sutlej States, ix. 255; took Mankerâ (1821), ix. 337; took Mûltân (1818), x. 4; stormed Muzaffargarh (1818), x. 65; defeated Azim Khân at Peshâwar (1823), xi. 149; his reign and history in the Punjab, xi. 265; stormed Râmnagar (1795), xi. 452; annexed Râwal Pindi (1810-14), xii. 24, 25; conquered Shâhpur (1803-16), xii. 362; and Siâlkot (1790-1810), xii. 442, 443; ornamented the temple of Tarn Târân, xii. 215.
- Ranjit Singh, Mahârâjâ of Bhartpur, his reign and history, and repulse of Lake, ii. 373, 374; rewarded with part of Multân (1803), which was taken from him (1805), x. 46.
- Ranjâr Singh, defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Aliwâl (1846), i. 182.
- Ranodwip Singh, prime minister of Nepâl (1877-85), murdered (Nov. 1885), x. 290.
- Ranpur, town in Bombay, xi. 510.
- Ranpur, tributary State in Orissa, xi. 510.
- Ranthambhor, hill fort in Râjputâna, xi. 511.
- Râojân, village in Bengal, xi. 511.
- Râo Krishna Râo, founded high school at Sâgar (1828), xii. 109.
- Raper, Mr., quoted, on Haridwâr in 1808, v. 333; on the festival there, v. 334.
- Râpri, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 511.
- Râpti, river of Oudh and N.-W. Provinces, xi. 511, 512.
- Râpur, town and *iduk* in Madras, xi. 512.
- Rasâlgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xi. 512, 513.
- Rasâlu, Râjâ of Siâlkot, xii. 441; legend of, xii. 451.
- Râsan, ancient city in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 513.
- Rasnûl, town in Oudh, xi. 513.
- Rasdhân, village in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 513.
- Rashid-ud-dîn, traveller (1247-1318), his use of the word Bengal, ii. 269; quoted, on Kâyal, viii. 107; Uchh, xii. 400.
- Râsin. See Râsan.
- Râsipur, town in Madras, xi. 513.
- Ras Muâri, frontier cape between Sind and Baluchistân, xi. 513, 514.
- Rasrâ, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 514.
- Râssa, village and prison in Bengal, xi. 515.
- Rasiam, village in Sind, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, village and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, town in Oudh, xi. 515.
- Rasûlâbâd, village in Central Provinces, xi. 516.
- Râsulpur, river of Bengal, xi. 516.
- Râsulpur, town in Oudh, xi. 516.
- Raswâr, town in Central India, xi. 516.
- Ratangarh, town in Râjputâna, xi. 516.
- Ratanmâl, petty State in Central India, xi. 516.
- Ratan Nâth, fourth in spiritual succession from Gorakh Nâth, built great temple of Debi Patân, iv. 164.
- Ratanpur, town in Bombay, xi. 516.
- Ratanpur, ancient town in Central Provinces, xi. 516, 517.
- Ratanpur Dhamanka, petty State in Kâthiâwâr, xi. 517.
- Ratesh, petty State in Punjab, xi. 517.
- Râth, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 517.
- Râth, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xi. 518.
- Ra-thai-myo. See Ya-the-myo.
- Rathborne, Captain, Commissioner of Hindustân (Sind), his report on the *bandh* in the Eastern Nârâ, xiii. 263.
- Ratîâ, town in Punjab, xi. 518.
- Ratlâm, Native State in Central India, xii. 1, 2.
- Ratlâm, chief town of State in Central India, xii. 2.
- Ratna, Râná of Mewâr, son of Râná Sanga (1530-35), xiii. 404.
- Ratnâgiri, District in Bombay, xii. 2-12; physical aspects, 2-5; forests, 3, 4; wild animals, 4; geology, 5; history, 5, 6; population, 6-8; agriculture, 8-10; land tenures, 9; natural calamities,

- 10; trade, etc., 10, 11; administration, 11; climate, 12.
- Ratnágiri, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 12.
- Ratnágiri, town, port, and fishing centre in Bombay, xii. 12, 13.
- Rata Dero, town and *taluk* in Sind, xii. 13.
- Rats, their ravages in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kaládgi, vii. 319; among the Karens, viii. 5; in Káthiáwár, viii. 97; Khándesh, viii. 158; the Laccadive Islands, viii. 394; Lahore, viii. 411; Nági Hills, x. 152; Sholdápur, xii. 117.
- Ratsar, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 13.
- Rattihalli, village in Bombay, xii. 14.
- Rattray, Mr., his report on the trade of Patná, quoted, xi. 111-114.
- Rau Karna, town in Oudh, xii. 14.
- Rauk-thwa. *See* Yauk-thwa.
- Raush, Mr., merchant of Godpára, sent 700 men to help king of Assam against the Moámárlás (1788), v. 114, 120.
- Rautias, aboriginal tribe in Jashpur, vii. 146.
- Ravenshaw, Mr., Commissioner of Orissa, induced Government to reduce rates of irrigation from the Mahánádí (1871), ix. 161; identified Strabo's Eranonobas with the Son, xlii. 53.
- Ráver, town in Bombay, xii. 14.
- Ráver, village in Central Provinces, xii. 14.
- Rávi, river in Punjab, xii. 14, 15.
- Ravino deer (*chikára*), article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Found in Ajmere, i. 119; Amritsar, i. 255; Bánda, ii. 47; Bannu, ii. 90; Jerruck, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Khándesh, viii. 150; Lahore, viii. 405; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Mallani, ix. 260; Manipur, ix. 325; Montgomery, ix. 495; Pesháwar, xi. 146, 147; Pishin, xi. 188; Ráwal Pindí, xii. 23; Sibbi, xii. 454; Sirohi, xlii. 3; Sirsá, xlii. 10.
- Ráwal Pindí, Division or Commissioner-ship in Punjab, xii. 15-18.
- Ráwal Pindí, District in Punjab, xii. 18-35; physical aspects, 18-23; forests, 21, 22; minerals, 22; wild animals, 22, 23; history, 23-25; population, 25-29; religion, 26, 27; material condition of the people, 27-29; agriculture, 29-32; natural calamities, 31, 32; commerce, trade, etc., 32; means of communication, 33; administration, 33, 34; military, 34, 35; medical aspects, 35.
- Ráwal Pindí, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 35, 36.
- Ráwal Pindí, town and cantonment in Punjab, xii. 36-38.
- Rawats, aboriginal tribe in Merwára, ix. 416.
- Rawlinson, Sir Henry, political agent with General Nott in the defence of Kandahár, vii. 393, 394.
- Ráya, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 38, 39.
- Rayachoti, town and *taluk* in Madras, xii. 39.
- Ráyadrug. *See* Ráidrug.
- Ráyagudda, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyak, village in Assam, xii. 40.
- Ráyakottai, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyalchemvu, village in Madras, xii. 40.
- Ráyan, town in Rájputána, xii. 40.
- Ráyapet, suburb of Madras city, xii. 40.
- Ráyavalasa, pass in Madras, xii. 41.
- Raygad. *See* Ráigarh.
- Ráyahwárl settlement of the land in Madras, article 'India,' vi. 445, 446; growth of the Madras cultivator into a proprietor, 447; extension of tillage, 447; reduction of average land-tax, 448; description of land tenures in Madras, ix. 44-53.
- Raymond, M., granted Cuddapah in *jágir* by the Nizám (1795), iv. 49.
- Raynal, Abbé, *History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, quoted, vi. 374 (foot-note).
- Ra-za-di-rit, king of Pegu, conquered Prome with the king of Taungngu (1417), xiii. 222.
- Raziya, Empress of Delhi (1236-39), the only lady who ever occupied that throne, vi. 279, iv. 191.
- Re. *See* Ye.
- Read, Captain, commanded British battery at the capture of Gurrunkonda by the Nizám (1791), v. 228; first administrator of the Talághát and Báramahál (1792), and introduced *ráyahwárl* settlement (1796-99), xii. 155.
- Read, Lieut., killed at the battle of Mángrol (1821), monument to, ix. 317.
- Readymoney, Sir Cowasji Jahángir, gave £5000 towards the lunatic asylum at Haidarábád (Sind), v. 288; built hospital at Sumt (1864), xlii. 131.
- Reclamation of land. *See* Land reclamation.
- Reconquest of India from the Muhammadans by the Hindus (1707-61), vi. 270.
- Redi, port in Bombay, xii. 41.
- Red Saunders root, a valuable dye, found in North Arcot, i. 316; Ballápalí, ii. 18; Madras, ix. 7; Nellore, x. 267; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11.

- Reform of Hindu customs by Akbar, vi. 293.  
 'Regulation' and 'Non-Regulation' Provinces, vi. 435.  
 Re-gyl. *See* Ye-gyl.  
 Re-gyl Pan-daw. *See* Ye-gyl Pandaw.  
*Reh* or saline efflorescence. *See* *Usdr* land.  
 Rehl, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 41.  
 Rehl, historic town in Central Provinces, xii. 42.  
 Reinhardt, Walter. *See* Samru.  
 Rekapalli, *tahsil* in Madras, xii. 42.  
 Re-keng. *See* Ye-kin.  
 Reland, identified Sopara with Solomon's Ophir, xiii. 65.  
 Relangi, town in Madras, xii. 42.  
 Religion of the Gonds, iii. 309-311;  
 Daphlas, iv. 119; Farázis, iv. 399;  
 Juangs, vii. 252; Ahams, vii. 357;  
 Kandhs, vii. 404; Karens, viii. 2, 3;  
 Khamtis, viii. 145; Kols, viii. 256,  
 257; Kotas, viii. 301; Malayáls, ix.  
 238; Miris, ix. 444, 445, 449; Nágás,  
 x. 149; Kukis, x. 150; Náikdás,  
 x. 177; Bhils, xii. 52; Santáls, xii.  
 241; in Sirmur, xii. 555; of the Chins,  
 xiii. 281.  
*Religion of the Hindus*, by Prof. H. H.  
 Wilson, quoted, vi. 201 (footnote 2); 205  
 (footnote 1); 206 (footnote 2); 208  
 (footnote 2); 210 (footnote 2); 213  
 (footnote 1); 221 (footnote 2); 223  
 (footnotes 3 and 4); 225 (footnote 5).  
*Religions of India*, by Dr. Barth, quoted,  
 vi. 161 (footnote 2).  
 Religious classification of the population  
 of British India, article 'India,' vi.  
 Appendix V. 693. *See also* the Popu-  
 lation section of each District article.  
 Remda, village in Central Provinces,  
 xii. 42.  
 Remuná, village in Bengal, xii. 42, 43.  
 Renaud, Major, sent by Neill from Allah-  
 ábad to Cawnpur (1857), joined by  
 Havelock at Khagn, iv. 425.  
 Rengan, petty State in Bombay, xii. 43.  
 Rengma, mountains in Nágá Hills, Assam,  
 xii. 43.  
 Rengmá Nágás, The, x. 147, 148.  
 Rengtipahár, hill range in Assam, xii.  
 43.  
 Reni, town in Rájputána, xii. 43.  
 Rennel, Major, geographer, map of  
 Bengal in 1765, article 'India,' vi. 15.  
*Local notices*—Quoted, on the Brahma-  
 putra, iii. 96; on the devastation of  
 Chittagong, iii. 436; on the Nadiyá  
 rivers, v. 472; on the Jamuná, vii.  
 135, viii. 222; on Nevil, x. 292; on  
 the Tistá, xiii. 334, 335.  
 Rent Commission of Bengal (1879), and  
 its reforms in the extension of tenant-  
 right and compensation for disturbance,  
 article 'India,' vi. 444, 445.  
 Rents of land, Rates of. *See* Agricultural  
 section of each District article.  
 Reotá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 43.  
 Reotipur, town in N.-W. Provinces,  
 xii. 43.  
 Repalli, town and *tahsil* in Madras,  
 xii. 44.  
*Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records  
 in the India Office*, by Sir George Blrd-  
 wood, 358 (footnote 2); 360 (footnote  
 1); 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (foot-  
 note); 370 (footnote); his discovery of  
 the origin of the name of the 'James  
 and Mary Sands,' vii. 123.  
*Reposse* work, made at Tanjore, xiii.  
 196.  
 Reptiles, article 'India,' vi. 660; poison-  
 ous serpents, and deaths from snake-  
 bite, 660. *See also* Madras, ix. 94-96;  
 Snake-bite and wild beasts, Mortality  
 caused by; and Snakes.  
 Resalpur, village in Central Provinces,  
 xii. 44.  
 Reservoirs. *See* Tanks, Artificial Lakes  
 and Reservoirs.  
 Residences, the most important, archi-  
 tecturally or historically, Haidarábád,  
 v. 253, 254; Indore, vii. 10; Luck-  
 now, viii. 507; Pesháwar, xi. 160.  
 Resins, Valuable, found in Bámrá, ii. 41;  
 Coorg, iv. 32; Cutlack, iv. 65; Gáng-  
 pur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 44; Haidar-  
 ábad, v. 245, 246; Ilenzada, v. 384;  
 South Kanara, vii. 376; Kavarilhá,  
 viii. 106; Korat, viii. 297; Lohárdagá,  
 viii. 476; Malabar, ix. 229; Midnapur,  
 ix. 425; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380;  
 Ráirakhól, xi. 378; Rewd, xii. 46;  
 Saktil, xii. 148; Sandoway, xii. 199;  
 Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Udaipur  
 (Bengal), xiii. 412.  
 Re-tai-daing. *See* Ye-su-daing.  
 Revelganj. *See* Godná.  
 Revell, Mr., laid the basis of the com-  
 mercial importance of Godná (1788),  
 where his shrine is still worshipped,  
 v. 136.  
 Revenue and expenditure. *See* the Ad-  
 ministrative section of each District  
 article, and specially, Afghánistán, i.  
 47; Assam, i. 370; Baluchistán, ii.  
 39, 40; Baroda, ii. 166, 167; Bengal,  
 ii. 317-319; Bhartpur, ii. 375; Bhopál,  
 ii. 405; Bikaner, ii. 440; Bombay, iii.  
 69, 70; Lower Burma, iii. 206; Inde-  
 pendent (now Upper) Burma, iii. 216,  
 217; Central Provinces, iii. 321;  
 Cochin, iv. 8; Coorg, iv. 39; French  
 Possessions, iv. 454; Goa, v. 96;  
 Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarábád, v. 248;  
 Berár, v. 273; Herát, v. 392; Illil

- Tipperah, v. 400; Indore, vii. 7, 8; Jaipur, vii. 57, 58; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Jhalawar, vii. 200; Jind, vii. 232; Jodhpur, vii. 245; Kandahar, vii. 389; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karauli, vii. 473; Kárlkál, viii. 11; Kashmir, viii. 77, 78; Keonjhar, viii. 121; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kolhapur, viii. 284; Kotah, viii. 307; Kuch Behar, viii. 325, 326; Madras, ix. 67-74; Manipur, ix. 332; Mysore, x. 108, 109; Nawanganar, x. 253; Nepal, x. 280; N.-W. Provinces, x. 398, 399; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 508; Pishin, xi. 191, 192; Pondicherry, xi. 199; Punjab, xi. 289; Rewá, xii. 48; Sind, xi. 523, 524; Tonk, xiii. 338; Travancore, xiii. 351; Udaipur, xiii. 408.
- Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire*, by Mr. E. Thomas, quoted, vi. 271 (footnote); 297 (footnote 2); 299; 301 (footnote 1); 304, 305 (footnote); 311 (footnotes).
- Revenue system of British India, the land-tax, article 'India,' vi. 438-441, 452; salt-duty, 453, 454; excise and opium, 453-455; municipal revenues, 455-457; revenue and expenditure of British India, 455-470.
- Revenue of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, vi. 297; growth of the Mughal revenues (1593-1761), 269.
- Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, by Dr. Barth, quoted, vi. 161 (footnote 2).
- Rewá, Native State in Bundelkhand, xii. 44-47.
- Rewá, chief town of State in Bundelkhand, xii. 47, 48.
- Rewandanda, town and port in Bombay, xii. 48.
- Rewá Kántha, Agency or group of Native States in Bombay, xii. 48-54; physical aspects, 48-50; geology, 49; forests, 49; fauna, 49; history, 50, 51; population, 51-53; Bhillas, 51, 52; Kolls, 52, 53; trade, 53; administration, 53.
- Rewárl, *zakhst* in Punjab, xii. 54.
- Rewárl, historic town in Punjab, xii. 54-56.
- Rewás, port in Bombay, xii. 56.
- Rhenius, missionary in Tinnevelly (1820), xiii. 304.
- Rhinoceros, The, article 'India,' vi. 656.
- Local notices*—Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Assam, i. 349; Bhágalpur, ii. 343; Bhután, ii. 414; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Darjiling, iv. 131; Darraing, iv. 142; Eastern Dwaras, iv. 329; Gáo Hills, v. 26; Góalpára, v. 112; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Moun-
- tns, v. 409; Jalpaiguri, vii. 109; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Khási Hills, viii. 173; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Manipur, ix. 325; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Nágá Hills, x. 143; Nepal, x. 278; Sibsagar, xii. 460; the Sundarhans, xiii. 109, 389; Tavoy, xiii. 209; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Thayet-myo, xlii. 279.
- Riah. See Raya.
- Rian. See Rayan.
- Riangs, aboriginal tribe in Hill Tipperah, v. 399.
- Riasi, fort and town in Kashmir, xii. 56, 57.
- Rice, Cultivation of, in Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 32, 33; in other Provinces of India, its numerous varieties, vi. 485; out-turn, vi. 485, 486; export of, vi. 572; export duty on, vi. 573.
- Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Afghanistan, i. 38; Akalkot, i. 137; Akyab, i. 155; Allahabad, i. 189; Ambála, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amritsar, i. 259; Anantapur, i. 277; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; South Arcot, i. 323; Assam, i. 361, 362; Attigarh, i. 376; Azamgarh, i. 397; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 430; Bákarganj, i. 444, 445; Bálághát, i. 455; Balasor, ii. 7; Ballia, ii. 21; Bámra, ii. 42; Bámkura, ii. 83; Bára, ii. 105; Barn Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bassein, ii. 197; Bastar, ii. 206; Basti, ii. 211; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bengal, ii. 302, 303; Bhágalpur, ii. 348; Bháradwá, ii. 364; Bilnaur, ii. 432; Bilsapur, ii. 450; Biliá-Gywon, ii. 460; Birbhám, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 28, 29; Bombay Presidency, iii. 53, 54; Island, iii. 81; Boná, iii. 86; Borásambar, iii. 89; Budáun, iii. 120; Bándi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233, 236, 238; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chamba, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 353, 354; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Cheduba, iii. 378; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chitaldrug, iii. 425, 426; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450; Cochín, iv. 2, 5; Colmbatore, iv. 18; Coorg, iv. 36; Cuttack, iv. 70, 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Damán, iv. 102; Damoh, iv. 102; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Darbhanga, iv. 122, 125; Darjiling, iv. 135; Darraing, iv. 146; Dehra Dún, iv. 174; Delhi, iv. 182; Dharampur, iv. 249; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dinápur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwaras,



iv. 333; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Faizábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 402, 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Gángpur, iv. 478; Ganjám, v. 6; Garhwál, v. 20; Gáro Hills, v. 30; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Gon, v. 92, 93; Godpárá, v. 116; Godávári, v. 127; Gonda, v. 151, 152; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gurdaspur, v. 210, 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Ilanthalwadi, v. 315; Hardoi, v. 326; Hassan, v. 346, 347; Hazárilágh, v. 375; Henzada, v. 386, 388; Herát, v. 391; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Iloshíárpur, v. 452, 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hüglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Delta of the Indus, vii. 13; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jaintha Hills, vii. 49; Jaláábád, vii. 75; Jalpálguri, vii. 112, 113; Janjirá, vii. 139; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jerruck, vii. 181; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábuu, vii. 195; Kadúr, vii. 287; Kámrúp, vii. 354, 362; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kangra, vii. 424; Kánker, vii. 434; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karanja, vii. 466; Karauli, vii. 472; Kamál, vii. 24; Kamál, vii. 38; Karond, vii. 46; Kashmir, vii. 72; Kathi, vii. 87; Kawarthá, vii. 106; Kháisi Hills, vii. 176; Kheri, vii. 193; Khutná, vii. 207; Khyim, vii. 215; Kistna, vii. 230, 231; Koláha, vii. 267; Kolábirá, vii. 271; Kolár, vii. 276; Kolhápur, vii. 281; Korá, vii. 297; Kuch Behar, vii. 323; Kúlu, vii. 342, 343; Kumáun, vii. 354; Kurum, vii. 369; Kurundwád, vii. 376; Kyauk-pyá, vii. 387; Lakhimpur, vii. 433; Lárkhána, vii. 463; Laun, vii. 467; Lohárdagá, vii. 482, 483; Lucknow, vii. 497; Madgiri, vii. 539; Madras Presidency, ix. 28, 29, 30, 87, 88; Madura, ix. 128; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Makrú, ix. 215; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Maldah, ix. 240, 244; Mánbhúu, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Mandlá, ix. 304; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergui, ix. 409; Mithnapur, ix. 424, 428, 429; Mitrí Hills, ix. 436; Min-hla, ix. 439; Mirzapur, ix. 457, 458; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498; Murshidábád, ix. 26; Muzaffarpur, ix. 77; Mysore State, x. 100, District, x. 119; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nága Hills, x. 152; Nágari, x. 157; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Nellore, x. 266; Nepál, x. 276, 277; Nimár, x. 333; Noakhál, x. 340, 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Okhaldangá, x. 421; Orissa, x. 458,

459; Orissa Tributary States, x. 475, 476; Oudh, x. 501; Pabná, x. 515; Pálanpur, x. 537, 539; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panch Maháls, xi. 32; Pándu Mehwas, xi. 39; Partábgarh, xi. 71; Patná District, xi. 100, 101, State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Porbandar, xi. 215; Prome, xi. 231, 232; Pádukatá, xi. 237; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rái Barell, xi. 354; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Rairakhól, xi. 378; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Ramri, xi. 463; Rangoon, xi. 478; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ratnágiri, xii. 2, 9; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sakli, xi. 148; Salem, xii. 160; Salseite Island, xii. 169; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 174, 175; Samlálpur, xi. 183; Sandoway, xi. 202; Sängli, xii. 218; Santál Parganda, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 251, 255; Sárangarh, xii. 260; Sársháhí, xii. 280; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sávantwári, xii. 296; Seoni, xii. 312; Sergada, xii. 318; Sewán, xii. 322; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Shmrakpur, xii. 377; Shikárpur, xii. 393; Shimoga, xii. 403; Shwe-gyln, xii. 432; Sháikot, xii. 446; Sibságar, xii. 466; Sind, xii. 520; Singhháum, xii. 537; Sinnar, xii. 545; Sirá, xiii. 9; Sitápur, xiii. 34, 35; Sonpur, xiii. 63; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Supá, xiii. 116; Sumt, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 151, 152; Tálhebat, xiii. 164; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tardí, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224, 225; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Thána, xiii. 255; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 268, 269; Tharawadi, xiii. 273; Thayet-myo, xiii. 283; Thon-gwa, xiii. 291; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Travancore, xiii. 349; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Tulsiapur, xiii. 373; Tunkár, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganda, xiii. 394; Udaipur (Gangal), xiii. 412; Unao, xiii. 427, 432; Virárájendra-pet, xiii. 478; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wainád, xiii. 510; Yedator, xiii. 550.

Rice-husking mills, Steam, Akyah, i. 159; Amherst, i. 241; Bassein, ii. 203; Lower Burma, iii. 197; Chittagong, iii. 441; Rangoon, xi. 484, 488.

Rice, Prices of. See Agricultural section of each District article.

Rice, Centres of trade in, Akyah, i. 158, 159, 160; Amherst, i. 241; Balaor, ii. 9; Bassein, ii. 202, 203; Bheypur, ii. 335; Bráhmañháriá, iii. 92; Chándkháti, iii. 358, 359; Chhanchhiá Mitrang, iii. 394; Chhanuyá, iii. 394; Chittagong, iii. 445; Churáman, iii.

- 461; Colonelganj, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 91; Dáúdpur, iv. 158; Ghogháro, v. 73; Hilli on the Jamuná, vii. 136; Kasbá, viii. 59; Nawábganj, x. 248, 249; Rangoon, xl. 487, 488; Roha, xii. 60; Sáhíbganj, xii. 135; Sáífganj, xii. 141; Sákhlrá, xii. 287; Sherpur (Maimansingh), xii. 382; Táki, xiii. 162; Tanda Bádriddán, xiii. 175; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Wa-gay-ma, xiii. 508.
- Richards, Brigadier-General, turned the position of Old Arakan in first Burmese war, i. 153.
- Richards, Colonel, commanded the expedition against the Kols of Singhbhum (1836-37), xii. 533.
- Richelieu, Cardinal, founded the first French East India Company (1642), iv. 451.
- Richthofen, Baron von, quoted, on the Hindúlaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Ridgeway, Colonel Sir J. W., commanded the march of the Afghan Boundary Commission through Afghánistán (1884), vii. 275.
- Rihpur. *See* Ritpur.
- 'Right-hand' and 'left-hand' castes of Madras, article 'India,' vi. 196, 197. *See also* Madras, ix. 21; Madura, ix. 127.
- Rig-Veda, the earliest Sanskrit hymnal, vi. 77, 88; its antiquity, 77, 78; caste and widow burning unknown, 78; the story of the Aryan advance into India, 79; Aryan civilisation in the Veda, 79; the gods of the Veda, 79-81; Vedic conceptions of the Deity, the modern blood-loving gods unknown, 82; Vedic hymns and prayers, 84-86; primitive Aryan form of burial, 84; cremation substituted for burial, 84, 85; Vedic legend of Yama, the king of death, 85; the Vedic farewell to the dead, 85, 86.
- Rikheswar. *See* Lohághát.
- Rintimbur. *See* Ranthambhor.
- Rio Pardo, Count de, repelled inroads from Sáwantwárl into Goa (1817), deposed (1821), v. 106.
- Riott. *See* Reoti.
- Riottpur. *See* Reotipur.
- Riots, Bareilly (1871), ii. 147; Broach (1857), iii. 109; Burchánpur (1849), iii. 164; Cuddapah (1832), iv. 50; Dhárwár (1837), iv. 267; Kalra, vii. 308; Mubárákpur (1813, 1842), ix. 525; Indigo, in Nadiyá (1860), x. 131; Násik (1843), x. 229; Pabná (1873), x. 513; Pilibhít (1871), xi. 173; Skvda (1852), xii. 295; Sháhábád (1868), xii. 335.
- Ripon, Marquis of, Viceroy of India (1880-84); conclusion of the Afghan war, amendment of criminal procedure, revenue reforms, Education Commission, abolition of custom duties, Bengal Tenancy Bill, vi. 427-429; laid foundation stone of the Merewether pier, Klámári (1880), viii. 215.
- Ripu, Dwar or submontane tract in Assam, xii. 57.
- Rise of the Maráthá power, article 'India,' vi. 307, 308. *See also* Vol. vi. chapter xii. The Maráthá power, pp. 317-324.
- Rishikund, hot spring in Bengal, xii. 57.
- Risings and insurrections, of Kolls in Broach (1823), iii. 109; of Cacharis at Maibong (1881), iii. 232, ix. 135, 187, 188; of Gandas in South Kánara and Coorg (1837), iv. 31, vii. 378, ix. 313; of Gujárs in Dehra Dún (1814), iv. 172; of the Vágher tribes (1859), iv. 327; of the Kandhs (1865), v. 41; of the *samluddrs* in Golconda (1845, 1857), v. 145; in Gumsúr (1836), v. 199; of the Rájá of Jáitpur (1842), v. 299; of the Thákur of Hátheras (1817), v. 355; in Hazára, v. 362; of Sikhs in Hoshiárpur (1848), v. 453; of the Jaintias (1860, 1862), vii. 43, 249, viii. 172; in the Jalpur *samluddri* (1848, 1850, 1855), vii. 64; of the Saurás (1864-65), vii. 64, xii. 495; in Kadúr (1831), vii. 284; in Kángra (1848), vii. 417; of the Karens (1857), viii. 5, 6; of the Kandhs in Karond (1882), viii. 47; of the Bhuviás and Juangs in Keunjar (1861), viii. 121; of the Khamtis in Lakhimpur (1839), viii. 144, 429, xii. 93; of Surendrá Sá (1860), viii. 169; of the Khásis (1829), viii. 71; in Kithúr (1824, 1829), viii. 238; in Kolhápur (1838), viii. 282; of the Kols in Chutlá Nágpur (1831, 1832), viii. 478; of the Cheros and Khárwáras in Lohárdagi (1832), viii. 479; of the Kukás in Luchlána (1872), viii. 520; of the Vágher tribes (1867), viii. 532, 533; in Rampa (1879), ix. 14, xi. 454; in Mahí Kantha, ix. 176, 177; of the Bhils in Pol, ix. 177; of the Karens at Myaung-myn, x. 85; of the Faráizis in Nadiyá (1831), x. 134; at Nagar Párkár (1859), x. 158; of the Náikdás in Nárikot (1837, 1858, 1868), x. 227; in Násik (1857), x. 229; in Pálukonda (1822), x. 534; of the Náikdás in the Paneh Maháls (1868), xi. 30; in Parlé Kimedí (1819, 1833, 1857), xi. 64, 65; of the *padés* in Puri (1817), xi. 302, 303; at Putúr (1837), xi. 336; of the Bundelas in Sagar (1842), xii. 102; of the Gájars in Saháranpur (1813, 1814), xii. 117; in the Salwin Hill Tracts (1867), xii. 176; in Sambalpur (1827, 1839, 1863), xii. 180, 181; of the

- Santals (1855, 1856), xii. 228, 238; in Sāwantwārī (1839, 1844), xii. 298; in Shimoga (1830), xii. 401; in Shwegyin, xii. 434; at Sindgi (1824), xii. 526; in Tavoy (1829), xiii. 229; in Thar and Pārkar (1846, 1859), xiii. 264, 265; of the Nāirs in Travancore (1809), xiii. 347; in Vizagapatam (1832, 1848, 1858), xiii. 488; in Wán (1848, 1849), xiii. 540.
- Rivod, town in Berār, xii. 57.
- Ritpur, town in Berār, xii. 58.
- River-borne trade, Statistics of. *See* Commerce and trade section of each District article, and specially Assam, i. 367; Bākarganj, i. 441, 447; Bannu, ii. 95, 96; Barak river, ii. 118, 119; Bengal, ii. 310; Bográ, iii. 30, 31; Brahmaputra river, iii. 97, 98; Calcutta, iii. 268, 269; Chāndbhāl, iii. 358; Chāndkhālī, iii. 359; Colonelganj, iv. 24; Dacca, iv. 86, 87; Dinājpur, iv. 295, 296; Faridpur, iv. 405; Fāzilka, iv. 436; Ganges river, iv. 469-471; Gollānda, v. 110, 111; Godnā, v. 135-137; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Ilāitpur, v. 239; Indus river, vii. 16; Irrawadi river, vii. 23; Jafarganj, vii. 39; Jalangi river, vii. 92; Jamunā river, vii. 135; Jangipur, vii. 137; Kāmārup, vii. 364; Ketī, viii. 119; Kushtīā, viii. 379; Maldah, ix. 246; Mandalay, ix. 290; Monghyr, ix. 487; Murshidābād, x. 28, 29; Nadiyā, x. 137, 138; Nārāinganj, x. 202, 203; Nawābganj, x. 248, 249; Nigrlting, x. 300; Nowgong, x. 412, 413; Pabnā, x. 517, 518; Patnā, xi. 110-114; Rāigānj, xi. 362; Rājshāhī, xi. 436, 437; Rāmpur Beaulah, xi. 462; Rangoon, xi. 487, 488; Rangpur, xi. 498, 499; Rnsrā, xi. 514; Sāhāinganj, xii. 134, 135; Shāmsheerganj, xii. 376; Sherpur (Malmānsingh), xii. 382; Sirājganj, xii. 548-550; Sonāmganj, xiii. 58; Sukkur, xiii. 93; Sultānganj, xiii. 95; the Sundarhans, xiii. 112; Swarūpganj, xiii. 142; Sylhet, xiii. 154.
- River communication, vi. 15, 16; 19, 20; 551-553.
- River plains of India, article 'India,' vi. 10-34; the great rivers, Ganges, Jumna, Indus (with Sutlej), and Brahmaputra, 11-20; the different stages in the life of an Indian river, 21-23; the Bengal delta and process of land-making, 23-28; rivers as irrigators and as highways, 28, 29; destructive floods, 29-32; poetry of Indian river names, 32; crops and scenery of the river plains and the Bengal delta, 32-34.
- River systems of Northern India, vi. 10, 11; of Southern India, 37, 38.
- Rivers, The most important in Afghānistān, i. 30-33; in Afghān-Tūrkeistān, i. 54; the Alaknandā, i. 161, 162; Ambika, i. 229; Amravati, i. 252; Bāghmatī, i. 418; Baitarani, i. 437, 438; Baleswar, ii. 12; in Balūchistan, ii. 35; Banās, ii. 44; Bāngangā, ii. 72; Bārā, ii. 105; Bārak, ii. 118, 119; Bassein, ii. 203, 204; Bens, ii. 221, 222; Bhāgmatī, ii. 353, 354; Bllin, ii. 458; Brāhmanī, iii. 92; Brahmaputra, iii. 93-98; Burābalang, iii. 161; Burl Dshing, iii. 166; Burl Gandak, iii. 166; Cauvery, iii. 277-279; Cham-bal, iii. 331, 332; Chandra, iii. 362; Chandragiri, iii. 363, 364; Chenāb, iii. 379, 380; Chhota Bhāgmatī, iii. 404; Chitrā, iii. 432; Coleroon, iv. 22; Cortelliar, iv. 43; Dāmodar, iv. 105-107; Dayā, iv. 163; Degh, iv. 167; Devī, iv. 233; Dhādhar, iv. 237, 238; Dhaleswarī, iv. 238; Dhal-kisor, iv. 238, 239; Dhāmri, iv. 241; Dhāneswarī, iv. 244; Dhasān, iv. 267, 268; Dihing, iv. 288; Disol, iv. 305; Dwarka, iv. 327; Gadādhār, iv. 456; Gambhīra, iv. 461, 462; Great Gandak, iv. 462, 463; Ganges, iv. 466-472; Ghaggar, v. 54, 55; Gīrwā, v. 86, 87; Godāvari, v. 131-134; Gogra, v. 138-140; Gūmtī, v. 199, 200; Gundlakamna, v. 202; Gyaing, v. 237; Hab, v. 238; Ilājamro, v. 290; Ilāldī, v. 295; Hari Rād, v. 340; Ilaroh, v. 341; Haung-thamw, v. 357, 358; Hemavati, v. 382; Hindan, v. 414; Ilāing, v. 435, 436; Ilpyu, v. 466; Hūglī, v. 467-489; Indus, vii. 10-17; Irrawadi, vii. 19-23; Jalangi, vii. 92, 93; Jāldhākā, vii. 103; Jamunā (4), vii. 134-136; Jehlam, vii. 165-166; Jumna, vii. 254-256; Kabadāk, vii. 265; Kābul, vii. 275-277; Kālā Kāl, vii. 322; Kalang, vii. 323; Kālī Nadi (2), vii. 327; Kālindri, vii. 328; Kamlā, vii. 352, 353; Kanhān, vii. 431; Kāns-bāns, vii. 436, 437; Kapilī, vii. 440, 441; Kapini, vii. 441; Karamnāsa, vii. 464, 465; Karnaphullī, viii. 30; Kartairī, viii. 49, 50; Kasāī, viii. 57; Kātjuri, viii. 99; Kauridān, viii. 103; Ken, viii. 112; Khairābād, viii. 129; Khrināsa, viii. 221, 222; Kistna, viii. 234-237; Koel (2), viii. 241, 242; Kori, viii. 298; Kū-la-lan, viii. 331, 332; Kulsi, viii. 334; Kumār (2), viii. 345; Kunhār, viii. 365; Kuram, viii. 370; Kusī, viii. 379, 380; Kwa, viii. 382; Kyūn-ton, viii. 391; Lakhāndāl, viii. 424; Lakhmīā, viii. 440; Lakshmantiritha, viii. 443; Langāī, viii. 460; Langāliyā, viii. 460, 461; Lohit, viii. 488; Madurā, ix. 135; Mahānadi (2),

- ix. 156-164; Mahānandā, ix. 164; Mahi, ix. 173, 174; Maipārā, ix. 213; Manās, ix. 276; Mātābhāṅgā, ix. 358, 359; Mātāmuri, ix. 360; Māṇā, ix. 365, 366; Ma-tun, ix. 366, 367; Mayu, ix. 379; Meghnā, ix. 394, 395; Mohan, ix. 471; Mor, ix. 503; Moyār, ix. 523; Nānbar, x. 188; Nandakujā, x. 188; Nandādā, x. 207-210; Na-win, x. 225; Noyil, x. 416; Nūn, x. 417; of Orissa, x. 427, 428; Pābar, x. 510, 511; Pak-chau, x. 531; Pālār, x. 541; Pambāi, xi. 21; Pānār, xi. 25, 26; Pānchpārā, xi. 34; Panjādā, xi. 48; Pāpaghni, xi. 53; Paravandā, xi. 59; Pārhatī, xi. 60; Parvān, xi. 78, 79; Pegu, xi. 128, 129; Pench, xi. 132; Penner (2), xi. 133, 134; Periyār, xi. 140; Phālgū, xi. 163; Phenī, xi. 166, 167; Piālī, xi. 169; Pīn, xi. 181; Pōini, xi. 194; Ponāni, xi. 198; Prān-hita, xi. 223; Pānpūn, xi. 26; Purna, xi. 320; Purnabhābā, xi. 320, 321; Rāidhāk, xi. 361; Rāmgangā (2), xi. 445, 446; Rāngānādī, xi. 470, 471; Rānjit (2), xi. 509, 510; Rāptī, xi. 511, 512; Rāsdūpur, xi. 516; Rāvi, xii. 14, 15; Rāpnārāyan, xii. 84; Rūshikulyā, xii. 87; Sāl, xii. 138, 139; Sakrī, xii. 148; Sālāndī, xii. 149; Sālwin, xii. 170-172; Sameswarī, xii. 189, 190; Sandoway, xii. 205; Sangu, xii. 220, 221; Sankhī, xii. 222, 223; Sanku, xii. 225; Sarasvatī (3), xii. 261, 262; Sārān, xii. 263; Sāvitrī, xii. 295; Sharnvatī, xii. 377; Shwe-gyin, xii. 435; Shwe-le, xii. 436; Singl-mārī, xii. 541; Siprā, xii. 545; Siran, xii. 551; Sit-naung, xii. 40, 41; Sohān, xiii. 47; Solāni, xiii. 49; Son, xiii. 52-54; Spīlī, xiii. 68, 69, 73, 74; Subansiri, xiii. 83, 84; Subarnarekha, xiii. 84, 85; Sukhetā, xiii. 90, 91; Sutlej, xiii. 140, 141; Swāt, xiii. 142; Tāmbraparnī, xiii. 169-171; Tāngan, xiii. 179; Tāptī, xiii. 200-205; Tavoy, xiii. 234, 235; Tawā, xiii. 235; Tennasserim, xiii. 240, 241; Tha-le-dan, xiii. 247; Thauk-yegm, xiii. 275, 276; Thauung-yin, xiii. 276; Tiljūgā, xiii. 296, 297; Tīpāi, xiii. 312; Tīstā, xiii. 330-334; Tīstās, xiii. 335; Tons (2), xiii. 338, 339; Tsan-pu, xiii. 371; Tunga, xiii. 382, 383; Tungabhadra, xiii. 383; Ul, xiii. 418; Valgāi, xiii. 460; Vamsadhārā, xiii. 462; Varada, xiii. 463; Varāhanādī, xiii. 463, 464; Vedāvātī, xiii. 465; Vellore, xiii. 467; Waingangā, xiii. 512; Wān, xiii. 516, 517; Wardha, xiii. 530; Yagachī, xiii. 547; Ye, xiii. 549, 550; Yun-zu-lin, xiii. 557; Za-mī, xiii. 561.
- River traffic of the Ganges and Gangetic channels, and of the port of Calcutta, article 'India,' vi. 20.
- Riwārl. *See* Rewārī.
- Roads, old military routes, the 'Grand Trunk Road,' inland route from Bom bay, extension of minor roads, vi. 550, 551. *See also* Communications.
- Roberts, Sir Frederick, his march from Kābul to Kandahār and defeat of Ayūb Khān, article 'India,' vi. 427. *Local notices*—Occupied Kābul and punished it for the murder of Cavagnari (1880), i. 52; visited Ghazni (Aug. 1880), v. 72; his battles at Kābul (6th and 8th Oct.), vii. 273, and defences of his camp (23rd Dec. 1880), vii. 274; his march to Kandahār, vii. 396; and victory there (1st Sept. 1881), vii. 397; advanced along the Kuram valley (1878), viii. 369; advanced along the Shūtar Gardān pass (1879), xii. 426.
- Roberts, Rev. Hugh, maintains normal school at Cherra Punji, iii. 393.
- Roberts, P. R., Executive Engineer, gave a special report for the article on the Hūglī river, v. 469.
- Robertsganj, town and *takshī* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 59.
- Robertson, H. D., defeated the Gūjar leader, Rājā Fāttma, at Gangoh (1857), iv. 477.
- Robertson, Lieut., *Historical Narrative of Cambay*, quoted, iii. 272.
- Robertson, Mr., Superintendent of the Saldūpet Government model farm (1865), xii. 140.
- Robins, Mr., his buildings and improvements on Fort St. George, ix. 107.
- Robinson's *History of Assam*, quoted, on the Ahoms, i. 79; his estimate of the population of Nowgong in 1841, x. 408; of Sibsāgar, xii. 463.
- Robinson, Sir W. R., acting Governor of Madras (1875), ix. 67.
- Rock Edicts of Asoka, article 'India,' vi. 144, 145 (footnote); 146 and footnote. *See also* Asoka.
- Rockhill, Mr. W. Woodville, *Life of the Buddha, and the Early History of his Order*, derived from Tibetan works, and translated by, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote 2); 138 (footnote 2); 154 (footnote 2); 160 (footnote 2); 176 (footnote 1); 177 (footnotes).
- Rock temples. *See* Cave and rock temples.
- Roe, Sir Thomas, first British Ambassador to India, in the reign of Jahāngīr (1615), article 'India,' vi. 301; 367. *Local notices*—Obtained leave to establish a factory at Mokha, i. 16; his account of his presentation to the Emperor Jahāngīr at Ajmere (1615), i. 121; and

- to Prince Parviz at Burhānpur (1614), iii. 163; his description of Khāndesh, viii. 152; his return from Jahāngīr to Surat with important privileges (1618), xiii. 121.
- Roha, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 59, 60.
- Rohar, seaport in Cutch, Bombay, xii. 60.
- Rohilkhand, Division or Commissioner-ship in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 60-63.
- Rohilkhand and Bijnaur canal, article 'India,' vi. 533.
- Rohilla war, article 'India,' vi. 390; British victories at East Fatehganj, iv. 419; Mirānpur Katra, ix. 441; Tisul, xiii. 334.
- Rohillas, The, in Allgarh, i. 170; their capture of Almora (1744), i. 201; in Bareilly, ii. 139; in Bijnaur, ii. 429; defeated the Mughal forces at Dhāmpur (1750), iv. 241; in Farukhābād, iv. 410, 411; defeated at East Fatehganj (1774), iv. 419; at West Fatehganj (1794), iv. 420; in Fatehpur, iv. 424; twice repulsed from Garhwāl, v. 18; sacked Jansāth (1737), vii. 142; invaded Kumāun (1744), and were defeated there (1745), viii. 350; defeated at Mirānpur Katra (1774), ix. 441; their conduct at the battle of Pānspat (1761), xl. 45-47; in Pilibhīt, xl. 172, 173; their dynasty in Rāmpur, xl. 455, 456; in Shāhjahānpur, xii. 345; defeated at Tisul (1774), xiii. 334.
- Rohsa, village in Kāthiāwār, xii. 63.
- Rohsālā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 63.
- Rohna, town in Central Provinces, xii. 63.
- Rohri, Sub-division of Sind, xii. 63-66.
- Rohri, *Adak* in Sind, xii. 66.
- Rohri, historic town and river-crossing in Sind, xii. 66-68.
- Rohtak, District in Punjab, xii. 68-76; physical aspects, 68, 69; history, 69-71; population, 71, 72; agriculture, 72-74; natural calamities, 74, 75; trade, etc., 75; administration, 75, 76; sanitary, 76.
- Rohtak, *taluk* in Punjab, xii. 76, 77.
- Rohtak, ancient town in Punjab, xii. 77.
- Rohtang, pass over Himālayas in Punjab, xii. 77, 78.
- Rohtas. *See* Rotas.
- Rohtāgarh, ancient hill fort in Bengal, xii. 78.
- Roghām, town in Punjab, xii. 78.
- Rojh, island and lighthouse in Kāthiāwār, xii. 79.
- Rokha jāls. *See* Yāls.
- Roman Catholics, Distribution of, in India, article 'India,' vi. 257; the Verapoll vicariate, 257; Roman and Syrian Catholic population of India, 257-259; Catholic progress, colleges, and schools, 257-259. *See* also Catholic Missions.
- Roman trade with India (190 A.D.), vi. 234.
- Ron, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 79.
- Ronāhi, town in Oudh, xii. 79.
- Roorkee. *See* Rūrkī.
- Ropes, made at Anantāpur, i. 278; Baidyabātī, i. 436; Bellary, ii. 247; Etah, iv. 364; Gaya, v. 50; Hoshiarpur, v. 456; Hāglī, v. 496; Jālandhar, vii. 89; Janjirā, vii. 139; Lohārdagā, viii. 485; Mahārājnagar, ix. 165; Nagfna, x. 160; Nellore, x. 269; Padrauna, x. 526; Sātārā, xii. 282; Shimoga, xii. 404; Tūmkūr, xiii. 379; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 447; Wardhā, xiii. 527.
- Rori, town in Punjab, xii. 80.
- Rors, agricultural caste, akin to the Jāts, in Karnāl, viii. 23.
- Rosaries, Chrysolite, made at Kandahār, i. 39, vii. 391.
- Rose gardens at Patnā, xl. 543; Sinhāchalam, xii. 543.
- Rose, Gen. Sir Hugh (Lord Strathnairn), his campaign in Central India, article 'India,' vi. 421, 422. *Local notices*—Took Garhākota, v. 13; took Gwalior, v. 233; defeated the mutineers at Kānch, vii. 96; took Jhānsī, vii. 219, 220; defeated mutineers at Kālpī, vii. 342; defeated Rājā of Bhānjpur at Barodā Nawānagar, viii. 449; took Rahātgarh, xi. 346; his campaign in Sāgar, xii. 103; destroyed fort of Tālbahat, xiii. 164.
- Roshnābād, estate in Bengal, xii. 80.
- Roshnā. *See* Ruscra.
- Ross, Gen. Sir John, commanded division at the battle of Kandahār (1880), vii. 397.
- Ross, Col., completed Fort St. George, Madras (1787), ix. 107.
- Rosa, Lieut., Assistant Political Agent, Simla Hill States, built the first cottage at Simla (1819), xii. 496.
- Ross, Mr., his efforts to check the mutiny at Nagpur, x. 169.
- Rotās, historic hill fort in Punjab, xii. 80.
- Rotāgarh. *See* Rohtāgarh.
- Rotation of crops, vi. 403.
- Roth's, Professor, 'Indische Medizin, Karaka,' published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* for 1872, quoted, vi. 110 (footnote).

- Roughsedge, Major, his restoration of Jeth Singh to Sambalpur (1817), xii. 180; his visit to settle Sarguja (1813), xii. 267; his expedition against the Kols of Singbhum (1820), xii. 532.
- Rouk-thwa. *See* Yauk-thwa.
- Rowlatt, Col. E. A., his visit to the Mishmi Hills (1845), ix. 463.
- Roxburgh, his *Coromandel Plants and Flora Indica*, referred to, ix. 81.
- Rozl. *See* Rojhl.
- Rubies, found in Badakshan, i. 407; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Chandá, iii. 349; Kistna, viii. 226; Wairágarh, xiii. 513.
- Rudauli, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 80, 81.
- Rudra Himála, mountain peak in Garhwál, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudra Prayág, temple in Garhwál, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudrapur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudrapur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 81.
- Rudra Singh, greatest of the Ahom kings in Assam, i. 344; brought Brahman colony into Assam, i. 355.
- Rugs. *See* Blankets.
- Ruined cities. *See* Cities, Ruined.
- Ruins. *See* Antiquarian remains.
- Rukn-ud-din, Emperor (1236), when Governor of Buddán, built the Jamá Masjid there, iii. 117.
- Rum, manufactured at Aska in Ganjam, v. 7, 8; Roan in Sháhjahánpur, xii. 353.
- Rumbold, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras (1778-80), ix. 67; dismissed on account of his dealings with the Rájá of Vizianagram, xii. 486, 500.
- Rumpah. *See* Rampa.
- Runang, pass in Himálayas, Punjab, xii. 81, 82.
- Run-za-lin. *See* Yun-za-lin.
- Rupál, petty State and town in Bombay, xii. 82.
- Rúpar, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 82, 83.
- Rúpbas, town in Rájputána, xii. 83.
- Rúpgarh, fort in Baroda, xii. 83.
- Rúpágar, town in Udaipur State, Rájputána, xii. 83, 84.
- Rúpágar, town in Kishangarh State, Rájputána, xii. 84.
- Rúpáráyan, river of Bengal, xii. 84.
- Rúpáráyan Canal, in Bengal, xii. 84, 85.
- Rúpáráth, village and temple in Assam, xii. 85.
- Rural population, article 'India,' vi. 46; proportion of urban to rural population, 46; number and population of villages and towns, Appendix II. 690.
- Rúrkha Kalán, town in Punjab, xii. 85.
- Rurki, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 85.
- Rúrki, town and engineering college in Punjab, xii. 85, 86.
- Rusera, trading town in Bengal, xii. 86, 87.
- Rushikulya, river in Madras, xii. 87.
- Russell, George, Special Commissioner in the Párla Kinedi and Gumstir campaigns, did much to settle Ganjam, v. 4; acting Governor of Madras (1837), ix. 67; his suggestions for the settlement of Vizagapatam, xiii. 486.
- Russell, Sir Henry, his portrait by Chinnery in the High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251.
- Russell, Mr., designed the Residency at Haldarábád, v. 253.
- Russell, Dr. W. H., quoted on the ruins of Old Goa, v. 108.
- Russellkonda, town in Madras, xii. 87.
- Rústam Khán Thápur, Mir, fled to Indágarh, but was pursued by Sir C. Napier and surrendered, v. 509.
- Rustam. *See* Rostam.
- Rutlam. *See* Ratlam.
- Rwa-taung. *See* Ywa-taung.
- Rwe. *See* Ywe.
- Rwon-za-jeng. *See* Yun-za-lin.
- Rybot, Lieut., had to fight his way through the Singhorn pass to relieve Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.

## S

- Sáádat All Khán, first Nawáb Wazir of Oudh (1732-43), made himself independent (1732), v. 64; made Lucknow his capital, viii. 505, 506; repulsed the Maráthás, x. 367; his reign and history, x. 489; defeated the Maráthás at Sikandarábád (1736), xii. 478.
- Sáádat All Khán, sixth Nawáb of Oudh (1798-1814), first farmed out the taxes, i. 428; his buildings at Lucknow, including the Dilkusha, viii. 508, 509.
- Sáádatganj, town in Oudh, xii. 87.
- Sáádat-ullá Khán, first Nawáb of the Karnátik, made Arcot his capital, and is buried there, i. 311, 313.
- Sabarhad, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 87, 88.
- Sabari, river in Madras, xii. 88.
- Sabáthu, cantonment in Punjab. *See* Subáthu.
- Sabay-yon, township in Lower Burma, xii. 88.
- Saklar All, murdered by Murtizá All at Vellore (1741), xiii. 468.

- Sábhár, village and ruins in Bengal, xii. 88.
- Sáhl, river in Punjab. *See* Sahibi.
- Sabuktigin, Governor of Khorásán, and father of Mahmúd of Ghazni, took Pesháwar (978), his invasion of the Punjab, xi. 261.
- Sabzavar, town in Afghánistán, i. 35.
- Sachín, Native State in Bombay, xii. 88-90.
- Sachín, capital of Sachín State, xii. 90.
- Sacred Books of the East*, by Prof. Max Müller, quoted, vi. 161 (footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).
- Sacrifice, Human. *See* Human sacrifice.
- Sáddábad, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 90, 91.
- Sáddábad, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 91.
- Sadálgi, town in Bombay, xii. 91, 92.
- Sadáshivgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 92.
- Sáddát Masónda, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 92.
- Sádhauri, town in Punjab, xii. 92, 93.
- Sadiyá, tract in Assam, xii. 93.
- Sadiyá, military outpost and fair in Assam, xii. 93, 94.
- Sátras, town and old Dutch settlement in Madras, xii. 94.
- Sadri (Large), town in Rájputána, xii. 94, 95.
- Sadri (Small), town in Rájputána, xii. 95.
- Sadr Jahán, Akbar's chancellor, his tomb at Fiháni, xi. 170.
- Sadrpur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 95.
- Sadullánagar, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 95, 96.
- Sadullánagar, village in Oudh, xii. 96.
- Sadullápur, village in Bengal, xii. 96, 97.
- Sadullápur, battle-field in the Punjab, xii. 97.
- Sáddar Jang, second Nawáb of Oudh (1743-53), held Allahábad, i. 196; his war with the Rohillás, ii. 139; whom he defeated at Bisauli, iv. 411; conquered Fatehpur, iv. 424; built the Machi Bhawan at Lucknow, viii. 506; his reign in Oudh, x. 489.
- Sáddar Jang, Sadozál chief, besieged Kandahár (1842), vii. 393, 394.
- Sáfed Koh, mountain range forming a portion of the western boundary between British India and Afghánistán, xii. 97-99; article 'India,' vi. 3, 6.
- Safflower, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 574.
- Local notices*—Cultivated in Amháln, i. 220; Amritsar, i. 259; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bombay, iii. 53; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Dacca, iv. 85; Dalsápur, iv. 94; Faridpur, iv. 403; Hoshlárapur, v. 455; Jahángirábád, vii. 44; Jath, vii. 148; Kaládgi, vii. 318; North Kánara, vii. 372; Kolhápur, viii. 281; Meerut, ix. 387; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sitápur, xii. 34; Tipperah, xiii. 317.
- Saffrái, river in Assam, xii. 99.
- Saffron, grown or prepared in Cuddapah, iv. 52; Islámábád, vii. 26; Kalsia, vii. 344; Kashmir, viii. 71; Madras, ix. 30, 31; Pámpur, xi. 24.
- Sáfpur, *tahsil* in Oudh, xii. 99.
- Sáfpur, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 99, 100.
- Sáfpur, town in Oudh, xii. 100.
- Ságar, District in Central Provinces, xii. 100-107; physical aspects, 100, 101; history, 101-103; mutiny, 102, 103; population, 103-105; agriculture, 105, 106; commerce and trade, 106, 107; administration, 107; medical aspects, 107.
- Ságar, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 107, 108.
- Ságar, town and cantonment in Central Provinces, xii. 108, 109.
- Ságar, island at the mouth of the Hugli river, Bengal, xii. 109, 110; celebrated place of pilgrimage, article 'India,' vi. 17, 18.
- Ságar, *iduk* in Mysore, xii. 110, 111.
- Ságar, town in Mysore, xii. 111.
- Ságaragarh, hill fort and health resort in Bombay, xii. 111.
- Sage, Gen., commanded at Ságar (1857), and defended the fort there, xii. 103.
- Ságrí, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 111, 112.
- Sáh, local dynasty in Káthláwar, viii. 90.
- Sáh, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 112, 113.
- Sáhar, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 113.
- Saháranpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 113-124; physical aspects, 113-115; wild animals, 115; history, 115-118; population, 118-120; agriculture, 120, 121; natural calamities, 121, 122; commerce and trade, 122; administration, 122, 123; education, 123; medical aspects, 123, 124.
- Saháranpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, x. 124.
- Saháranpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, x. 124, 125.
- Saháryas, aboriginal tribe in Lalitpur, viii. 447, 451, 456.
- Saháspur, town in N.-W. Provinces, x. 125.
- Saháswán, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Saháswán.
- Sahatwár, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Mahátwár.
- Saháwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 125, 126.



- Sahet Mahet, or Srāvasti, Buddhist antiquities and ruins in Oudh, xii. 126-134.
- Sāhibganj, town in Bengal, xii. 134, 135.
- Sāhibganj, civil station of Gayā District, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sāhibganj, village in Muzaffarpur, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sāhibganj, village in Rangpur, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sāhibganj, village in Bardwān, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sāhibganj, village in Bārkarganj, Bengal, xii. 135.
- Sāhibi, hill stream in Punjab, xii. 136.
- Sāhib Singh, chief of Gujrat, his wars with Ranjit Singh, deposed (1810), v. 190.
- Sahispur, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sahāspur.
- Sahiswān, *tahsil* and town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 136.
- Sāhiwāl, town in Punjab, xii. 136, 137.
- Sahpau, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 137.
- Sahu, son and nominal successor of Sambhajī, vi. 319, 320.
- Sāhūka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 137.
- Sahyādri, mountain range in Bombay, xii. 137, 138.
- Sai, river in Oudh, xii. 138, 139.
- Saidābād, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidābād.
- Saidāpet, *taluk* in Madras, xii. 139, 140.
- Saidāpet, town in Madras, xii. 140, 141; Government model farm at, recently closed, article 'India,' vi. 516; agricultural school at, vi. 516.
- Saidnagar, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidnagar.
- Saidpur, *taluk* in Sind. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Saidpur, town in Bengal. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Saidpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sayyidpur.
- Sāikwālā, town in Punjab. *See* Sayyidwālā.
- Sāifganj, town in Bengal, xii. 141.
- Sāifganj Pirwaha, village in Bengal, xii. 141.
- Sailāna, Native State in Central India, xii. 141, 142.
- Sailāna, chief town of Sailāna State, xii. 142.
- Sailors, Native. *See* Cutch, iv. 62; Gogo, v. 137; Ratnāgiri, xii. 7.
- Sailu, town in Central Provinces. *See* Selu.
- Sāin, mountain range in Punjab, xii. 142.
- Sāinkherā, town in Central Provinces, xii. 142.
- St. Barbe, Mr., last Resident at Mandalay, withdrawn (1879), iii. 229.
- St. Bartholomew the Apostle, his preachings and alleged conversion of India testified to by Pantænus (190 A.D.) and Hippolytus (220 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 235.
- Saint George, Fort. *See* Madras city.
- St. John, Col. Sir Oliver, his estimate of the population of Pishin, xi. 189.
- St. Thomas the Apostle, the traditional founder of Christianity in India, vi. 229, 230; the three St. Thomas of India, and the legends connected with each, 230-232; tradition of the Indian King Gondophorus and St. Thomas, 232, 233; Gondophorus an Indo-Scythic Punjab monarch, 233; wide meaning of India in the writings of the Fathers, 233, 234; St. Thomas' work in Persia and Central Asia instead of in India proper, 235; localization of the legend of St. Thomas in North India or Persia, 237; shrine of St. Thomas at Madras, 237; mixed worship at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, 238; St. Thomas' relics at Goa, 238; the St. Thomas Nestorian Christians, a powerful and respected military caste in Southern India, 241; downfall of Nestorianism, 241-243.
- St. Thomas the Apostle of India*, by the Rev. Dr. Kennet, quoted, vi. 233 (footnote 3); 235 (footnote); 237 (footnote 4); 239 (footnote 1).
- Saint Thomas Christians at Quilon, xii. 339, 340.
- Saint Thomas' Mount, town and cantonment in Madras, xii. 142-144.
- Saint Thomas, suburb of Madras, xii. 144.
- St. Xavier, his labours in India, vi. 244, 245. *See* also Xavier.
- Sāipur, town in Oudh. *See* Sasipur.
- Sāiri, village in the Simla Hills, xii. 144.
- Saiyājī, Rājā of Devikota, got the English to try to retake his city from the Rājā of Tanjore (1749), iv. 234.
- Sāi trees, found in Betul, ii. 329; Borda-āmbār, iii. 89; Chhindwār, iii. 398; Mahāgāon, ix. 155; the Melghāt, ix. 402; Nimār, x. 328; Patnā State, xi. 115; Potegaon, xi. 223; Rāigarh, xi. 362; Rāipur, xi. 368; Rāmpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rāngi, xi. 471; Rewā, xii. 46; Sāgar, xii. 101; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Sārangarh, xii. 260; Sātpura, xii. 289; Seoni, xii. 309.
- Saji*. *See* Carbonate of soda.
- Sak, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183.
- Saka, or Scythian era (78 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 181. *See* also Scythic invasions.
- Sakas, troops in Alexander's army, from whom the Brāhmins are said to be descended, iii. 98.
- Sakala, ruins in Punjab. *See* Sangala.
- Sakaldihā, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 144.



- Sákar Pathár, sanitarium in Bombay, xii. 144, 145.
- Sákta, tribe in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Sakeavar, mountain in Punjab, xii. 145.
- Sakhar, town, Sub-division, and *taluk* in Sind. *See* Sukkur.
- Sakhera, town in Baroda, xii. 145.
- Sakhi-Sarwar, shrine in Punjab, xii. 145, 146; place of pilgrimage, sacred alike to Hindus and Muhammadans, vi. 203, 204.
- Sakti, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 146.
- Sakkampatti, town in Madras, xii. 146.
- Sakkarnikottai, town in Madras, xii. 146.
- Sakleshpur, village in Mysore, xii. 147.
- Sákoli, *taluk* in Central Provinces, xii. 147.
- Sakrand, *taluk* in Sind, xii. 147.
- Sakrtyapatna, village in Mysore, xii. 147, 148.
- Sakri, river in Bengal, xii. 148.
- Sakse, port and customs division in Bombay. *See* Sankshi.
- Sakta, or Tantrik, sect of Siva-worshippers, article 'India,' vi. 214.
- Sakti, State in Central Provinces, xii. 148.
- Sakuntalá*, famous Sanskrit drama, vi. 126.
- Sakya race customs, vi. 178.
- Sál* trees, found in Ambála, i. 215; Assam, i. 349; Bálághát, i. 453; Balasor, ii. 2; Bámra, ii. 41; Bám-kurá, ii. 79; Bardwár, ii. 137; Bengal, ii. 271; Bijnaur, ii. 428; Biláspur, ii. 451; Bod, iii. 23; Bondi, iii. 85; Borásambar, iii. 89; Búndi, iii. 157; Central Provinces, iii. 299; Cháng Bhakár, iii. 366; Chirang Dwar, iii. 422; Cuttack, iv. 65; Darjiling, iv. 129; Denwa, iv. 198; Deori, iv. 205; Dinájpúr, iv. 291; Eastern Dwará, iv. 328, 329; Ganjam, v. 2; Gáro Hills, v. 25; Garumáti, v. 33; Gilgón, v. 77; on Girwar river, v. 87; Gonda, v. 147; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hoshangábád, v. 443; Jálpaiguri, vii. 108, 109; Jashpur, vii. 145; Jirá, vii. 233; Jirng, vii. 233; Kalesar, vii. 324; Kámrúp, vii. 355; Kamtaránála, vii. 366; Kangra, vii. 412; Karnali, vii. 471; Kendu, viii. 113; Khand-párá, viii. 160; Kheri, viii. 190; Korá, viii. 297; Kukra Mailáni, viii. 330; Kushi, viii. 335; Kumáun, viii. 349; Lakhipur, viii. 440; Laun, viii. 467; Lohárdagá, viii. 476; Lolsinh, viii. 488; Mudhupur, viii. 543, ix. 191; Madras, ix. 85; on the Little Mahánadi, ix. 163; Máikál Hills, ix. 190; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Mánbhúm, ix. 278; Mandlá, ix. 300, 305; Máitá-khar, ix. 359; Milmillín, ix. 438; Monghyr, ix. 480; Nepál, x. 277; Nibáti, x. 294; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Nowgong, x. 407; Oudh, x. 482; Pachmarhi, x. 522; Palkherá, xi. 10; Pal Lahára, xi. 13; Pántán, xi. 51; Patná State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pratáp-garh, xi. 224; Punjab, xi. 280; Puri, xi. 301; Raigarh, xi. 362; Raipur, xi. 368; Raírakhol, xi. 378; Rámpur (C. P.), xi. 460; Rangpur, xi. 486; Rewá, xii. 46; Sadullánagar, xii. 95; on the Sálandi river, xii. 149; Sambalpur, xii. 178; Santál Purganá, xii. 227; Sáofigarh, xii. 247; Sargája, xii. 267; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sidli, xii. 474; Sinchulá Hills, xii. 502; Singhbhúm, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 553; Siwálík Hills, xiii. 43; Vizagapatnam, xiii. 484.
- Salábat Jang, third Nizám (1752-61), ceded the Northern Circars to the French (1752), iii. 469; including Ganjam, v. 3; made Nizám by the French, v. 249; dethroned by his brother Nizám Ali (1761), and killed by him (1763), v. 250; took Karnál with Bussy (1752), vii. 42.
- Salábat Khán, friend of Sir Arthur Wellesley, under whom he served in 1863, much improved his city of Illichpur, iv. 346.
- Salámbhn, village in Punjab, xii. 148, 149.
- Sal-ammoniac, found in Afghanistan, i. 37; Balúchistán, ii. 36; Karnál, viii. 20, 25.
- Sálandi, river in Bengal, xii. 149.
- Sálar Masáúd Ghází, nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni, invaded Bahraich (1033), defeated and killed there, i. 427; alleged tomb at Bahraich a place of pilgrimage, i. 435; in Bara Banki, ii. 108; took Bidna (1034), ii. 418; invaded Buddáun (1028), iii. 337; took Deoband, iv. 199; invaded Faizábád (1030), iv. 382; his army destroyed by Sohildeo, Jaln king of Gonda, v. 147; defeated the Thatheras at Gopánuu, v. 162; occupied Bawán and Isauli, v. 322; defeated and killed Rájá Kana and Kasmandi Kaldn (1030), viii. 83; results of his invasion of Lucknow, viii. 494; alleged tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; his disastrous march through Unao, xiii. 428.
- Sálar Sáhu, brother-in-law of Mahmud of Ghazni, took Satrikh, where is his shrine, xii. 289, 290.
- Saláya, port in Káthidwár, xii. 149, 150.
- Salbál, village in Gwallor, Central India,

- xii. 150; treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 323; 392.
- Sálbaldí, village and springs on the Máru river, xii. 150.
- Sálbet, island off Káthláwar, xii. 150.
- Sale, Gen. Sir R. H., his defence of Jalálábád, i. 50, vii. 76.
- Salem, District in Madras, xii. 150-165; physical aspects, 151-155; geology, 153; history, 153-155; administrative history, 155-157; tenures, 157, 158; population, 158-160; agriculture, 160-162; natural calamities, 162, 163; industries and trade, 163, 164; communications, 164; administration, 164, 165; medical aspects, 165.
- Salem, *taluk* in Madras, xii. 165, 166.
- Salem, town in Madras, xii. 166.
- Salem, village in Madras, xii. 166, 167.
- Sáletekri, estate in the Central Provinces, xii. 167.
- Sálm, Prince, Akbar's favourite son and successor as the Emperor Jahángir, article 'India,' vi. 300-302. *See* Jahángir.
- Sálimpur, town in Oudh, xii. 167.
- Sálimpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 167.
- Sálimpur-Majnaul, two adjacent villages in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 167.
- Sáline deposits from river plains, article 'India,' vi. 29. *See* *Usár* plains.
- Sáliváhand, king of S. India, his wars with the Scythians, vi. 181.
- Sálkhid, suburb of Howrah, xii. 167.
- Sálmndí, river in Bengal. *See* Salandí.
- Sálois or Shálois, agricultural caste in Assam, who claim to be Kayásthis, i. 356.
- Salon, *taluk* in Oudh, xii. 167, 168.
- Salon, town and *parganá* in Oudh, xii. 168.
- Salones. *See* Solungs.
- Sálor Ilrapur, village in Central Provinces, xii. 168.
- Salsette, island to the north of Bombay city, xii. 168-170.
- Salt administration, article 'India,' vi. 452; sources of supply and systems of manufacture, 453, 454; the Madras monopoly, 453; equalization of duty, 453, 454; yield of salt duty, 468; the Rájpútána salt lakes, and Punjab salt mines, 622, 623.
- Salt manufactured by evaporation, etc. from the sea, salt wells, salt marshes, salt lakes, etc.; at Adrampet, i. 27; Khárágorá in Ahmadábád, i. 87; Akola, i. 141; Akyab, i. 157; Alay Khyauung, i. 164; Alay Kywon, i. 164; Allahábád, i. 192; Anantápúr, i. 274; South Arcot, i. 326; Bákarganj, i. 442; Bilsar, ii. 8, 9; Basscin, ii. 198; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 274; Bikaner, ii. 438; Bingshapalli, ii. 461; Bombay, iii. 58; Lower Burma, iii. 199; Cachar, iii. 234; Cambay, iii. 272; Chádchat (earth), iii. 324; Chéngalpat, iii. 387; Chilká Lake, iii. 416; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 7; Covelong, iv. 44; Cuttack, iv. 72; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 210; Dhrángadrá, iv. 278; Durgáraya-patnam, iv. 326; Ennore, iv. 354; Farukhnagar, iv. 418; Ganjam, v. 8, 9; Gon, v. 94; Gurgáon, v. 216; Hantawadi, v. 316; Hájili, v. 394; Jalpur, vii. 52; Janjira, vii. 139; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 237; Kalíngápatam, vii. 330; North Kánara, vii. 373; Singanda creek, Karáchi (bay salt), vii. 449; xii. 523; Karanja, vii. 466; Karmúl (earth), viii. 41; Káyalpatnam, viii. 108; Kháirpur, viii. 136; Kistna, viii. 232; Koláha, viii. 269; Kupill, viii. 367; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 388; Lake Lonar, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 54-57; Madras, ix. 130; Málwán, ix. 273; Manipur, ix. 324; Maulmain, ix. 372; Mogultúr, ix. 470; Naupáda, x. 242; Negapatam, x. 258; Nellore, x. 269; Nizámpatam, x. 338; Orissa, x. 460; Párlkad Islands, xi. 63, 64; Puri, xi. 308; Rájpútána, xi. 420; Rangoon, xi. 479; Sámbar Lake, xii. 188, 189; Sántalpur (earth), xii. 246; Lake Kachor-Rewas in Shaikháwati, xii. 371; Shwe-gyin, xii. 433; Surra, near Sonápur, xiii. 58; Sultánpur (Gurgáon), xiii. 106; Tavoy, xiii. 233; Thána, xiii. 257; Wadhwa, xiii. 506; Wankaner, xiii. 518; Wáráhl (earth), xiii. 521.
- Salt mines, Chal in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55; Bahádur Khel, i. 421; Banna, ii. 89, 90; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Gurná, v. 198; Hátdarábád (Sind), v. 282; Hímálaya Mountains, v. 412; Játtá, vii. 149; Jehlam, vii. 167, 168, 175; Kálábágh, vii. 313; Karrak, viii. 49; Kháta Hills, viii. 180, 181; Kohát, viii. 243; Malgin, ix. 256; Mandi, ix. 298; the Mayo, ix. 377-379; Narri, x. 214; the Salt Range, xii. 171; Wácha in Sháhpur, xii. 360, xiii. 522.
- Salt, Centres of trade in, Adrampet, i. 27; Isaknapalli, vii. 21; Kálábágh, vii. 313; Khusháb, viii. 213; Míand, ix. 421; Nawáshahr, x. 254; Patná, xi. 113; Pínd, Dádan Khán, xi. 183; Ponámi, xi. 197; Rusera, xii. 87; Sálhangan, xii. 135; Sirá, xiii. 18; Sultánpur, xiii. 106; Turtpár, xiii. 385; Úlá Kándi, xiii. 418.
- Salt-petre, Manufacture of, article 'India,' vi. 623, 624. *Local notices*—Allgarh,

- i. 175; Allahábad, i. 192; Athni, i. 378; Basti, ii. 212; Bellary, ii. 241; Bengal, ii. 309; Bhágnalpur, ii. 350; Bulandshahr, iii. 138; Champáran, iii. 343; Chaprá, iii. 370; Digsár, iv. 287; Ellore, iv. 352; Fatehpur, iv. 390; Farukhábad, iv. 415; Gayá, v. 51; Gházipur, v. 69; Gujrát, v. 194; Hindargarh, v. 290; Hissár, v. 431, 432; Hoshiárpur, v. 452; Jaís, vii. 65; Jarwál, vii. 145; Kaithal, vii. 310; Kándhla, vii. 399; Khairápur, viii. 136; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 232; Mánpuri, ix. 210; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Montgomery, ix. 494; Muzaárpur, x. 81; Nellore, x. 261; Padrauna, x. 526; Rádhanpur, xi. 342; Ráth, xi. 518; Sáran, xii. 251, 257; Sháhábád, xii. 332; Sholápur, xii. 418; Sirád, xiii. 18; Sitámarhi, xiii. 26; Taunbaur, xiii. 169; Taungungu, xiii. 225.
- Salt Range, The, hill system in Punjab, xii. 170-172; geology of, article 'India,' vi. 633.
- Salt-water Lake (or Dhápá), lake in Bengal, xii. 172.
- Salumbar, town in Rájputána, xii. 172.
- Sálúr, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras, xii. 172.
- Salwin, river in Burma, xii. 172-174.
- Salwin Hill Tracts, District in Lower Burma, xii. 174-176; physical aspects, 174, 175; population, 175; agriculture, 175; administration, 176.
- Sama, The, dynasty in Sind, xii. 510.
- Samadhíála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176.
- Samadhíála Chabhára, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176.
- Samadhíála Cháran, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 176, 177.
- Samadhpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 177.
- Sámaguting, hill station in Assam, xii. 177.
- Sámalkot, town in Madras. *See* Chamarlakota.
- Sámarkha, town in Bombay, xii. 177.
- Sáma-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.
- Sambalpur, District in Central Provinces, xii. 177-185; physical aspects, 177-179; history, 179-181; population, 181-183; agriculture, 183; trade and commerce, 183, 184; administration, 184; medical aspects, 184, 185.
- Sambalpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 185.
- Sambalpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 285, 286.
- Sambalpur, Diamonds of, article 'India,' vi. 628.
- Sambhaji, son and successor of Sivaji, put to death by Aurangzeb, article 'India,' vi. 319. *Local notices*—Plundered Dharangón (1685), iv. 250; ravaged up to the gates of Goa (1683), v. 104; his treaty with Abú Hussain, last king of Golconda, v. 256; failed to take Janjira (1682), vii. 141; repulsed from Sonda (1682), xiii. 60.
- Sambhal, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 186, 187.
- Sambhal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 187.
- Sámbar, great salt lake in Rájputána, xii. 187-189.
- Sámbar, town in Rájputána, xii. 189.
- Sámbar deer, article 'India,' vi. 657, 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abú, i. 6; Akola, i. 141; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; South Arcot, i. 320; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Billigiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Buldána, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Dárrjiling, iv. 131; Mount Dolly, iv. 197; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávári, v. 123; Hassan, v. 346; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karauli, vii. 471; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdaga, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 90; Matlura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Manipur, ix. 325; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalai Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 262; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimár, x. 328; Páikonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Pollár, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kanthá, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Sandúr, xii. 206; Sátára, xii. 277; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirahi, xiii. 2; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Sambhudán, the leader of the Cachar rising (1882), killed in it, ix. 188.
- Sambhugán, village in Bengal, xii. 189.
- Sameswari, river in Assam, xii. 189, 190.
- Sami, town in Bombay. *See* Shaml.
- Samla, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 190.
- Sámnagar, town in Bengal. *See* Syamnagar.
- Samod, town in Rájputána, xii. 190.
- Sampaji Ghát, pass in Madras, xii. 190.
- Sámpgáon, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 190.
- Sámpgáon, town in Bombay, xii. 191.
- Sámpa, *tahsil* and village in Punjab, xii. 191.

- Samra, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 191.
- Samrála, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 191, 192.
- Samru, Walter Reinhardt, known as, took Agra with Suraj Mall (1764), i. 69; ruled northern part of Meerut (1775-78), ix. 384; his share in the massacre of Patná (1763), xi. 95; granted fief of Sardhána by Najaf Khán (1777), his history, xii. 264.
- Samru, Begum, owned Gurgáon, which lapsed to the British on her death (1836), v. 223; also Jewár, vii. 193; ruled North Meerut (1778-1803) independently, and (1803-36) under British protection, ix. 384; owned *jdgar* of Pahánu, x. 528; her will and charities, xi. 96; her capital, Sardhána, her history, xii. 264, 265; had fort at Tappal, xii. 200.
- Sama Parvat, peak in Madras, xii. 192.
- Sámthar, Native State in Bundelkhand, xii. 192.
- Sámthar, chief town of Sámthar State, xii. 192.
- Sámulkota, town in Madras. *See* Cham-arlakota.
- Sámúrl. *See* Zamorin.
- Samvat and Saka eras (57 and 78 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 181.
- Sanála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 192.
- Sánand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 193.
- Sanatoria. *See* Sanitaria.
- Sanavárapeta, town in Madras, xii. 193.
- Sanáwan, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 193, 194.
- Sanáwar, site of the Lawrence Military Asylum, near Simla, Punjab, xii. 194.
- Sánchez, village with Buddhist remains in Central India, xii. 194-196.
- Sanctity of the Ganges, article 'India,' vi. 17, 18.
- Sand, metallic, used for blotting, found in Surat, xiii. 119.
- Sandal-wood trees, found in Atúr, i. 383; Bába Búdan, i. 402; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay, iii. 45; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Ganjánu, v. 2; Western Ghats, v. 59; Hassan, v. 346; Hosúr, v. 460; Jawad Hills, vii. 162; Kndúr, vii. 283; Kashmir, viii. 71; Kollamalai Hills, viii. 286; Madras, ix. 7; Melagiri Hills, ix. 401; Merkánu, ix. 413; Mysore, x. 114; Nalligiri Hills, x. 187; Nanjarápatná, x. 197; Nilgiri Hills, x. 323, 324; Pachamalai Hills, x. 521; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Salem, xii. 152; Sátám, xii. 277; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Siddhápur, xii. 473; Tánkúr, xiii. 376. *See also* Oil and Wood-carving.
- San-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 196.
- Sandeman, Captain Sir R. G., his mission to Khelát, ii. 33.
- Sand-hills, their rapid advance on, and destruction of Tálkad, xiii. 167, 168.
- Sándi, *pargana* and town in Oudh, xii. 196, 197.
- Sandíla, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 197, 198.
- Sandoway, District in Lower Burma, xii. 198-205; physical aspects, 199, 200; geology, 200; history, 200-201; antiquities, 201; population, 201, 202; agriculture, 202, 203; manufactures, 203; administration, 203, 204; climate, 204.
- Sandoway, town in Lower Burma, xii. 205.
- Sandoway, river in Lower Burma, xii. 205.
- Sandoway Myoma, township in Lower Burma, xii. 206.
- Sandrokottos. *See* Chandra Gupta.
- Sandru, pass in Punjab, xii. 206.
- Sandstone found, or quarried, on the Alágar Hills, i. 161; Alwar, i. 203; Amherst, i. 235; Andaman Islands, i. 283; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 298; South Arcot, i. 327; Assam, i. 347; Bánda, ii. 47, 53; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bassein, ii. 193; Bastar, ii. 204; Beddadanol, ii. 223; Belgaum, ii. 231; Bháratpur, ii. 372; Bikaner, ii. 439; Bundelkhand, iii. 151; Central India, iii. 294; Chhindwára, iii. 399; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Damoh, iv. 107, 108; Deccan, iv. 165; Delhi, iv. 178; Dholpur, iv. 273; Ganjam, v. 2; Góálpárá, v. 112; Gujrát, v. 188; Gurgón, v. 215; Gwalior, v. 227; Iládarábad State, v. 241; Hátthpor, v. 353, 354; the Hímáláya Mountains, v. 410, 411; the Hindu Kush, v. 417; Iloshangábad, v. 442; Ilol, v. 509; Jaipur, vii. 51, 52; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jehlam, vii. 166, 167; Jháláwár, vii. 199; Jodhpur, vii. 236, 246; Kálmur, vii. 298; Kaládgí, vii. 315; Kálinjar, vii. 331; Kángra, vii. 413; Karaull, vii. 471; Khairágarh, vii. 129; Khairi-Murat, vii. 132; Khisor Hills, viii. 203; Kohát, viii. 242; Korád, viii. 297; Kumánu, viii. 349; Madras, ix. 5, 6; Madras, ix. 121; Mahádeopahár, ix. 154, 155; Manipur, ix. 324; Mergui Islands, ix. 412; Murree, x. 17; Muttra, x. 45; Mysore, x. 92; Nagari, x. 157; Nágpur, x. 165; Nallamalai Hills, x. 185; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Panch Maháls, xi. 29; Pokaran, xi.

- 195; Rabbob, xi. 340; Raipur, xi. 367; Ralsin, xi. 380; Rangarh, xi. 446, 447; Rāmtāl, xi. 465; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 19; Rewā, xii. 45; Rewā Kānthā, xii. 49; Sāgar, xii. 101; Sahānpur, xii. 114, 115; Sālbēt Island, xii. 150; Salwān Hill Tracts, xii. 174; Sambalpur, xii. 179; Sānchi, xii. 194; Sāntāl Parganas, xii. 226; the Sātpura Range, xii. 289; Shāh-āhād, xii. 324; Sironchā, xiii. 7; Siwālik Hills, xiii. 43; Tanjore, xiii. 181; Udalpur (Bengal), xiii. 411; Vindhyan Range, xiii. 475; Wairāgarh, xiii. 513; Wūn, xiii. 538.
- Sandūr, Native State in Madras, xii. 206-209; physical aspects, 206, 207; history, 207, 208; population, 208; places of interest, 208, 209; revenue, 209.
- Sandūr, range of hills in Madras, xii. 209.
- Sandwip, Island in the Bay of Bengal, xii. 209-213; history, 210; ancient administration, 211; slavery, 211, 212; the cyclone of 1876, 212, 213. See also Slavery in, article 'India,' vi. 49.
- Sanga, Rānā of Mewār, commanded the confederated Rājput troops, defeated by Bābar at Khānua (1526), viii. 164; and at Fatehpur Sikrī (1527), xi. 404; his reign in Udalpur, xiii. 403, 404.
- Sāngakherā, village in Central Provinces, xii. 213.
- Sāngala, ruins in Punjab, xii. 213, 214.
- Sāngam, village and anicut in Madras, xii. 214, 215.
- Sāngameshwar, Sub-division and village in Bombay, xii. 215, 216.
- Sānganner, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 216.
- Sānganner, town in Bombay, xii. 216, 217.
- Sānganer, town in Rājputāna, xii. 217.
- Sāngarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 217.
- Sāngarhi, town in Central Provinces, xii. 217.
- Sāngli, town in Punjab, xii. 217, 218.
- Sāngli, Native State in Bombay, xii. 218, 219.
- Sāngli, chief town of Sāngli State, xii. 219.
- Sāngol, town in Rājputāna, xii. 219.
- Sāngola, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 219, 220.
- Sāngola, town in Bombay, xii. 220.
- Sāngrampur, town in Bengal, xii. 220.
- Sāngrām Sāh, 48th Gond Rājā of Garhā-Mandlā, conquered Sāgar (16th century), iii. 301; and Jabalpur, vii. 31; the extent of his kingdom, ix. 301; ruled over Narsinghpur, x. 218; and Seoni, xii. 309.
- Sangri, one of the Simla Hill States, xii. 220.
- Sangu, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 220.
- Sangu, river in Bengal, xii. 220, 221.
- Sanitaria and hill stations, Mount Abū, i. 7; Alwaye, i. 207; Amherst, i. 243; Belikeri, ii. 240; Birkul, iii. 12, 13; Chāndpur, iii. 361, 362; Cherat, iii. 391, 392; Chikaldā, iii. 408; Coonoor, iv. 27, 28; Courtallam, iv. 44; Dalhousie, iv. 97, 98; Dālingkot, iv. 98; Darjiling, iv. 140, 141; Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Dharmasala, iv. 255; Dungagali, iv. 321, 322; Igatpuri, v. 506; Kasauli, vii. 58, 59; Khandāla, viii. 147; Kodalkānd, viii. 239, 240; Kotāgiri, viii. 303; Kuduremukha, viii. 329; Landaur, viii. 459; Mahābaleshwar, ix. 141-143; Pachmarhi in Mahādeopahār, ix. 155, x. 522; Mātherān, ix. 362-364; Dhar Jāro and Danna Towers in Melhar, ix. 396; Murree, x. 19; Mus-sooree, x. 41, 42; Nāini Tāl, x. 177, 178; Nandīdrūg, x. 192; Pāwagarh, xi. 122; Pānamalla, xi. 242; Pūranulhar, xi. 297, 298; Rāmanmalni, xi. 440, 441; Rānkhet, xi. 506, 507; Sāngarh, xii. 111; Sākar Pathār, xii. 144, 145; Sakaswar, xii. 145; Saman Pūrvat, xii. 192, xiii. 52; Shaikh Budān, xii. 373; Simla, xii. 496-498; Sinharh, xii. 543; Solan, xiii. 49; Subālu, xiii. 85; Tāngarh, xiii. 206; Than-ālāni, xiii. 259; Utakamand, xiii. 452-454; Wellington, xiii. 536; Yerūdā, xiii. 555, 556.
- Saniversante, village in Coorg, xii. 221.
- Sanjān, village in Bombay, xii. 221.
- Sanjell, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, xii. 221.
- Sankara, king of Yadava dynasty, taken prisoner by Mālik Nāth Kāfūr at Deogarh and killed, iv. 159.
- Sankara Achārya, Sivaite religious reformer (9th century A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 209, 210. *Local notices*—By Harihānā Kāyāsth of Assam, i. 354; his influence in Assam, i. 356; lived some time at Benares, ii. 267; and then at Srīngail in Kāfūr (Mysore), vii. 283; his settlement there, xiii. 78.
- Sankarādrūg, village in Madras, xii. 221.
- Sankarkatl, village in Bengal, xii. 221, 222.
- Sankarnalūāikoll, town and *taluk* in Madras, xii. 222.
- Sankarpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 222.
- Sankeswar, town in Bombay, xii. 222.

- Sanketi Brāhmans, their head-quarters at Bettādpur, ii. 327.
- Sankh, river in Bengal, xii. 222, 223.
- Sankhā, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 223.
- Sankhatra, town in Punjab, xii. 223.
- Sankheda, town in Baroda. *See* Sakhera.
- Sankheda Mewās, group of Native States in Rewā Kānha. *See* Sindkher Mewās.
- Sankhund, spring in Bengal, xii. 223.
- Sānkhyā, one of the six *darsanas* or Brāhmanical schools of philosophy, article 'India,' vi. 99.
- Sankisa, village and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 223, 224.
- Sankshi, customs division of ports, Bombay, xii. 224.
- Sankshi, port in Bombay, xii. 224, 225.
- Sankos, river in Bengal, xii. 225.
- Sann, town in Sind, xii. 225.
- Sanosra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 225.
- Sansar Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, failed to take Kamlāgarh, vii. 353; his vigorous rule in Kāngra, and final submission to the Gurkhas and Ranjit Singh, vii. 416; completed the palace of Sujānpur Tīrā, xii. 89.
- Sansar Dhām, grotto, waterfall, and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 225.
- Sansās, Muhammadan robber tribe in Budāun, iii. 120; Karnāl, vii. 26.
- Sanskrit Grammar*, by Prof. Whitney, vi. 334 (footnote 1).
- Sanskrit grammar and literature*, article 'India,' vi. 100-104; 334-336; Pānini's grammar, 100, 101; Sanskrit and Prakrit speech, 101; Sanskrit manuscripts, 101, 102; the Indian alphabet, 102, 103; Sanskrit writings almost entirely verse, 103; prose a forgotten art, 103, 104; Sanskrit dictionaries, 104; evidence as to whether Sanskrit was ever a spoken vernacular, 334-336.
- Sanskrit Texts*, by Dr. John Muir, quoted, vi. 81 (footnote 2); 84 (footnote 3); 94 (footnote 4); 212 (footnote 4); 334 (footnotes 2 and 3).
- Santal Parganas, The, District in Bengal, xii. 226-236; physical aspects, 226, 227; forests, 227; jungle products, 227; minerals, 227; wild animals, 227; history, 227, 228; population, 228-232; agriculture, 232, 233; natural calamities, 233, 234; commerce and trade, 234; administration, 234-236; medical aspects, 336.
- Santals, The, aboriginal tribe in Bengal*, xii. 236-246; their numbers and distribution, 236, 237; origin, 237, 238; VOL. XIV.
- insurrection of 1854, 238; migratory habits, 238, 239; physiognomy, 239, 240; tribal divisions, 249; village polity, festivals, and religion, 240-242; social customs, 242; music, 242; dances, 242, 243; marriage ceremonies, 243, 244; hunting expeditions, 244, 245; dress, 245; funeral ceremonies, 245, 246. *Local notices*—Numerous in Bāmanghāt, ii. 40; Bānkurā, ii. 78, 81; Bardwān, ii. 129; coal miners, ii. 133; Bhāgnulpur, ii. 346; Dāman-i-Koh, iv. 104; Dinājpur, iv. 292; Hazāribāgh, v. 373; coal miners in the Karharbārī coal-field, vii. 9; Lakhimpur, vii. 431; Maldah, ix. 243; Mānbhāt, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 417; Monghyr, ix. 483; Morbhanj, ix. 516; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; in the Rāniganj coal-field, xi. 505; Singhbhāt, xii. 536. *See also* article 'India,' vi. 57; their village government, 57; social ceremonies, 58; religion, 58, 59; the Santals under British rule, 59; Santal rising (1855), 59, 60.
- Santalpur-with-Chārchāt, Native State in Bombay, xii. 246, 247.
- Santapilly, village and lighthouse in Madras. *See* Chantapill.
- Santenga. *See* Syntenga.
- Santipur, town in Bengal, xii. 247.
- Sanudo, Marino, Venetian traveller, mentions Cambay as one of the great ports of India, iii. 274.
- San-ywe, township in Lower Burma, xii. 247.
- Sāolī, town in Central Provinces, xii. 247.
- Sāoligarh, forest in Central Provinces, xii. 247.
- Sāoner, town in Central Provinces, xii. 248.
- Sāonts, aboriginal tribe in Keonjhar, vii. 120.
- Sāorgaon, village in Central Provinces, xii. 248.
- Sapphires, found in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgrām.
- Sar, lake in Bengal, xii. 248.
- Sārī, *parganā* in Oudh, xii. 248, 249.
- Sārāga, hill range in Assam, xii. 249.
- Saragūr, village in Mysore, xii. 249.
- Sarāhān, town in Bashahr State, Punjab, xii. 249.
- Sarāl Aghat, town and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 249.
- Sarāl Akil, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 249, 250.
- Sarālkālā, estate and village in Bengal, xii. 250.
- Sarāl Kheta, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 250.

- Sarál Mīr, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 250.
- Sardis* or native inns, remarkable for their fortification or architecture, Cháta, iii. 374; Dáúd-nagar, iv. 158; Jahándbád (N.-W. P.), vii. 44; Náchan-gáon, x. 127; Núr Mahál, x. 418; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; Syámbházar, xiii. 143.
- Sarál Sáleh, town in Punjab, xii. 250.
- Sarál Sídhú, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 250.
- Sarál Sídhú, town in Punjab, xii. 251.
- Sáran, District in Bengal, xii. 251-259; jurisdiction, xii. 251; physical aspects, 251, 252; population, 252-254; material condition of the people, 254, 255; agriculture, 255, 256; natural calamities, 256, 257; means of communication, trade, etc., 257; administration, 257, 258; medical aspects, 258, 259.
- Sáran, Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Chápra.
- Sáran-da, hill range in Bengal, xii. 259.
- Sáran-da, *phr* or group of villages in Singhbhúm District, Bengal, xii. 259.
- Sáran-g, Sultán, chief of the Ghakkars, submitted to Bábar, and was rewarded, xii. 24.
- Sáran-garh, Native State in Central Pro-  
xii. 259, 260.
- Sáran-garh, chief town of Sáran-garh State, xii. 260.
- Sarangpur, town in Central India, xii. 260.
- Saráníyas, aboriginal tribe in Kámrúp, vii. 359.
- Sarnogla. *See* Trading castes.
- Saraspur, hill range in Assam, xii. 260, 261.
- Sarnswatí, sacred river in N.-W. India, now nearly silted up, xii. 261, 262.
- Sarnswatí, silted up river in Bengal, xii. 262.
- Sarnswatí, river in Western India, xii. 262.
- Sáranthá, port in Orissa, xii. 262, 263.
- Sarath Deogarh, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
- Sarnuli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 263.
- Saráwaks. *See* Trading castes.
- Saráyan, river in Oudh, xii. 263.
- Sárda, river in North-Western India and Oudh, xii. 263.
- Sardár Khán, Haider Ali's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780-82), xiii. 237.
- Sardár Shahr, town in Rájputána, xii. 263.
- Sardhána, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 263, 264.
- Sardhána, town in N.-W. Provinces, former capital of Begum Samru, xii. 264-266.
- Sardines, caught at Karáchi, vii. 451; Ratnágiri, xii. 12, 13.
- Sarení, *pargaud* in Oudh, xii. 266.
- Sarfaráz Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1739, 1740), ii. 278; defeated by Ali Vardí Khán at Gheriá (1740), v. 73.
- Sarfaráz Khán Kalhori, ruler of Sind (1772-75), caused the Company to withdraw their factory from Taíla, xii. 512.
- Sargent, Dr., consecrated C.M.S. Bishop of Tinneveli (1877), xiii. 304.
- Sargúja, Native State in Chuttlá Nágpur, xii. 266-268; physical aspects, 266, 267; history, 267; population, 267, 268; agriculture, 268; administration, 268.
- Sargúr, town in Mysore. *See* Sarágur.
- Sarh Sállmpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, xii. 268.
- Sarila, petty State in Bundelkhand, xii. 268, 269.
- Sariputta, apostle of Buddhism, his ashes found at Sahet Mahet, xii. 127.
- Sáris* or women's robes, manufactured at Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Bardwán, ii. 132; Dabhol in Baroda, ii. 159; Bombay, iii. 59; Chakrahári, iii. 326; Dholka, iv. 272; Dhúliá, iv. 282, 283; Garhbori, v. 14; Ghusrí, v. 76; Ilkal, v. 309; Janjírí, vii. 139; Maheswar, ix. 173; Margrám, ix. 345; Memári, ix. 405; Sinner, xii. 545.
- Sarishpur, hill range in Assam. *See* Saraspur.
- Sarjápúr, village in Mysore, xii. 269.
- Sarju, river in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Gogri.
- Sarkandi, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 269.
- Sarkar Agrahára Vellalár, town in Madras, xii. 269.
- Sarmastipur, village in Bengal. *See* Somástipur.
- Sarmor (or Náhan), Punjab Hill State. *See* Simur.
- Sárnáth, Buddhist ruins in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, xii. 269, 270.
- Saromannagar, town and *pargaud* in Oudh, xii. 270.
- Sarpára, tribe in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Sárna, town in Bombay, xii. 270.
- Sarsaganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 270, 271.
- Sarsaparilla, grown at Dindigal, iv. 301.
- Sarsáwa, ancient town in N.-W. Pro-  
vinces, xii. 271.
- Sarsutí, river in N.-W. India. *See* Sarnswatí.

- Sartorius, Lutheran missionary in S. India, ix. 25.
- Sáru, hill in Bengal, xii. 271.
- Sarvasiddhi, *idluk* in Madras, xii. 271.
- Sarvepalli, town in Madras, xii. 271.
- Sarwán, village in Oudh, xii. 271, 272.
- Sarwár, town in Rájputána, xii. 272.
- Sarwár Khán, Nawáb of Tánk, his administrative power, had to submit to the Sikhs, xiii. 196, 197.
- Sarya, indigo factory in Bengal, xii. 272, 273.
- Sásni, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 273.
- Sásserám, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 273.
- Sastri, Hon. Seshia, supplied materials for article on Travancore, xiii. 340-355.
- Sasu, river in Assam. *See* Sesa.
- Sáswar, town in Bombay, xii. 274.
- Sata, channel of the Indus in Sind, xii. 274.
- Sátána, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 274, 275.
- Sátánones, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 275.
- Satanwári, fort in Central India, xii. 275.
- Sátára, District in Bombay, xii. 275-284; physical aspects, 275-277; history, 277, 278; population, 278, 279; agriculture, 280, 281; irrigation, 281; natural calamities, 281, 282; commerce and manufactures, 282, 283; means of communication, 283; administration, 283, 284; medical aspects, 284.
- Sátára, Native State, lapsed to the British for want of heirs (1849), article 'India,' vi. 415.
- Sátára, town in Bombay, xii. 284, 285.
- Sátára Jágirs, The, group of Native States in Bombay, xii. 285, 286.
- Satásagarh, ruin in Bengal. *See* Panduah.
- Sátágha, ruined town and former mercantile capital of Bengal, xii. 286.
- Sathambn, petty State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, xii. 286.
- Sáthan, town in Oudh, xii. 286.
- Sattí, or widow-burning, unknown in the Rig-Veda, article 'India,' vi. 78; abolition of, by Lord W. Bentinck, vi. 405.
- Sátákhírá, town and Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 287.
- Satlaj, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. *See* Sutlej.
- Satáksara, Native State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, xii. 287.
- Satánámia, reformed Vishnuite sect in the Central Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 223. *Local notices*—Central Provinces, iii. 312, 313; Chhatísagarh, iii. 396; their founder born at Daryábád, iv. 451; Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Satodar Wáori, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 267.
- Sátpátl, port in Bombay, xii. 287, 288.
- Sátapura, range of mountains in Bombay and Central India, xii. 288, 289; article 'India,' vi. 35.
- Sátapura, forest in Central Provinces, xii. 289.
- Satrilch, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 289.
- Satrunjaya, sacred hill in Káthiáwár. *See* Pálitána.
- Sattánapalli, *idluk* in Madras, xii. 290.
- Sattankulam, town in Madras, xii. 290.
- Sátúr, village and *idluk* in Madras, xii. 290.
- Satyamanglam, town and *idluk* in Madras, xii. 290, 291.
- Sauda, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Sávda.
- Saugor, District, Sub-division, and town in Central Provinces. *See* Sagar.
- Saugor, island at the mouth of the Hugli. *See* Sagar.
- Saundatti, town in Bombay, xii. 291.
- Saunders, Thomas, Governor of Madras at Fort St. David (1750-52) and at Madras (1752-55), ix. 67.
- Saunders, Trelawny, on the source of the Sutlej, quoted, xiii. 140.
- Saunt Jot, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 291.
- Sauras. *See* Savars.
- Sauráth, village and fair in Bengal, xii. 291, 292.
- Sausar, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 292.
- Sáváli, town in Baroda, xii. 292.
- Savanúr, Native State in Bombay, xii. 292, 293.
- Savanúr, chief town of Savanúr State, xii. 293.
- Savandrug, hill fort in Mysore, xii. 293, 294.
- Savari, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Savars or Sauras, aboriginal race, especially numerous in Barambá, ii. 121; Bárunbuntá Hills, ii. 178; Cuttack, iv. 69; Ganjáin, v. 5; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Khandpárá, viii. 160; Kharsal, viii. 168; Madras Presidency, ix. 21; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Pal Lohára, xi. 13; Parla Kímédí, xi. 64; Ráipur, xi. 371; Sambalpur, xii. 182; Vizagapatam, xii. 491.
- Sávda, Sub-division of Bombay, xii. 294.
- Sávda, town in Bombay, xii. 294, 295.
- Sávtrí, river in Bombay, xii. 295.
- Sáwan Mall of Málán, received Dera Gházi Khán in farm from Ranjit Singh (1832), iv. 312; tried to keep order, ix. 496; ruled Málán (1829-44), x.



- 5; encouraged indigo planting there, x. 7; his cenotaph, x. 12.
- Sáwantwári, Native State in Bombay, xii. 295-299; physical aspects, crops, etc., 296; population, 296, 297; manufactures, 297; means of communication, 297; trade, 297; history, 297-299.
- Sáwantwári, chief town of Sáwantwári State. *See* Wárl.
- Sawar, town in Rájputána, xii. 299.
- Saw mills (steam), Anherst, i. 241; Lower Burma, iii. 197; Dala, iv. 97; Howrah, v. 465; Vellápur, vii. 373, xiii. 553; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratnágiri, xii. 11.
- Sayána, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Siyána.
- Sáyla, Native State in Káthiáwár, xii. 299.
- Sáyla, chief town of Sáyla State, xii. 299.
- Sayyidábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sádábád.
- Sayyid Ahmad, leader of the Wahábi movement in India, visited Patná (1820), xi. 99.
- Sayyid dynasty, The (1414-50), article 'India,' vi. 286.
- Sayyid Husáin, murdered at Tárágarh (1210), i. 120; to whose shrine Akbar went in procession on the birth of a son, i. 121.
- Sayyidnagar, decayed town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 299.
- Sayyidpur, town in Bengál, xii. 300.
- Sayyidpur, *tahsil*, village, and ruins in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 300.
- Sayyidpur, *iduk* in Sind, xii. 300, 301.
- Sayyids, Muhammadan class of importance, in Afghánistán, i. 40; Bombay Presidency, iii. 52; Broach, iii. 103; Gujrat, v. 192; Gurgáon, v. 218; Haldarábád (Sind), v. 276; Ilazára, v. 364; Jaldí, vii. 79; Jansath, vii. 142; Jáichá, vii. 143; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Píshin, xi. 189; Punjab, xi. 273; Sind, xii. 518.
- Sayyid Saráwán, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 301.
- Sayyid Sháh, Haidar All's general, surrendered Gurrámkonda to Trimbak Ráo (1771), v. 224.
- Sayyidwála, village in Punjab, xii. 301.
- Scarification. *See* Famines.
- Scarves (*lungís*), made at Baháwalpur, i. 422; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 228; Doderi, iv. 311; Gujránwála, v. 187; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Rahon in Jálándhar, vii. 89; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Khusháb, vii. 213, xii. 366; Kohát, viii. 248; Ludhiána, viii. 526; Pesháwar, xi. 154, 155; Tatta, xiii. 218.
- Scents. *See* Perfumes.
- Schiller, Ferdinand, his proposals with regard to Port Canning, xi. 218.
- Schmid, missionary in Tinneveli (1820), xiii. 304.
- Schools. *See* Educational paragraph of the administrative section of each District article.
- Schools, Normal. *See* Normal schools.
- School of agriculture, Guindy, v. 178.
- Schools of art, the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, at Bombay, iii. 60, 71, 81; Government at Calcutta, iii. 259; at Jaipur, vii. 60; Lahore, viii. 412; Madras, ix. 116; Rájkot, xi. 389.
- Schools of industry, at Lahore, viii. 413; Madras, ix. 116; Ratnágiri, xii. 11.
- Schools, Sanskrit. *See* *Tols*.
- Schultze, Lutheran missionary in S. India, ix. 25.
- Schwartz, Protestant missionary in S. India, article 'India,' vi. 260. *Local notices*—His labours in Madras, ix. 25; buried in St. Mary's Church, Madras, ix. 107; founded mission in Tanjore (1778), xii. 185; at first in Tinneveli (1770), xii. 303.
- Schwarz, Ritter von, his report on the iron of the Central Provinces, iii. 300.
- Scotch missions. *See* Protestant missions.
- Scott, Col., defeated the Peshwá at Pardarkaur (1818), xi. 35, xii. 540.
- Scott, Mr., first British Political Agent in the Kháisi Hills, introduced potato-growing (1830), viii. 121.
- Scott-Waring, Mr. Edward, *History of the Afaridíhs*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Sently, Dr., on the Karakoram Pass, quoted, vii. 464.
- Sculpture, Greek and Indian types of, vi. 171; 608, 609.
- Scythic invasions and inroads (126 B.C. to 544 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. chap. vii. pp. 174-190. Aryan and Turanian invasions from Central Asia, 174; Scythic movements towards India, 174, 175; Kanishka's fourth Buddhist Council (40 A.D.), 175; pre-Buddhist Scythic influences, 175; Buddha a Sakya (? Scythian), 176, 177; early Tibetan traditions, 177, 178; Sakya race customs, 178; Scythic Buddhism in India, 178, 179; Scythic elements in the Indian population—the Játs and Rájputs, 179, 180; Indian struggle against the Scythians, 180-182; Vikramáditya's achievements, 181; Sen, Gupta, and Vallabhi dynasties, 182, 183; the pre-Aryan element in ancient India, 183; ancient pre-Aryan kingdoms, 184-189; the Takshaks of Ráwál Pindi, 184, 185; the Nágdá, 185, 186;

- the Ghakkars of Rāwal Pindi, 186; the Bhars of Oudh and the N.-W. Provinces, 187; Koch kingdom of Northern Bengal, 187, 188; the Ahoms of Assam, 188; Bundelas, 188; Gonds, Ahirs, and Bhils of Central India, 189; pre-Aryan aboriginal tribes of Lower Bengal and Southern India, 189; Seythie and Nāga influences on Hinduism, and on the religion and domestic life of modern India, 189, 190.
- Sea-borne trade of British India, article 'India,' vi. 559-581; the great seaports, 559, 560; early European, Portuguese, Dutch, and English traders, 560, 561; advancement of English trade, 561, 562; Indian trade (1878-85), 563, 564; staples of foreign sea-borne import and export trade, 561-581. *See also Commerce and trade. Local notices*—Aden, i. 18, 19; Adrampet, i. 27; Alkyah, i. 160; Alleppl, i. 200; Anjanwel, i. 290; Balasor, ii. 9; Bassein, ii. 202; Bengal, ii. 312-314; Bepur, ii. 335; Bhaunagar, ii. 380; Bimlipatam, ii. 461; Billmora, ii. 457, 458; Bombay Presidency, iii. 65, city, iii. 81; Brouh, iii. 114; Bulear, iii. 149; Calcutta, iii. 262-267; Calicut, iii. 268; Cannanore, iii. 275; Chittagong, iii. 445; Coconada, iii. 472; Cochlin, iv. 11; Curinga, iv. 42, 43; False Point, iv. 391; Ghorbandar, v. 74; Gopālpur, v. 162; Harnal, v. 340; Ilonāwar, v. 440; Jaitāpur, vii. 71; Kalingspatam, vii. 330; Kalyān, vii. 346; Karāchi District, vii. 449; Karāchi port, vii. 456; Kārwar, viii. 56; Keti, viii. 119; Kūmpta, viii. 361; Madras Presidency, ix. 63, 64, city, ix. 112; Mangalore, ix. 313, 314; Masullpatam, ix. 353; Maulmain, ix. 372; Mora, ix. 504; Bedi, x. 254; Negapatam, x. 258, 259; Orissa, x. 460; Pen, xi. 132; Porbandar, xi. 216; Rangoon, xi. 486, 487; Ratnāgiri, xii. 11, 13; Sankshi ports, xii. 224; Surat, xiii. 128, 134; Tankāri, xiii. 198; Tavoy, xiii. 232, 233; Tellicherry, xiii. 237; Thāna, xiii. 259; Trombay, xiii. 370; Tuticorin, xiii. 385, 386; Venguria, xiii. 470; Vizagapatam, xiii. 498; Vizianādrig, xiii. 499.
- Sealing-wax, made at Sirā, xii. 546; Tūmkūr, xiii. 479.
- Sealkote, District, *tahsil*, and town in Punjab. *See* Sālkot.
- Sensile watering places, Birkul, iii. 12, 13; Chāndpur, iii. 361, 362; Ennore, iv. 354.
- Seaton, Sir Thomas, defeated the Etah mutineers at Ganglri (Dec. 1857), iv. 360; and another band in Farukhābād (April 1858), iv. 411.
- Seberī, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Secret orgies in Siva-worship, vi. 215.
- Secretariats of the Government of India, and of the Provincial governments, vi. 437, 438.
- Secretary of State's India Council in London, vi. 431.
- Secular literature of the Hindus, article 'India,' vi. 118-128. *See also* chap. xiii., 'The Indian Vernaculars and their Literature,' 325-355.
- Sect and national classification of the population, article 'India,' vi. Appendix X. 703. *See also* the Population section of each District article.
- Secunderābād, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sīkandarābād.
- Secunderābād, British military cantonment in Haidarābād State, xii. 301-303.
- Sebsaugor, District, Sub-division, and town in Assam. *See* Silsāgar.
- Segault, town and cantonment in Bengal, xii. 303; treaty of, the termination of the Gūrka war (1815), article 'India,' vi. 400.
- Seghūr (Sīgūr) Ghāt, pass in Madras, xii. 303.
- Sehi, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 303, 304.
- Schorā, village in Central Provinces, xii. 304.
- Sehore, town and cantonment in Bhopāl State, Central India, xii. 304.
- Selwān, Sub-division in Sind, xii. 304, 305.
- Schwān, town and *tahsil* in Sind, xii. 305.
- Sejākpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 306.
- Salam, District and town in Madras. *See* Salem.
- Selections from the Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, by Sidney J. Owen, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Selections from the Despatches of the Marquis Wellesley*, by Sidney J. Owen, quoted, vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Selere, river in Madras. *See* Siller.
- Seleukos, Alexander's successor to his conquests in Bactria and the Punjab (312-306 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166, 167; cession of the Punjab to Chandrā Gupta, 167; Megasthenes' embassy to Chandrā Gupta's court at Pataliputra (the modern Patnā), 167, 168; his war with Chandra Gupta, x. 362.
- Selu, town in Central Provinces, xii. 307.
- Selungs, aboriginal tribe of fishermen, etc., in Mergui, ix. 409; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Sullivan's Island, xiii. 95.
- Semā Nāga, The, x. 147.
- Sena dynasty, The, of Surāshtra (70 B.C.-235 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 182.

- Shen-damangalam, town in Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.
- Sendgarsa, table-land in Bengal, xii. 307.
- Sendúrjana, town in Berár, xii. 307.
- Sengars, a tribe, originally Bráhmans, now Rájputs, in Jaláun, where they plundered in 1857, vii. 97.
- Senháti, town in Bengal, xii. 307.
- Senna, grown, equal to Egyptian, in Dindigal, iv. 301.
- Sentapilli, village and lighthouse in Madras. *See* Chantapilli.
- Seodasheo Bháo, Maráthá general, so offended Suraj Mall of Bharipur before the battle of Páñipat (1761) that he left the army, ii. 373.
- Seodivadar, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii. 307.
- Seonáth, river in Central Provinces, xii. 307, 308.
- Seondári, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 308.
- Seonra, town in Bundelkhand. *See* Seorha.
- Seoni, District in Central Provinces, xii. 308-314; physical aspects, 308, 309; history, 309-311; population, 311, 312; agriculture, 312, 313; commerce and trade, 313; administration, 313; medical aspects, 313, 314.
- Seoni, town and *tahsil* in Seoni District, Central Provinces, xii. 314, 315.
- Seoni, town and *tahsil* in Hoshangábád District, Central Provinces, xii. 315, 316.
- Seoniband, artificial lake in Central Provinces, xii. 316.
- Seopur, town in Central India, xii. 316.
- Seoráj, tract of country in Kangra District, Punjab, xii. 316.
- Seorha, town in Bundelkhand, xii. 316.
- Seori Náráyan, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 316, 317.
- Seo Singh, Rájá of Eder (1753-91), lost half his State to the Peshwá, and had to pay tribute for the other half to the Gákwar, iv. 338.
- Seota, town in Oudh, xii. 317.
- Sepey mutiny. *See* Mutiny.
- Sera, ancient name for the southern Division of Dravida. *See* Chera.
- Serájunge, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Siráiganj.
- Serampur, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 317.
- Serampur or Fredríkanagar, settlement of the Danish East India Company (1616), acquired by the English by purchase (1845), article 'India', vi. 372; Baptist Mission at, founded by Carey, Marshman, and Ward, 260; xii. 318.
- Serikot in India, vi. 49.
- Sergada, estate in Madras, xii. 318.
- Seringapatam, the old capital of Mysore, xii. 318-320; history, 318, 319; general description, 320; capture of, and death of Tipú Sultán, article 'India', vi. 396, 397.
- Seringham, town and temple in Madras. *See* Srirangam.
- Serpentine rock, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 283; Assam, i. 347; Díngrupur, iv. 322; Henzada, v. 384; Jambulgháti, vii. 121; Mysore, x. 91; Nagárl, x. 157.
- Serpent-worship, its influence on Hinduism, article 'India', vi. 185, 186; serpent ornamentation in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity, 202, 203. *Local notices*—Bara Banki, ii. 107; Bhájl, ii. 408; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Ilremagalár, x. 423; Talsána, xii. 169.
- Sesa, river in Assam, xii. 320.
- Sesháchalam, hill range in Madras, xii. 321.
- Sesodia Rájputs, one of the leading clans of Rájputs, xi. 409, 410; in Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Seths, money-lenders and bankers. *See* Trading castes.
- Seton, Daniel, last Lieut.-Governor of Surat up to 1800, monument to, in Bombay Cathedral, xiii. 123.
- Settipattadá, town in Madras, xii. 321.
- Settúr, town in Madras, xii. 321.
- Seven Pagodas, town in Madras. *See* Mahábalipur.
- Severi, river in Madras. *See* Sabari.
- Sewán, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 321, 322.
- Sewán, town in Bengal. *See* Aliganj Sewán.
- Sewán, town in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Sewáni, town in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Sex, Population classified according to. *See* Population section of each Provincial and District article.
- Shabkadar, town and fort in Punjab, xii. 322.
- Shagreen, made at Nawánagar, x. 252.
- Sháhábád, District in Bengal, xii. 322-333; physical aspects, 323, 324; minerals, 324; wild animals, 324, 325; the Son Canals, 325, 326; population, 326, 327; urban and rural population, 327, 328; antiquities, 328; defence of Arrah (1857), 328, 329; agriculture, 329-331; natural calamities, 331; commerce and trade, 331, 332; administration, 332; education, 333; medical aspects, 333.
- Sháhábád, *tahsil* in Oudh, xii. 333, 334.
- Sháhábád, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 334.
- Sháhábád, town in Oudh, xii. 335, 336.
- Sháhábád, town in Punjab, xii. 336, 337.

- Sháhábád, town in Rámpur State, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 337.
- Sháhábád, town in Kashmir, xii. 337.
- Sháhábázár, town in Bombay, xii. 337.
- Sháh Abbas, of Persia, his siege of Farráh, i. 35.
- Sháháb-ud-dín Ghorí. *See* Muhammad of Ghor.
- Sháháda, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 337.
- Sháháda, town in Bombay, xii. 337, 338.
- Sháh Alam, Emperor, received Ailahábad from the English (1765), and returned it (1771), i. 187; invaded Bengal, ii. 255; confirmed grant of *jadgir* of Chengálpur to the Company (1763), iii. 382; restored by the Maráthás to Delhi (1771), and remained subject to them till Lalce took Delhi (1803), iii. 193.
- Sháhamat Ali, administered Ratlam State, xii. 1.
- Sháhápur, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 338.
- Sháhápur, town in Sándli State, Bombay, xii. 338.
- Sháhára, town in Central Provinces, xii. 338, 339.
- Sháhbandar, Sub-division in Sind, xii. 339.
- Sháhbandar, *taluk* in Sind, xii. 339, 340.
- Sháhbandar, town in Sind, xii. 340.
- Sháhbandápnagar, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 340.
- Sháháhpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 340.
- Sháháddpur, *taluk* in Upper Sind Frontier, Sind, xii. 340, 341.
- Sháháddpur, town and *taluk* in Haidarábád District, Sind, xii. 341.
- Sháhádera, village, with mausoleums, in Punjab, xii. 341.
- Sháhádm, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 341, 342.
- Sháh Dheri, village and ruins in Punjab. *See* Deri Sháhan.
- Sháhganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 342.
- Sháhganj, town in Oudh, xii. 342.
- Sháhgarh, town in Central Provinces, xii. 342.
- Sháhl, canal in Punjab, xii. 342.
- Sháhlwál, town in Punjab. *See* Sahiwal.
- Sháh Jahán, fifth Mughal Emperor of India (1628-58), article 'India,' vi. 302-305; chief events of his reign, 302 (footnote); loss of Kandahár (1653), 303; Deccan conquests, 303, 304; Táj Mahal and other architectural works, 304; revenues, 304 (footnote 3); deposed by his rebellious son, Prince Aurangzab, 305; magnificence of his court, 305. *Local notices*—Proclaimed Emperor at Agra (1628), lived there (1632-37), where he built the Táj Mahal and Jamá Masjid, and spent his last days there after his deposition, i. 69; overthrew kingdom of Ahmadnagar, i. 108; took Bardwán (1624), ii. 127; Governor of Bengal (1622-25), ii. 278; reconquered Berár (1630), iii. 144; built the walls, palace, and Jamá Masjid of Delhi, iv. 186, 187, 188; which he called Sháh-jahanábád, iv. 193; built palace at Gwalior, v. 236; established Muhammadan colonies in Hardoi, v. 323; because refused refuge by the Portuguese Governor of Húgli, when in rebellion against his father, had that city stormed (1629), v. 499, 500; his buildings at Lahore, viii. 416; appointed special governor to stamp out idolatry in Muttra, x. 64; built Jamá Masjid at Tatta, because that city sheltered him when a fugitive from his father, xiii. 219; as prince, commanded the army which caused the Ráná Umra of Mowár to submit, xiii. 405; found an asylum at Udaipur till his accession, xiii. 410.
- Sháhjahánpur, District in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 342-355; physical aspects, 343, 344; wild animals, 344; history, 344-346; mutiny, 345, 346; population, 346-348; material condition of the people, 348, 349; agriculture, 349, 350; land tenures, rent, etc., 350, 351; natural calamities, 351, 352; commerce and trade, 352, 353; administration, 353, 354; medical aspects, 354, 355.
- Sháhjahánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 355.
- Sháhjahánpur, city in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 355-357.
- Sháhjahánpur, town in Gwalior State, xii. 357.
- Sháh Jalál, Muhammadan *sháhr*, who accompanied the army which invaded Sylhet, xiii. 146; his tomb a place of worship, xiii. 157.
- Sháhji Bhonslá, founder of the Maráthá power (1634), article 'India,' vi. 317. *Local notices*—Had his capital at Bangalore, ii. 60; an officer of the king of Bijápur, ii. 424; commanded the Bijápur division at the capture of Gingi (1638), v. 83; overran Koláha (1632), viii. 263; received Kolár in fief (1639), which he bequeathed to Venkoji, viii. 274; his career, xi. 203, 204; had Poona granted to him (1637), xi. 212; Sra part of his *jadgir*, xii. 546; ruled over Pámkúr, xii. 376.
- Sháh-ki-dheri, village and ruins in Punjab. *See* Deri Sháhan.

- Shāhīlmār, gardens in Punjab. *See* Shāhīlmār.
- Shāhnavāz Khān, took refuge in Chaitpet (1750), iii. 325.
- Shāh Nawāz Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, restored by Edwardes (1846), xiii. 197.
- Shāhpur, District in Punjab, xii. 357-367; physical aspects, 357-359; forest conservancy, 360; minerals, 360, 361; wild animals, 361; history, 361-363; population, 363-365; agriculture, 365, 366; commerce and trade, 366; administration, 366, 367; medical aspects, 367.
- Shāhpur, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 367, 368.
- Shāhpur, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xii. 368.
- Shāhpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 368.
- Shāhpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xii. 368.
- Shāhpur, village in Sāgar District, Central Provinces, xii. 368.
- Shāhpur, village in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xii. 368.
- Shāhpur, hill range in Central Provinces, xii. 368, 369.
- Shāhpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 369.
- Shāhpura, Native State in Rājputāna, xii. 369, 370.
- Shāhpur, capital of Shāhpura State, xii. 370.
- Shāhpurā, town in Central Provinces, xii. 370.
- Shāhpuri, island in Chittagong District, Bengal, xii. 370.
- Shāhr Sulṭān, town in Punjab, xii. 370, 371.
- Shāh Shujā, installed by the British as Amīr of Kābul (1839), article 'India,' vi. 407. *Local notices*—Elphinstone's mission to, i. 49; his restoration and reign, i. 50, 51; failed to take Kandahār (1834), but crowned there after British help (1839), vii. 392; his family settled at Ludhiāna, viii. 521; when in exile, lived at Rāwal Pindī, xii. 36; invaded Shikārpur (1833), xii. 391; defeated the Talpur Mīrs at Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94.
- Shāh Taryāb, general of the Muhammadans, who invaded Damoh (10th century), where his descendants still live, iv. 108.
- Shāhāzādpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 371.
- Shāhkhawātī, province in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 371-373.
- Shāikh Budīn, hill and sanitarium in Punjab, xii. 373.
- Shāikhpurā, town in Bengal, xii. 373.
- Shaikhs. *See* Muhammadans, and Population section in the Districts in which Muhammadans are numerous.
- Shāistā Khān, nephew of Nūr Jahān, punished the king of Arakan for the murder of Sulṭān Shujā, i. 152; Nawāb of Bengal (1664-75, 1680-89), ii. 278; conquered Chittagong (1664, 1665), iii. 436; his buildings at Dacca, iv. 81; confiscated factory at Kāsim-bāzār with other factories in Bengal (1686), viii. 80; defeated the Portuguese pirates of Noākhālī, x. 342, 343; occupied Poona (1663), but was defeated there by Sivaji, xi. 212; conquered Sandwip Island (1665), xii. 210.
- Shakargarh, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 373.
- Shakargarh, town and fort in Punjab. *See* Shāhkhādar.
- Shakespeare, Major, fought his way through the Singhor Pass to relieve Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.
- Shāhāmār, gardens, near Lahore, in the Punjab, xii. 374.
- Shālī, hill in Punjab, xii. 374.
- Shalvari, town in Bombay, xii. 374.
- Sham Dās, mutineer leader (1857), whose village was destroyed by the Rājā of Farīdkot, iv. 393.
- Shami, town in Rādhanpur State, Bombay, xii. 374.
- Shāmīl, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 374, 375.
- Shāmīlī, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 375.
- Shāmrābād, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 375.
- Shamsa, river in Mysore, xii. 375, 376.
- Shamsher Bahādur, son of All Bahādur of Bundelkhand, defeated by Colonel Powell, and deposed, iii. 156.
- Shāmshegerānī, village in Assam, xii. 376.
- Shams-ud-dīn Altamash. *See* Altamash.
- Shams-ud-dīn, Governor of Bengal, overran Noākhālī (1353), x. 341.
- Shānāns, toddy-drawers, generally demon-worshippers, in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Tinnevellī, xiii. 302.
- Shandus, aboriginal tribe in Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 300; Lower Burma, iii. 183, 184; their raids on the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448, 450.
- Shank or conch shells, found in and exported from Tinnevellī, xiii. 308.
- Shanor, petty State in Rowā Kānthā, xii. 376.
- Shans, in Amherst, i. 238, 242; Bassein, ii. 196; Lower Burma, iii. 182; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Hencada, v. 386; Prome, xi. 230; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Salwin Hill Tracts, xii. 175;

- Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Tharavadi, xiii. 272; Shan-zu, near Twan-te, xiii. 386.
- Shápur, petty State in Káthiáwár. *See* Sháhpur.
- Sharabhoji, last Maráthá Rájá of Tanjore, ceded it to the Company (1799), xiii. 182; and died (1832), xiii. 183.
- Sháradánadi, river in Madras, xii. 376.
- Shárákpur, *tohsli* in Punjab, xii. 376.
- Shárákpur, town in Punjab, xii. 376, 377.
- Sharavati, river in S. India, xii. 377.
- Sharif Khán, Governor of Ellichpur (1741-52), deposed by the Nizám for pretending to equality, iv. 346.
- Sharkoy, Mrs., maintained mission school for girls at Masulipatam for 31 years, ix. 355.
- Sharki Dynasty of Jaunpur, History of, vii. 152, x. 364, 365.
- Sharks' fins, exported from Chittagong, iii. 434.
- Sharretal, town and *iduk* in Travancore, xii. 377.
- Shatal, pass in Punjab, xii. 377.
- Shaw, R. B., Resident at Mandalay, where he died (1879), iii. 229; quoted, on the Karakoram Pass, xii. 464.
- Shawl-edging, made at Gujratwála, v. 187; Kiliá Sobha Singh, viii. 217; Narowál, x. 214; Siáikot, xii. 447, 448.
- Shawls, article 'India,' vi. 112; 603; an Indian jewelled shawl, vi. 604. *Local notices*—Shawls made at Amritsar, i. 265; Benares, li. 266; Delhi, iv. 197; Dem Nának, iv. 229; Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Gujrat, v. 197; Islámábád, vii. 265; Jalálpur, vii. 80; Kangra, vii. 426; Kashmir, viii. 73; Kistáwar, viii. 215; Lucknow, viii. 516; Ludhiána, viii. 523, 526; Núrpur, x. 419; Patháinkot, xi. 86; Punjab, xi. 287; Rampur, xi. 460, xii. 494.
- Shawl-wool trade, at Leh, viii. 469.
- Sheep, article 'India,' vi. 521, 522. *Local notices*—Afghánistán, i. 39; Chándá, iii. 353; Chitaldruk, iii. 426; Garhwál, v. 21, 22; Hínsár, v. 502; Jaisalmer, vii. 69; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Kolar, viii. 276; Ladákh, viii. 397; Madras, ix. 8, 9; Malvalli, ix. 266; Mandya, ix. 311; Nepál, x. 277, 278; Purneah, xi. 322; Rájputána, xi. 418; Sálfganj, xii. 141; Sirmur, xii. 555; Tánikér, xiii. 379; Udaipur, xiii. 402.
- Sheep as beasts of burden in the Hímláyas, article 'India,' vi. 10.
- Sheep, Wild, *uridi*, jungle sheep, etc., article 'India,' vi. 657. *Local notices*—Balúchistán, li. 36; Bannu, li. 90; Chamba, iii. 329; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Coorg, iv. 32; Gilghit, v. 78; Hassan, v. 346; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Hindu Kush, v. 419; Karáchi, vii. 445; Ladákh, viii. 397; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pishin, xi. 188; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400.
- Shegáon, town in Berár, xii. 377, 378.
- Shekháwati, province in Rájputána. *See* Shaikháwati.
- Shekh Budín, sanitarium in Punjab. *See* Shaikh Budín.
- Shekohpura, ancient town in Punjab, xii. 378.
- Sheiká, petty State in the Khásl Hills, xii. 378.
- Shell-carving, at Dacca, iv. 16; Sylhet, xiii. 157.
- Shell-fish, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Faridpur, iv. 396; Madras Presidency, ix. 102; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389.
- Shell-lac, manufactured at Bírghum, iii. 9; Lohárdágá, viii. 484; Mirzápur, ix. 462.
- Shell-lime. *See* Lime.
- Shendamangalam, xii. 378.
- Shendúrjána, town in Berár. *See* Sendarjána.
- Shendurni, town in Bombay, xii. 378, 379.
- Sheng-dha-wai, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-da-we.
- Sheng-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-maw.
- Sheng-mút-ti, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shin-mút-ti.
- Shenkotta, town and *iduk* in Travancore, xii. 379.
- Sheogaon, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Shilvgáon.
- Sheopur, town in Gwalior State. *See* Seopur.
- Shepherd, Major, checked the advance of Amir Khán on Irich (1804), vii. 24.
- Sher, river in Central Provinces, xii. 379.
- Sheralngil, *iduk* in Travancore, xii. 379.
- Sher Ali, port in Bombay. *See* Shirálí.
- Sher Ali Khán, Amir of Afghánistán, interview with Lord Mayo at Ambála, i. 51; died in exile (1879), i. 52; his capture of Kandahár (1865), and recapture (1868), vii. 395.
- Shergarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 380.
- Shergarh, ruined village in Bengal, xii. 380.
- Shergháti, town in Bengal, xii. 380.
- Sharkot, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 380.

- Shermádevi, town in Madras, xii. 381.  
 Sher Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Chica-  
 cole, in Vizagapatam (1652), iii. 21;  
 ruled over Ganjam, v. 3.  
 Sher Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Dera  
 Ismáíl Khán, lost part of his territory  
 to the Sikhs (1821), and the rest (1836),  
 iv. 221.  
 Sheroda, State in Káthiáwár. *See* Shi-  
 roda.  
 Sherpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii.  
 381.  
 Sherpur, town in Bográ District, Bengal,  
 xii. 381.  
 Sherpur, town in Maimansingh District,  
 Bengal, xii. 381, 382.  
 Sherpur, town and Sub-division in Bom-  
 bay. *See* Shirpur.  
 Sherring's, Rev. M. A., *Hindu Tribes and*  
*Castes*, vi. 193 (footnote 1); 194 (foot-  
 notes 2, 3, and 4); 195 (footnote 2);  
 221 (footnote 4).  
 Sher Sháh, Afghan Emperor of Delhi  
 (1540-45), killed while storming the  
 fortress of Kálinjar, article 'India,' vi.  
 291. *Local notices*—Defeated Hum-  
 áyún at Chausá (1539), iii. 378; took  
 Delhi (1540), and built fortress of Sa-  
 lingarh, iv. 193; attempted to settle  
 Etáwah, iv. 371; sacked Gaur (1537),  
 v. 36; took Gwallor (1543), v. 236;  
 killed at Kálinjar, vii. 332; defeated  
 Humáyún at Kannauj (1540), vii. 386;  
 took Ráisin (1543), xi. 380; took  
 Rohtásgarh (1539), xii. 78; built fort  
 of Rotas (1540), xii. 80; his mausoleum  
 at Sásserám, xii. 273; terminus of his  
 Great Trunk Road at Sonárgáon, xiii.  
 59.  
 Sher Sháh, village in the Punjab, xii.  
 382.  
 Sher Singh, Sikh general, defeated Say-  
 yid Ahmad at Derband (1827), iv.  
 229; defeated at Gujáit (1849), v.  
 190; repaired the Khanwah Canal  
 (1843), viii. 165; commander-in-chief  
 in second Sikh war, xi. 266; action at  
 Rámnagar, xi. 452; laid down arms at  
 Ráwal Pindi (1849), xii. 36, 37; action  
 at Sadullápur, xii. 97.  
 Shervartáyr Malai. *See* Shevaroy Hills.  
 Shetránja (Sattránja), place of pilgrim-  
 age. *See* Pállána.  
 Shevaroy, hill range in Madras, xii. 382-  
 385.  
 Shiáh Posh. *See* Káúra.  
 Shiáhs, one of the great Muhammadan  
 sects. *See* Muhammadans, the Popu-  
 lation section of each District article,  
 and especially Fázábhád, iv. 383;  
 Jaunpur, vii. 154; Lucknow District,  
 viii. 496, 497; city, v. 515.  
 Shiár, pass in Punjab, xii. 385.  
 Shibi, village in Mysore, xii. 385.  
 Shidhpur, town in Baroda. *See* Sidhpur.  
 Shi-gun, village in Lower Burma, xii.  
 385.  
 Shikáris or Daphers, Muhammadan class  
 in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277.  
 Shikárpur, District in Sind, xii. 385-394;  
 physical aspects, 385, 386; history,  
 386-392; population, 392, 393; agri-  
 culture, 393; natural calamities, 393;  
 commerce and trade, 393; administra-  
 tion, 393, 394; medical aspects, 394.  
 Shikárpur, *tduk* in Sind, xii. 394.  
 Shikárpur, town in Sind, xii. 394-396.  
 Shikárpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii.  
 396.  
 Shikárpur, *tduk* in Mysore, xii. 396.  
 Shikárpur, village in Mysore, xii. 396,  
 397.  
 Shikohábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces,  
 xii. 397.  
 Shikohábád, town in N.-W. Provinces,  
 xii. 397, 398.  
 Shillong, hill station and administrative  
 head-quarters of Assam, xii. 398, 399.  
 Shillong, mountain range in Assam, xii.  
 399.  
 Shimoga, District in Mysore, xii. 399-  
 406; physical aspects, 399, 400; his-  
 tory, 400, 401; population, 401-403;  
 agriculture, 403, 404; manufactures  
 and trade, 404; administration, 404,  
 405; medical aspects, 405, 406.  
 Shimoga, town and *tduk* in Mysore, xii.  
 406.  
 Shimshapa, river in Mysore. *See* Sham-  
 sha.  
 Shin-da-we, pagoda in Lower Burma,  
 xii. 406.  
 Shingnapur, town in Bombay, xii. 406,  
 407.  
 Shin-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii.  
 407.  
 Shin-mát-tí, pagoda in Lower Burma,  
 xii. 407.  
 Shins, tribe in Gilghit, v. 78, 80, 81;  
 the Hindu Kush, v. 417, 418.  
 Ship-building in Balasor, ii. 4; Chitta-  
 gong, iii. 441; Coringa, iv. 32;  
 Damán, iv. 102; Maulmain, ix. 372;  
 Rangoon, xi. 485, 486.  
 Shiron, town in Baroda, xii. 407.  
 Shirál, port in Bombay, xii. 407.  
 Shirola, petty State in Káthiáwár, xii.  
 407.  
 Shirol, town in Bombay, xii. 407.  
 Shirpur, Sub-division in Bombay, xii.  
 407, 408.  
 Shirpur, town in Bombay, xii. 408.  
*Shisham* trees, found in Allahábád, i.  
 190; Assam, i. 349; Azamgarh, i.  
 393; Banaru, ii. 89; Bareilly, ii. 138;  
 Betúl, ii. 329; Bhakkar, ii. 358;

- Dijnaur, ii. 428; Bombay Presidency, iii. 44; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Damán, iv. 102; Eastern Dvārs, iv. 329; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kāngra, vii. 412; Karor, viii. 48; Kheri, viii. 190; the Konkan, viii. 292; Kulsī, viii. 335; Lahore, viii. 404; Lārkānā, viii. 463; Mānpurī, ix. 202; Mehar, ix. 396; Monghyr, ix. 480; Muzaṣṣar-garh, x. 57; Nepāl, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380; Oudh, x. 482; Peshāwar, xi. 146; Punjab, xi. 280; Purī, xi. 301; Rāi Barell, xi. 353; Rānāgiri, xii. 3; Rāwāl Pindī, xii. 21; Rewā Kāntha, xii. 49; Shāhpur, xii. 360; Sind, xii. 506; Singhbhūm, xii. 521; Sītāpur, xiii. 30; Sultānpur, xiii. 97; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439.
- Shiurājpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 408, 409.
- Shiurājpur, town in Cawnpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shiurājpur, village in Allāhābād District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shiurājpur, village in Fatehpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 409.
- Shivagangā, town and estate in Madras. *See* Sivagangā.
- Shivagangā, hill in Mysore. *See* Sivagangā.
- Shivbām, petty Bhil State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Shivgāon, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 409, 410.
- Shivgāon, town in Bombay, xii. 410.
- Shivner, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 410, 411.
- Shiyālī, town and *tāluk* in Madras, xii. 411.
- Sholāgarh, town in Bengal, xii. 411.
- Sholāngipuram, town in Madras. *See* Sholinghar.
- Sholāpur, District in Bombay, xii. 411-420; physical aspects, 411, 412; history, 412, 413; population, 413, 414; agriculture, 414, 415; irrigation, 415, 416; forests, 416; natural calamities, 416, 417; trade, communications, etc., 417, 418; administration, 418, 419; medical aspects, 419, 420.
- Sholāpur, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 420.
- Sholāpur, town in Bombay, xii. 420-422.
- Sholawandān, town in Madras, xii. 422.
- Sholinghar, town in Madras, xii. 422, 423.
- Shorāpur, formerly a tributary State of the Nizām, now a part of his dominions, xii. 423, 424.
- Shore, Sir John, Governor-General of India, Lord Teignmouth (1793-98), article 'India,' vi. 394. *Local notices*—Framed the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, ii. 279; refused to interfere in the war between the Nizām and the Marāthās, v. 251; his description of his life as Political Agent at Murshidābād (1771-73), x. 37.
- Shorkot, ancient town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 424.
- Shortt, Dr., quoted, on the Kōlas, viii. 301; on the Nilgiri hill tribes, x. 310-312; on the Nilgiri cromlechs, x. 323.
- Shrnkajī Nārāyan Sachiv, took Sinhgarh (1706), xii. 544.
- Shrāvan-belgola, village with statue of Gomateswari in Mysore, xii. 424, 425.
- Shrīgonda, town and Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Srigonda.
- Shrines common to different faiths, article 'India,' vi. 203.
- Shrines. *See* Temples and Tombs of Muhammadan saints.
- Shrivardhan, town in Bombay. *See* Sriwardhān.
- Shujā, Sultān, son of Shāh Jahān, murdered by the king of Arakan (1661), i. 152; Governor of Bengal (1639-60), ii. 278; granted site of a factory in Bengal to the East India Company (1640), v. 491; rebelled, and was finally defeated by Mir Jumla (1660), xiii. 166.
- Shujābād, *tahsil* in Punjab, xii. 425, 426.
- Shujābād, town in Punjab, xii. 426.
- Shujā-ud-daulā, Nawāb of Oudh (1756-80), his wars with the Rohillās, ii. 139, 140; invaded Bengal with Shāh Alam, ii. 255; ceded Cawnpur and Fatehgarh to the East India Company (1765), iii. 291; made Faizābād his capital (1760), iv. 382, 388; conquered Rohilkhand (1774) with British help, iv. 411; defeated the Rohillās at East Fatehganj, iv. 419; surrendered Fatehpur to the Emperor (1765), and bought it back from the British (1774), iv. 424; his reign in Oudh and treaties with the Company, x. 480, 490; his behaviour at the battle of Pānīpat (1761), xi. 45, 46; founded Shāhganj, xii. 342.
- Shujā-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Bengal (1705-39), ii. 278; conquered Tipperah (1733), xiii. 314.
- Shūtār Gardān, pass in Afghanistan, xii. 426.
- Shwe An-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 426.
- Shwe Dagon, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 426-428.
- Shwe-daung, town and township in Lower Burma, xii. 428.
- Shwe-gyin, District in Lower Burma, xii. 428-434; physical aspects, 429, 430; population, 430-432; agriculture, 432;



- 433; manufactures and communications, 433; administration, 433, 434; climate, 434.
- Shwe-gyin, township in Lower Burma, xii. 434, 435.
- Shwe-gyin, town in Lower Burma, xii. 435.
- Shwe-gyin, river in Lower Burma, xii. 435.
- Shwe-laung, township in Lower Burma, xii. 435, 436.
- Shwe-le, river in Lower Burma, xii. 436.
- Shwe-le, township in Lower Burma, xii. 436.
- Shwe-maw-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 436, 437.
- Shwe-myin-din, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-nat-taung, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-nyaung-hin, river in Lower Burma, xii. 437.
- Shwe-san-daw, pagoda in Rangoon District, Lower Burma, xii. 437, 438.
- Shwe-san-daw, pagoda in Prome District, Lower Burma, xii. 438, 439.
- Shwe-theik-lut, pagoda in Lower Burma, xii. 439.
- Shwe-tau-taung-byi, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shwe-myin-din.
- Shwe-tsay-daw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Shwe-An-daw.
- Siál Rájputs, ruled in Jehlam, vii. 170; in Jhang, vii. 207-209.
- Síaldah, village in Bengal, xii. 439.
- Síáikot, District in Punjab, xii. 439-450; physical aspects, 439-441; history, 441-443; population, 443-445; houses, dress, and manner of life, 445, 446; agriculture, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447, 448; means of communication, 448; administration, 448, 449; medical aspects, 449, 450.
- Síáikot, *taluk* in Punjab, xii. 450.
- Síáikot, town and cantonment in Punjab, xii. 450-452.
- Síáitek, village in Assam, xii. 452, 453.
- Siam, trans-frontier trade with, article 'India,' vi. 589, 590.
- Síána, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sýána.
- Síarkhawas, gipsy-like people in Balrámpur, ii. 25.
- Síarsol, coal-mine in Bengal, xii. 453.
- Síbt, District in Southern Afghanistan, ceded to the British (1881), xii. 453-458; physical aspects, 453-455; agriculture, 455; population, 455, 456; trade, etc., 456, 457; history, 457, 458.
- Síbt, village in Mysore. *See* Shíbt.
- Síbpur, suburb of Howrah town, Bengal, xii. 458, 459.
- Síbságar, District in Assam, xii. 459-472; physical aspects, 459, 460; history, 461, 462; population, 463-465; material condition of the people, 465, 466; agriculture, 466, 467; spare land, 467; landless labouring classes, 467, 468; natural calamities, 468; manufactures, 468, 469; commerce and trade, 469; tea cultivation and manufacture, 469; means of communication, 469; administration, 469-471; medical aspects, 471.
- Síbságar, town and Sub-division in Assam, xii. 472.
- Síddhápur, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 472, 473.
- Síddhápur, village in Bombay, xii. 473.
- Síddhaur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 473.
- Síddheshwara, peak in Coorg, xii. 473.
- Síddheswar, village in Assam, xii. 474.
- Sídhaut, town and *taluk* in Madras, xii. 474.
- Sídhis, descendants of African slaves in Haidarábád (Sind), v. 277; Janjira, vii. 139; North Kanara, vii. 371.
- Sídhpur, town in Baroda, xii. 474.
- Sídlagháta, *taluk* in Mysore, xii. 474, 475.
- Sídlagháta, town in Mysore, xii. 475.
- Sídl, one of the Eastern Dwáras, Assam, xii. 475.
- Síeges and assaults, in which Asiatics only were engaged, Ajálgarh (1800), i. 112; Almería (1791), i. 131; Biána (1804), ii. 418; Borsad (1748), iii. 90; Champánér (1482-94, 1535), iii. 333; Deogiri, now Daulatabád (1294), iv. 259; Gingi (1690-98), v. 83, 84; Golconda (1687), v. 144; Gooty (1776), v. 160; Gurdáspur (1712), v. 214; Hoshangábád (1795, 1802, 1809), v. 443, 444; Janjira (1682), vii. 141; Kálinjar (1202, 1530, 1534, 1570), vii. 332; Kamlágarh (1840), vii. 353; Kandahár (1737), vii. 392; Mankera (1821), ix. 337; Multán (1818), x. 4; Parenda (1630, 1633), xi. 62; Páwagarh (1484), xi. 122; Purandhar (1665), xi. 298; Ráhatgarh (1807), xi. 345; Rámnagar (1795), xi. 452; Sambalpur (1797), xii. 179, 180; Sámprdam (1683), xii. 191; Sátára (1599-1606), xii. 274; Secpur (1816), xii. 316; Singaurgarh, xii. 529; Síngharh (1665, 1670, 1702), xii. 544; Sohágpur (1803), xiii. 47; Somnáth (1024-26), xiii. 51; Surat (1573), xiii. 120; Udaipur (1769), xiii. 409; Vellore (1676), xiii. 467; Warangal (1309), xiii. 521.
- Síeges and assaults, in which Europeans were engaged, Ahmadábád (1780), i. 95; Ahmadnagar (1803), i. 109; Ajál-

garh (1809), i. 112; Allgarh (1803), i. 170, 171, 178; Ambúr (1768), i. 230; Arcot (1751, 1760), i. 309, 310; Arni (1751, 1782), i. 332; Arrah (1857), i. 333, 334; Asirgarh (1803, 1819), i. 339; Bangalore (1791), ii. 69; Bassein (1739, 1780), ii. 191, 192; Belgnum (1818), ii. 239; Bharatpur (1805, 1827), ii. 374; Bobhill (1756), iii. 21; Bronch (1771, 1772), iii. 109; Cawnpur (1857), iii. 282, 283, 291, 292; Chánda (1818), iii. 350; Chengalpat (1752), iii. 389; Chikumbaram (1753, 1759, 1781), iii. 412, 413; Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16; Cuddalore (1758, 1783), iv. 46; Delhi (1804), iv. 193, (1857), iv. 194, 195; Dlg (1804), iv. 286; Din (1538, 1545), iv. 307; Gáwllgarh (1803), v. 43; Ghazni (1841, 1842), v. 72; Gingi (1761), v. 83; Gurramkonda (1791, 1792), v. 224, 225; Háthras (1817), v. 355; Hinglájgarh (1804), v. 422; Honáwar (1783, 1784), v. 440; Húglí (1629), v. 491; Jaitak (1814, 1815), vii. 71; Jalálábád (1841, 1842), vii. 76; Jamdábád (1799), vii. 118; Kálinjar (1812), vii. 333; Kálpí (1803), vii. 342; Kalyán (1780-82), vii. 346; Kamóná (1807), vii. 353; Kandahár (1842), vii. 393, 394, (1880), vii. 396; Karúr (1760, 1783, 1790), viii. 52; Káveripuram (1769), viii. 106; Kondapilli (1768), viii. 287; Kondavír (1757), viii. 288; Lahár (1780), viii. 400; Lucknow (1857, 1858), viii. 513-515; Maláun (1815), ix. 237; Málegráon (1818), ix. 254; Mandlá (1818), ix. 303; Mandrák (1857), ix. 309; Mangalore (1783, 1784), ix. 313; Masulipatam (1759), ix. 354; Montérkhál (1871), ix. 491; Múltán (1848, 1849), x. 5; Nalápání (1814), x. 181; Nandidrug (1791), x. 192; Nellore (1757), x. 272; Páwangan (1844), xi. 122; Pegu (1852), xi. 128; Perumakal (1759), xi. 140, 141; Purandhar (1818), xi. 298; Ragauli (1809), xi. 344; Ráhatgarh (1858), xi. 346; Ráigarh (1818), xi. 364; Sásni (1803), xii. 273; Savandrug (1791), xii. 294; Seringapatam (1792, 1799), xii. 319, 320; Settípadal (1753), xii. 321; Sholápur (1818), xii. 421; Sikhar (1781), xii. 483; Sinhgari (1818), xii. 544; Tellchérrí (1780-82), xiii. 237; Thána (1774), xiii. 258; Tíagar (1790), xiii. 293; Tiruvannámálai, xiii. 329; Trichinopol (1749-54), xiii. 356, 357; Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468; Vizagapatnam (1710), xiii. 498; Wandiwash (1752, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1780-83), xiii. 517, 518.  
Sigúr Ghát, pass in Madras. See Seghur.

Sihonda, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 475, 476.  
Sihor, town in Káthiáwár, xii. 476.  
Sihor, town in Bhopál State. See Sehore.  
Sihorá, petty State in Rewá Kántha, xii. 476.  
Sihorá, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xii. 476.  
Sihorá, town in Jabalpur District, Central Provinces, xii. 477.  
Sihorá, town in Bhandará District, Central Provinces, xii. 477.  
Sijakpur, petty State in Káthiáwár. See Sejakpur.  
Sijauli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 477.  
Sijáwal, *tahsil* in Sind, xii. 477.  
Siju, village and coal-mines in Assam, xii. 477.  
Sikandarábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 477, 478.  
Sikandarábád, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 478.  
Sikandarábád, town and cantonment in Haidarábád State. See Secunderábád.  
Sikandar Lodi, Emperor, took Bidáhal (1491), ii. 418; conquered Sambhal (1498), ix. 506; destroyed temples of Muttra, x. 54; took Narwár (1506), x. 227; founded Shikárpur (N.-W. P.), xii. 396; founded Sikandarábád (1498), xii. 478; and Sikandra (1495), xii. 481.  
Sikandarpur, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 478-480.  
Sikandarpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 480.  
Sikandra, village in Agra District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 480, 481; tomb of Akbar at, article 'India,' vi. 295.  
Sikandra, village in Allahábád District, N.-W. Provinces, xii. 481, 482.  
Sikandra Ráo, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 482.  
Sikar, town in Rájputána, xii. 482.  
Sikhar, town and fort in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 482, 483.  
Sikhs, history of the. Nának, the founder of the religious sect, article 'India,' vi. 223; 410; Ranjit Singh, the founder of the kingdom, 410, 411; first Sikh war (1845); battles of Múdkí, Firozsháh, Aliwál, and Sobráon, 411; second Sikh war (1848-49); battles of Chillianwála and Gujrát, 412, 413; annexation of the Punjab and its pacification, 413; loyalty of the Sikhs during the Mutiny of 1857, 419, 420. *Local notices*—Their defeat at Aliwál, i. 182; their *gurdás* and history in Amritsar, i. 256, 257; their attempts to conquer Bannú, ii. 91; the battle of Chillianwála, iii. 414, 415; incursions into Dehra Dún,

- iv. 171; conquered Dera Ismā'īl Khān, iv. 221; conquered Ferozpur, iv. 440; the first Sikh war fought in that District, iv. 441; defeated at Ferozshāh, iv. 449; conquered Gujranwāla, v. 181, 182; and Gujrat, in which second Sikh war was fought, v. 190; conquered Hazāra with difficulty, v. 361, 362; and Hoshiarpur, v. 453; their conquest and oppressive rule in the Jālandhar Doāb, vii. 85, 86; conquered Jhelam, vii. 169; defeated the Gurkhās in Kāngra, and conquered that District, vii. 416, 417; conquest of Karnāl and misgovernment there, viii. 20, 21; conquered Kashmir (1819), viii. 61; stormed Kasūr (1763, 1770), and at last conquered it (1809), viii. 84; in Kālu, viii. 339; ruled in Lahore, viii. 406; conquered Ludhiāna, viii. 520; their attack on Māler Kotla, which ended in the treaty of 1809, ix. 255; their defeat at Mūlki, ix. 528; their invasions, conquest, and rule in Mūltān, x. 4, 5; conquest of Muzaffarnagar, x. 69; their history in Patialā, xi. 88-90; invasion and final conquest of Peshāwar, xi. 149; their rise and history in the Punjab, xi. 262-266; the Sikh wars and treaties of Lahore, xi. 265-267; action at Rāinnagar, xi. 452; their history in Rāwal Pindi, xii. 24, 25, where they laid down their arms (1849), xii. 36, 37; action at Sadullāpur, xii. 97; their invasions of Sahāranpur, xii. 116, 117; defeated by the British at Chardon (1804), xii. 117; in Shāhpur, xii. 362, 363; invasions of Sialkot, xii. 442; partial conquest of Sirsā, xiii. 11; defeat at Solbāon, xiii. 45; invasion of Spitī (1841), xiii. 70. See also Ranjit Singh.
- Sikhs**, an important section of the population in Ambāla, i. 216, 217; Amritsar, i. 257; Bandāla, iii. 150; Gujranwāla, v. 183; Gujrat, v. 192; Gurdāspur, v. 209; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 278; Jhelam, vii. 170; Karnāli, vii. 447; Lahore, viii. 507; the Punjab, xi. 273, 274; Rāwal Pindi, xii. 26; Shāhpur, xii. 364; Sialkot, xii. 444; Sind, xii. 517, 519; Sirsā, xiii. 13.
- Sikh temples**. See Temples, Sikh.
- Sikkim**, Native State in the Eastern Himalayas, xii. 483-488; physical aspects, 483, 484; history, 484, 485; population, 485, 486; agriculture, land tenures, and revenue system, xii. 486, 487; commerce and trade, 487, 488; climate and medical aspects, 488.
- Sikrol**, suburb of Benares city, xii. 448.
- Silādātīya**, Buddhist king of Northern India (634 A.D.), vi. 156.
- Silāī**, river in Bengal, xii. 488.
- Silāna**, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xii. 448.
- Silānāth**, village in Bengal, xii. 488, 489.
- Silanchā**, Pathān tribe in Silbi, xii. 456.
- Silang**, mountain range and station in Assam. See Shillong.
- Silchār**, town and cantonment in Assam, xii. 489.
- Silhet**, petty chiefship in the Central Provinces, xii. 489.
- Silk and sericulture**, article 'India,' vi. 511-515; the Company's factories, 511, 512; area and out-turn, 512, 513; silk-weaving in Bengal, Burma, and Assam, 602, 603; jungle silks (*aster*), 513, 514; steam silk factories, 603.
- Silk manufacture, spinning, weaving, etc.**: in Adoni, i. 26; Afghanistan, i. 39; Ahmaddādi, i. 96; Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Alāhyār-jo-Tannio, i. 161; Amritoti, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 265; Anandpur (Bengal), i. 273; South Arcot, i. 326; Assam, i. 367; Attikuppa, i. 381; Bagalkot, i. 413; Bahāwalpur, i. 422; Bangalore, ii. 64, 70; Bānkurā, ii. 85; Bardwān, ii. 132; Batāla, ii. 216; Behar, ii. 228; Benares, ii. 266; Bengal, ii. 309; Berhampur (Madras), ii. 324; Bīrbhūm, iii. 6, 7, 9; Bishnupur, iii. 17; Bogrā, iii. 30; Bulsār, iii. 349; Burhānpur, iii. 165; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Chāndā, iii. 354, 355; Chanraypatna, iii. 369; Chitāmbaram, iii. 412; Chitāldrāg, iii. 426; Cutch, iv. 62; Darrang, iv. 147, 148; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iv. 218; Deulgaon Rājā, iv. 230; Dhārwar, iv. 264; Dindigul, iv. 301; Eastern Dwāra, iv. 334; Ganutā, v. 10; Godāpārā, v. 117; Guātur, v. 178; Guledgmrh, v. 197; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 228; Hanthawadi, v. 316; Hassan, v. 349; Hūglī, v. 496; Jekal, v. 509; Jhelam, vii. 175; Kalādgi, vii. 319; Kampti, vii. 354; Kandahār, vii. 391; Kashmir, viii. 74; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Kengeri, viii. 114, 115; Khairpur, viii. 135; Khushāb, viii. 213, xii. 366; Khyrim, viii. 215; Kila Sobhā Singh, viii. 217; Jaggayapet in Kistna, viii. 232; Kolār, viii. 277; Koratagiri, viii. 296; Kuch Behar, viii. 324; Kyauk-pyā, viii. 387; Lahore, viii. 418; Lakhimpur, viii. 434; Maheswar, ix. 173; Mahanasingh, ix. 198; Mālkāli, ix. 245, 246; Mānbhūm, ix. 284; Mandalay, ix. 290; Margrām, ix. 345; Mau Nātbhanjan, ix. 373; Maureswar, ix. 374; Memārī, ix. 405; Midnapur, ix. 430-434; Mūltān, x. 13; Murshidābād, x. 28, 29; Nawānagar, x. 235; Nowgong, x. 412; Patthan, x. 530; Pākpattan, x. 533;

- Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Pauni, xi. 120; Phaltán, xi. 164; Poona, xi. 209-213; Porbandar, xi. 215; Prome, xi. 233; Pádukkottál, xi. 237, 238; Punjab, xi. 278; Rájsháhí, xi. 435; Rangoon, xi. 479; Rangpur, xi. 498; Ránibennúr, xi. 503; Ráslpur, xi. 513; Sandoway, xli. 203; Sanganhi, xli. 217; Santál Parganá, xli. 234; Savanúr, xli. 293; Sholápur, xli. 418; Shwe-gyin, xli. 433; Siálkot, xli. 448; Sibságar, xli. 468; Sinnár, xli. 545; Sohápur, xli. 47; Tanjore, xli. 191, 196; Tatta, xli. 218; Taung-ngu, xli. 225; Thána, xli. 257; Tumkúr, xli. 379; Wálájápet, xli. 515; Yeola, xli. 555.
- Silkworms, Rearing of: in Assam, i. 367; Bírbbám, lii. 7-9; Darrang, iv. 147, 148; Gurdáspur, v. 212; Howrah, v. 462; Lakhimpur, vii. 432-435; Nowgong, x. 412; Sibságar, xli. 466, 467. *See also* Mulberries.
- Silk, *Tasar*. *See* *Tasar* silk.
- Sillána, Native State in Central India. *See* Sallána.
- Siller, river in Madras, xli. 489.
- Silondí, town in Central Provinces, xli. 489.
- Silpáta, village and fair in Assam, xli. 490.
- Silt islands in the Brahmaputra, article 'India,' vi. 14, 15; in the estuaries and along the sea-face of Bengal, vi. 24, 25.
- Silva, Bernardo Peres de, native of Goa, made Governor-General of Portuguese India (1835), but overthrown on proposing reforms, v. 106.
- Silveira, Antonio de, defended Diu against Muhammad III. of Gujarát (1538), iv. 307.
- Silver, found in Afghánistán, i. 36; Akráni, i. 148; Bálaghát, i. 412; Balúchistán, li. 36; Upper Burma, iii. 211; grey carbonate of, found in Dhárwár, iv. 258; Garhwál, v. 22; Jaora, vii. 142; Kangra, vii. 413; Lalmai Hills, viii. 458; Madras, ix. 6; Nágá Hills, x. 144; Nallamaláí Hills, x. 185; Nandikanama, x. 193; Santál Parganá, xli. 217.
- Silver work, in Lower Burma, lii. 198; Cutch, iv. 62; Dádba, iv. 76; Dacca, iv. 86; Gopámau (*arvis*), v. 163; Khatrpur, viii. 135; Kházi Hills, viii. 178; Makhil, ix. 215; Násik, x. 223; Pánpát, xi. 47; Poona, xi. 209; Vizagapatnam, xli. 494, 498. *See also* Gold and Silver.
- Sim, Major, his experiments in deepening the Pambam Passage (1828), xi. 22.
- Simgá, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xli. 490.
- Simbhachalam, temple in Madras. *See* Simhachalam.
- Simla, District in Punjab, xli. 490-495; physical aspects, 490-492; history, 492; population, 492, 493; agriculture, 493, 494; commerce, communications, etc., 494; administration, 494; educational establishments, 494, 495; medical aspects, 495.
- Simla, *tahsil* in Punjab, xli. 495.
- Simla, hill station, sanitarium, and summer capital of British India, xli. 496-498.
- Simla Hill States, collection of twenty-three Native States, surrounding the sanitarium of Simla, xli. 498-501; table of area and population, xli. 499.
- Simráon, ruined town in Bengal, xli. 501, 502.
- Simrauta, *pargana* in Oudh, xli. 502.
- Sinawan, *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Sanawan.
- Sinchal Pahár, mountain spur in Bengal, xli. 502.
- Sinchulá, hill range in Bengal, xli. 502.
- Sinclair, Major, stormed hill fort of Hinglájgarh (1804), v. 422.
- Sind, Province or Commissionership of British India under Governor of Bombay, xli. 502-525; table of area and population, 503; physical aspects, 504-508; trees, 506, 507; fauna, 507; history, 508-516; population, 516-519; cities and towns, 519, 520; agriculture, 520, 521; commerce and communications, 521-523; statistics of wheat trade, 522; administration, 523, 524; education, 524; medical aspects, 524, 525.
- Sindewálí, town in Central Provinces, xli. 525.
- Sindgi, Sub-division in Bombay, xli. 525, 526.
- Sindgi, village in Bombay, xli. 526.
- Sindhia, the family name of the ruler of the Maráthá State of Gwalior in Central India; rise of the family to power, article 'India,' vi. 322; wars with the English, 323.
- Sindhia, Daulat Ráo, Mahárájá of Gwalior (1794-1827), obtained Ahmadnagar (1797), i. 108; ceded Ajmere to the East India Company (1818), i. 122; defeated at Assaye (1803), i. 374; repaired temple of Deoprayág, iv. 205; had to give up Gohád, Gwalior, and Dholpur (1804), but got back two first from Lord Cornwallis (1805), iv. 277; sacked Fatehkheda before Assaye, iv. 422; helped chief of Garhákota against the Rájá of Nágpur, v. 13; his history, v. 230-232; defeated by Jaswant Ráo Holkar (1802), vii. 61; conquered Chanderi (1811-14), viii.

- 448; war declared against him when encamped at Malkapur (1803), ix. 259; took Rāhatgarh (1807), xi. 345; overran Sunth (1819), but persuaded to withdraw, xiii. 115; removed his capital from Ujjain to Gwalior (1810), xiii. 417.
- Sindhia, Jaijī Rāo, Mahārājā of Gwalior (1843-1886), placed in power by the British after the battle of Mahārājpur; his conduct in the Mutiny, v. 233; his banner, v. 234.
- Sindhia, Jhankujī, Mahārājā of Gwalior (1827-43), the disturbances between him and Baiza Bāi, v. 232, 233.
- Sindhiā, Mahadājī, took Agra (1784), and besieged there (1787) till relieved by De Boigne, i. 70; took Koil (1784), and organized his troops there, i. 170; obtained Broach by treaty of Salbāi, iii. 109; took Delhi, and the person of the Emperor (1788), iv. 193; took Dholpur (1782), iv. 276; took Gwalior (1777 and 1782), iv. 277; his history, v. 230; conquered Jodhpur and annexed Ajmere, vii. 241; defeated Rājā of Jodhpur at Merta (1754), ix. 415; defeated with the rest of the Marāṭhas at Pānīpat (1761), xl. 45-47; took Pāwagarh (1771), xl. 122; his intervention in Mewār and lands ceded to him, xiii. 405-407; granted away Jāwal (1788), xiii. 549.
- Sindhia, Ranojī, founder of the Sindhiā dynasty, his history, v. 230; took Sindkher about 1743, xii. 527.
- Sindhia-pura, petty State in Rewār Kāntha, xii. 526.
- Sindhora, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 526.
- Sindī, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 526.
- Sindis, or inhabitants of Sind, their character, Haidarābād (Sind), v. 276; Sind, xii. 517, 518.
- Sindkher, town in Berār, xii. 526, 527.
- Sindkhera, town in Bombay, xii. 527.
- Sindhi, or red lend, at Sonwānī, xiii. 64.
- Sindurjāna, town in Berār. *See* Sendurjāna.
- Sindva, village and fort in Central India, xii. 527, 528.
- Singa, pass in Punjab, xii. 528.
- Singālilā, hill range in Bengal, xii. 528.
- Singampūnāri, village in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singānallūr, village in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singannat, peak in Bengal, xii. 528.
- Singapur, town in Madras, xii. 528.
- Singarepet, pass in Madras. *See* Chennama.
- Singaurgarh, hill fort in Central Provinces, xii. 528, 529.
- Singh, Sir Digbijai, Rājā of Balrāmpur, saved Delafosse, and the survivors of Cawnpur massacre (1857), i. 451; sheltered Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of Gōnda, in his fort, and was largely rewarded, x. 149, 150.
- Singha and Senna dynasties of Surāshtra (70 B.C.-235 A.D.), article 'India,' vi. 182.
- Singhajī, local saint, to whom temples are erected in Hoshangābād and Nimār, and founder of the sect of the Singhapanthis, iii. 316.
- Singhāna, town in Rājputāna, xii. 529.
- Singhapanthis, sect in the Central Provinces, iii. 316.
- Singhishūm, District in Bengal, xii. 529-541; physical aspects, 529-531; minerals, 531; forests, jungle products, etc., 531, 532; history, 532-534; population, 534-536; the Hoos or Larka Kōls, 535; material condition of the people, 536, 537; agriculture, 537, 538; land tenures, 538; natural calamities, 539; commerce and trade, 539; administration, 539, 540; medical aspects, 540, 541.
- Singheswarthān, village with elephant fair in Bengal, xii. 541.
- Singhpur, town in Central Provinces, xii. 541.
- Singhpur, petty State in Bombay, xii. 541.
- Singimāri, village in Assam, xii. 541.
- Singimāri, river in Bengal, xii. 541.
- Singlā, river in Assam, xii. 542.
- Singpho Hills, tract of country on Assam frontier, xii. 542.
- Singphos, aboriginal tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Lakhimpur, viii. 431; Singpho Hills, xii. 542.
- Singrauli, tract of land in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 542.
- Singraur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 542, 543.
- Sinhāchalam, temple in Madras, xii. 543.
- Singgarh, hill fort in Bombay, xii. 543, 544.
- Sinjhauli Shāhizādpur, town in Oudh, xii. 544.
- Sinnar, Sub-division in Bombay, xii. 544.
- Sinar, town in Bombay, xii. 544, 545.
- Siobāra, petty Bhil State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Siobāra, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 545.
- Siprā, river in Central India, xii. 545.
- Sira, *ditto* in Mysore, xii. 545.
- Sira, town in Mysore, xii. 545, 546.
- Sirgappa, town in Madras, xii. 546.
- Sirājganj, Sub-division in Bengal, xii. 546.
- Sirājganj, town in Bengal, xii. 546-550;

- its river trade, 547-549; Jute Company, 549, 550.
- Sirāj-ud-daulā, Nawāb of Bengal (1756-57), article 'India,' vi. 380-382; capture of Calcutta by, the Black Hole, 380, 381; recapture of Calcutta and the battle of Plassey, 381, 382. *Local notices*—His victory at Baldiābārī, ii. 11; in Rohilkhand, ii. 139, 140; took Fort-William (1756), and perpetrated atrocity of the Black Hole at Calcutta, iii. 241; took Kāsimbāzār (1757), viii. 84; his trick on Alt Vardī Khān, x. 36; built the Motījhil palace at Murshidābād, x. 36; his tomb there, x. 36; defeated at Plassey (1757), xi. 194; defeated Shānkāt Jāng, governor of Purniah, at Nawābganj, xi. 324.
- Siran, river in Punjab, xii. 551.
- Sirasgdon, town in Berār, xii. 551.
- Sirāthu, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 551.
- Sirāthu, village in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 551, 552.
- Sirdhāna, town in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Sarlkhāna.
- Sirgūjā, Native State in Bengal. *See* Sargūjī.
- Sirhind, tract of country in Punjab, xii. 552.
- Sirhind Canal, in Punjab, xii. 552; article 'India,' vi. 532. *Local notices*—Ambāla, i. 215; Pirozpur, iv. 444; Ludhiāna, viii. 519.
- Sirmur, one of the sub-Himalayan or Hill States in Punjab, xii. 552-556; physical aspects, 553; minerals, 553; 554; history, 554; population, 554, 555; products, dress, and religion, 555; medical aspects, 555, 556.
- Sirohi, Native State in Rājputāna, xiii. 1-7; physical aspects, 1-3; geology, 2; forests, 2, 3; history, 3, 4; population, 4, 5; agriculture, 5; land tenures, 5, 6; natural calamities, 6; education, communications, etc., 6; medical aspects, 6, 7.
- Sirohi, capital of Sirohi State, xiii. 7.
- Sirol, suburb of Benares. *See* Sikrol.
- Sironchā, town in Central Provinces, xii. 7.
- Sironj, *pargana* and town in Tonk State, Rājputāna, xiii. 7, 8.
- Sirpur, town in Berār, xiii. 8.
- Sirā, District in Punjab, xii. 8-19; physical aspects, 8-11; history, 11, 12; population, 12-14; material condition of the people, 14, 15; occupations, 15, 16; agriculture, 16, 17; natural calamities, 17; commerce and trade, 17, 18; means of communication, 18; administration, 18, 19; medical aspects, 19.
- Sirā, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 19, 20.
- Sirā, town in Punjab, xii. 20, 21.
- Sirā, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 21.
- Sirā, Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 21.
- Sirā, town in Bombay, xiii. 21, 22.
- Sirā, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 22.
- Sirā, guaranteed chiefship, feudatory to Gwalior, Central India, xii. 22.
- Sirā, town in Central Provinces, xii. 22.
- Sirsundi, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 22.
- Siruguppa, town in Madras. *See* Siraguppa.
- Sirūr, Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 22, 23.
- Sirūr, town and cantonment in Bombay, xiii. 23.
- Sirutandanallūr, town in Madras, xiii. 23, 24.
- Sirvel, *idukh* and village in Madras, xiii. 24.
- Sirwā, cultivating class in Jodhpur, vii. 238.
- Slāng Chandlī, petty State in Kāthiāwar, xiii. 24.
- Slākal-betta, peak in the Western Ghāts, xiii. 24.
- Sisotār, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 24.
- Siapāra, pass in Madras, xiii. 24.
- Sissalindī, town in Oudh, xii. 24.
- Sissāna, town in Punjab, xiii. 24.
- Sisal. *See* *Shisham* trees.
- Siswālī, town in Rājputāna, xii. 24.
- Sitābāldī, suburb of Nāgpur and battle-field in Central Provinces, xiii. 24.
- Sitākund, peak and sacred hill in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitākund, place of pilgrimage in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitākund, tank in Bengal, xii. 25.
- Sitalpur, village in Bengal, xiii. 25.
- Sitāmarhī, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 25, 26.
- Sitāmarhī, town in Bengal, xii. 26.
- Sitāmau, Native State in Central India, xiii. 26.
- Sitāmau, capital of Sitāmau State, xiii. 26, 27.
- Sitāmpetta, pass in Madras, xii. 27.
- Sitānagar, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 27.
- Sitānagaram, hills in Madras, xii. 27.
- Sitang, peak in Bengal, xiii. 27.
- Sitāpur, Division or Commissionership in Oudh, xii. 27-29.
- Sitāpur, District in Oudh, xii. 29-37; physical aspects, 29, 30; history, 30-33; population, 33, 34; agriculture, 34-36; natural calamities, 36; roads and means of communication, 36; administration, 36, 37; medical aspects, 37.

- Sitapur, *taluk* in Oudh, xii. 37, 38.  
 Sitapur, *pargana* in Oudh, xii. 38.  
 Sitapur, town and cantonment in Oudh, xiii. 38, 39.  
 Sitapur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 39.  
 Sitarampalli, town in Madras. *See* Chattrapur.  
 Sitarampur, abandoned coal-mine in Bengal, xiii. 39.  
 Sitaram Ráz, ruled Vizianagram for his brother (1759-84), xiii. 500.  
 Sitoung, river of Burma. *See* Sit-taung.  
 Sitpur, village in Punjab, xiii. 39.  
 Sitar, theistic school of Tamil hymnologists, article 'India,' vi. 332, 333.  
 Sit-taung, township in Lower Burma, xiii. 39, 40.  
 Sit-taung, town in Lower Burma, xiii. 40.  
 Sit-taung, river in Burma, xiii. 40, 41.  
 Siva, the Destroyer and Reproducer, the third person in the Hindu triad, article 'India,' vi. 98; his twofold aspects, 211, 212.  
 Sivagangá, town and estate in Madras, xiii. 41.  
 Sivagangá, hill with temples in Mysore, xiii. 41, 42.  
 Sivngiri, town in Madras, xiii. 42.  
 Sivaji the Great, the consolidator of the Maráthá power (1627-80), article 'India,' vi. 317-319; his hill forts and guerrilla warfare, 318, 319; coined money and enthroned himself, 319. *Local notices*—Overran North Arcot (1676), i. 313; in Bellary, ii. 242; took several forts from the king of Bijápur, ii. 242; his life and policy, iii. 37; a Kunbi by caste, iii. 51; his mother a daughter of Lakji Jádún Ráo, iii. 144; plundered Cuddapah, iv. 48; invaded the Karnáulik through the Damalcherri pass (1686), iv. 100; plundered Dhárángton (1674, 1679), iv. 250; overran and partially conquered Dhárávár, iv. 259; failed to take Ghorbandar (1672), v. 75; took Gingi (1677), v. 83; made treaty with Abú Husáin, last king of Golconda (1680), v. 256; plundered town and English factory at Hubli (1673), v. 467; repeatedly failed to take Janjirá, vii. 140; repulsed from Junnar (1670), vii. 264; gave leave to the English to establish a factory at Kalyán (1674), vii. 347; seized Karnáulik hill fort (1670), vii. 29; exacted ransom from English factory at Kárvár (1665), and spared it (1674), viii. 54; repaired Kolába fort (1662), viii. 262; his rule in Kolába, viii. 263; took Kolhápur (1659), viii. 281; took Nágothna, x. 161; built fort of Partálgarh (1656), xi. 77; where he murdered Afzál Khán (1659), xi. 77, 78; defeated Sháista Khán at Poona (1663), xi. 212; had Poona restored to him by Aurangzeb, xii. 212; surrendered Purandhar (1665), but retook it (1670), xi. 298; took Ráiri (1648), which he called Rálgarh, where he was crowned (1674) and died (1680), xi. 363, 364; plundered English factory at Rájápur (1660, 1670), xi. 385; horn at Shiyner (1627), xii. 410; took Kondhána, which he called Singhgarh (1647), xii. 543, 544; plundered Surat more than once, xiii. 122; took Vengurla (1660), and burnt it (1664), xiii. 470; his buildings at Vizadrig, xiii. 499.  
 Sivakási, town in Madras, xiii. 42.  
 Sivasamudram, island in the Káveri river, xiii. 42, 43.  
 Siva-worship, article 'India,' vi. 210-215; twofold aspects of Siva and his wife—their philosophical and their terrible forms, 211, 212; human sacrifice, 212, 213; the Charak-pujá or swinging festival, 213; the thirteen Sivaite sects, 213, 214; gradations of Siva-worship, 214; secret orgies in Siva-worship, 215; Siva and Vishnu compared, 215. *Local notices*—Amrítavati, i. 252; South Arcot, i. 322; Bangalore, ii. 62; Benares, ii. 263; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bombay, iii. 51; Coorg, iv. 34; Cuddapah, iv. 50; Cuttack, iv. 69; Jálpur, vii. 73; Madras, ix. 21, 22; Mandhána, ix. 293-296; Orissa, x. 434; Puri, xi. 311; Thánkeswar, xii. 211, 212.  
 Siválík Hills, offshoot of the Hímálayas, xiii. 43, 44; geology of, vi. 632, 633.  
 Siwán, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 44.  
 Siyali, town and *taluk* in Madras. *See* Shiyali.  
 Siyána, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 44, 45.  
 Skardo, town in Kashmir. *See* Iskardo.  
 Skefsrud, Rev. L. O., head of the Santál Home Mission, established nine Santál Christian villages in Assam (1880-83), xii. 230.  
 Skinner, Col. James, defeated Amir Khán near Afzalgarh (1803), ii. 430; his estate at Bilápur, ii. 454; built church at Delhi, iv. 188; had estate of 67 villages in Illasár, v. 431; defeated Máhdú Ráo of Málgarh, and took his fort, ix. 235; occupied Sikandarábád after the battle of Allgarh, xii. 478.  
 Skinner, Thomas, defended his fort at Bilápur during the Mutiny, ii. 454.



- Sladen, Col. E. B., head of expedition to Bharno and Momein (1867), iii. 227, 228.
- Slate, article 'India,' vi. 628. *Local notices*—Found in Alwar, i. 203; Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bombay, iii. 44; Chamba, iii. 320; Chitaldurg, iii. 423; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Darjiling, iv. 130; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Kaládgí, vii. 315; Kángra, vii. 413; Khatak Hills, viii. 181; Kulu, viii. 337; Kumáun, viii. 349; Manipur, ix. 324; Monghyr, ix. 480, 487; Mysore, x. 92; Nága Hills, x. 143; Naltamaldí Hills, x. 185; Nepal, x. 278; Nicobar Islands, x. 295; Patidla, xi. 87; Páir, xi. 296; Raipur, xi. 367; Sandúr, xli. 206, 207; Sháhábád, xli. 324; Singhbhám, xli. 531; Sirmur, xli. 553, 554; Sirohi, xlii. 2; Tavoy, xlii. 228; Udaipur, xlii. 401; Wán, xlii. 538.
- Slave kings, 'The (1206-90), article 'India,' vi. 278-280; Kutab-ud-dín, 278; Altamsh, the greatest of the Slave kings, 279; the Empress Raziyá, 279; Mughal inroads and Rájput revolts, 279, 280; Balhan, his cruelties and royal pensioners, 280.
- Slavery and serfdom, article 'India,' vi. 49.
- Slavery and slave-dealing, in Afghánistán, i. 40; Afghán-Turkistán, i. 55; Bahá-chistán, ii. 38; Chitrál, iii. 432; Cutch, iv. 62; in the Hindu Kush, v. 419; Káfiristán, vii. 291; among the Karens, viii. 4.
- Sleeman, Col. Sir W. H., quoted, on Bhagwant Singh, an Oudh bandit, i. 384, ii. 109; on the state of Hardoi in 1849, v. 324; captured many *thags* at Hingoli (1833), v. 422; quoted, on the legend of Mirikh, ix. 466, 467; his administration of Narsinghpur, x. 219; Resident at Lucknow, quoted, on state of Oudh (1849, 1850), x. 491-494; on the riots at Sháhábád in 1850, xli. 335, 336.
- Slow progress of Muhammadans in India, Hindu resistance and internal revolts, reconquest of India from the Musalmáns, article 'India,' vi. 269, 270.
- Smag, ancestor of Ráos of Pol, expelled the Koli chief of Edar, which his family held for twelve generations, iv. 337.
- Small-pox, especially prevalent in Ah-madnagar, i. 107; Ambála, i. 224; Anantapur, i. 279; North Arcot, i. 319; Assam, i. 373; Bákarganj, i. 449; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bánkura, ii. 86; Bata Banki, ii. 114; Bassein, ii. 201; Bastar, ii. 207, 208; Bhágapur, ii. 351; Bhandám, ii. 367; Bijapur, ii. 435; Biláspur, ii. 453; Bombay Presidency, iii. 72; Bulandshahr, iii. 140; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Cachar, iii. 239; Champáran, iii. 344; Chándá, iii. 355; Chengalpat, iii. 308; Cochín, iv. 10; Coorg, iv. 42; Cutch, iv. 64; Cuttack, iv. 74; Dacca, iv. 89; Damoh, iv. 113; Darrang, iv. 150; Delhi, iv. 185; Dera Imáíl Khán, iv. 226; Dinájpur, iv. 297; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Etah, iv. 366; Etáwah, iv. 377; Faizábád, iv. 387; Firozpur, iv. 446; Gayá, v. 52; Goálpárá, v. 120; Godávari, v. 130; Gujranwála, v. 186; Gujrat, v. 195; Gurgáon, v. 223; Hardoi, v. 328; Hazdra, v. 368; Jaisalmer, vii. 66; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 90; Jhang, vii. 212; Jhanjhána, vii. 214; Jhánsl, vii. 225; Jodhpur, vii. 240; Kámrúp, vii. 365; North Kánara, vii. 374; South Kánara, vii. 384; Karáchi, vii. 460; Karnál, viii. 27; Kashmír, viii. 76; Kháslí Hills, viii. 180; Kohát, viii. 249; Kolhapur, viii. 285; Laccadive Islands, viii. 396; Lucknow, viii. 501; Madras Presidency, ix. 79, 80, city, ix. 119; Maimansingh, ix. 201; Mánpur, ix. 211; Malabar, ix. 235; Maldah, ix. 248; Mánbhúm, ix. 286; Mandlá, ix. 307; Meerut, ix. 391; Mergui, ix. 411; Midnapur, ix. 432, 433; Mirát, ix. 440; Montgomery, ix. 501; Muzaffarnagar, x. 76; Nadiyá, x. 140; Nágpur, x. 172; Narsinghpur, x. 223; Nellore, x. 271; Noákháli, x. 352; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 415; Orissa, x. 468; Oudh, x. 510; Partábgarh, xi. 74; Patná, xi. 105; Pilibhít, xi. 178; Punjab, xi. 292; Rái Bareli, xi. 359; Raipur, xi. 376; Rájputána, xi. 424; Rájsháhí, xi. 438; Rohtak, xli. 76; Saháranpur, xli. 123; Sambalpur, xli. 186; Sánti, xli. 218; Santál Parganá, xli. 236; Sarun, xli. 258, 259; Sháhábád, xli. 333; Siáktot, xli. 449; Sílságar, xli. 471; Sind, xli. 525; Singhbhám, xli. 540; Sísá, xlii. 19; Sitápur, xlii. 37; Sultánpur, xlii. 103; Surat, xlii. 131; Sylhet, xlii. 156; Tanjore, xlii. 194; Thar and Parkar, xlii. 271; Unao, xlii. 435; Virpur, xlii. 479; Vizagapatam, xlii. 496; Wán, xlii. 546.
- Smáritá Bráhmáns of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 209, 210. *See* also Bráhmáns.
- Smith, Colonel Baird, *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 27.
- Smith, Charles, acting Governor of Madras (1780), ix. 67.
- Smith, Gen. Sir Harry, defeated the Sikhs at Aliwál (1846), i. 182.



- Smith, Colonel Joseph, took Rámnád (1772), xl. 451; Sivagangá (1772), xlii. 41; and Tanjore (1773), xlii. 194; defeated Haider Ali and the Nizám at Tiruvannámalai (1767), xlii. 329; took Vallam Vadákusetti (1761), xlii. 462.
- Smith, Gen. Sir Lionel, extirpated the pirates of Málwán (1812), ix. 273; fought action with the Peshwá's horse at Pandharpur (1817), xl. 37.
- Smith, Mr., his scheme for improving Fort St. George at Madras (1740), ix. 107.
- Smith, Capt. Stephen, took Gingi (1761), v. 84.
- Smyth, R. Brongh, quoted, on the gold-mines of the Wainád, xlii. 511, 512.
- Snake-bite and wild beasts, Mortality from, in Akola, l. 146; Amrótí, i. 250; South Arcot, l. 328; Assam, i. 349; Bangalore, ii. 65; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bombay Presidency, ii. 73; Buldána, iii. 148; Chitaldrug, iii. 428; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Damoh, iv. 113; Godpárá, v. 112; Ilamirpur, v. 305; Hassan, v. 351; Kadur, vii. 278; Kámrúp, vii. 356; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karnál, viii. 35; Kolár, viii. 278; Lálitpur, viii. 447, 457; Madras Presidency, ix. 80; Mandálá, ix. 301; Mysore District, x. 122; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nellore, x. 262; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Nowgong, x. 407-415; Oudh, x. 510; Shimoga, xii. 405, 406; Sumt, xii. 131; Wán, xlii. 546.
- Snakes, Venomous, article 'India,' vi. 660. *Local notices*—Common in Banda, ii. 47; Bámkura, ii. 79; Bardwán, ii. 127; Bhandára, ii. 361; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Darbhághah, iv. 123; Etáwáh, iv. 370; Gwallor, v. 229; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Indore, vii. 2; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jerruck, vii. 180; Kadur, vii. 283; Kátra, vii. 300; Karáchi, vii. 445; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, viii. 36; Khairpur, viii. 134; Kheri, viii. 191; Kistna, viii. 226; Kumáun, viii. 350; Madras Presidency, ix. 95, 96; Manipur, ix. 326; Montgomery, ix. 495; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nellore, x. 262; Oudh, x. 483; Punjab, xi. 259; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Sáran, xii. 252; Sháhípur, xii. 361; Sind, xii. 507; Singhbhum, xii. 532; the Sundarbans, xlii. 109; Tando Muhammad Khán, xlii. 177; Waridh, xlii. 524.
- Snuff, manufactured at Ahpur (Punjab), i. 180; Házro, v. 381; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Muzaffargarh, x. 63; Pesháwar, xi. 164; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Sáoner, xii. 248; Sihor, xii. 476.
- Soane, river and canal in Bengál. *See* Son.
- Soap, manufactured at Ahmaddábád, i. 87; Ankleswar, i. 293; Bhera, ii. 386; Edar, iv. 337; Kátra, vii. 306; Kángra, vii. 426; Kapadwanj, vii. 439; Maghiána, ix. 140; Monghyr, ix. 487; Moro, ix. 517; Nádaun, x. 128; Nausahro, x. 244; Parántij, xi. 56; Pindighel, xi. 184; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 38; Wadhwan, xlii. 506.
- Soapstone, found in Bassein, ii. 194; Chittúr, iii. 454; Henzada, v. 384; Jámbulghátá, vii. 121; Lohárdaga, viii. 476; Singhbhum, xii. 531; Wán, xlii. 539.
- Soapstone articles, ornaments, etc., made at Bámkura, ii. 85; Ilamirpur, v. 304; Jámbulghátá, vii. 121; Singhbhum, xii. 539.
- Sobhápúr, town in Central Provinces, xlii. 45.
- Sobnádí, river in Bengál, xlii. 45.
- Sobríon, village and battle-field in Punjab, xlii. 451 battle of, article 'India,' v. 411.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. *See* Protestant missions.
- Sóda Rájputs, in Thar and Párkar, xlii. 466.
- Sothis, sacred family, descended from Rám Dás, fourth Sikh *guru* in Iloshiárpur, v. 454.
- Soentha Khán, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 45.
- Sohág, Upper, canal in Punjab, xlii. 45, 46.
- Sohágpur, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xlii. 46.
- Sohágpur, town in Central Provinces, xlii. 47.
- Sohán, river in Punjab, xlii. 47.
- Soháwal, Native State in Central India, xlii. 47, 48.
- Soháwal, capital of Soháwal State, xlii. 48.
- Sohldeo, Jain king of Gondá, exterminated army of Sayyid Sálár Masáúd, v. 147.
- Sohi-ong, petty State in the Khásl Hilla, xlii. 48.
- Soh-ráh and Soh-ráh-punji, petty State and village in the Khásl Hilla. *See* Cherra and Cherra-Punji.
- Sohna, town and sulphur spring in Punjab, xlii. 48, 49.
- Sohwal, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 49.
- Soil, Varieties of, in Ahmaddábád, i. 88, 89; Aligarh, i. 168; Allahábád, i. 184, 185; Assam, i. 347, 362; Azamgarh, i. 397; Bakichistán, ii. 36;

- Bangalore, ii. 60; Baroda, ii. 158; Basti, ii. 209, 210; Belgaum, ii. 234; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 273; Bográ, iii. 25; Bombay, iii. 40, 41; Broach, iii. 102; Buddhun, iii. 120; Chengalpat, iii. 385; Dhárwár, iv. 258; Dindájpúr, iv. 290; Haldarábád State, v. 244; Jodhpúr, vii. 238; Koláha, viii. 266; Madras, ix. 4, 5, 27; Maimansingh, ix. 191; Násik, x. 231, 232; Poona, xi. 207; Rewá, xii. 46; Sátára, xii. 276; Sháhábád, xii. 330; Sholápur, xii. 414; Tanjore, xii. 181; Unao, xii. 431.
- Sojitra, town in Baroda, xii. 49.
- Solán, cantonment and hill sanitarium in the Punjab, xii. 49.
- Soláni, river in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 49.
- Solavandán, town in Madras. *See* Sholavandán.
- Soligars, aboriginal tribe in Mysore, x. 99.
- Solomon's Ophir, identified with Sopára, xiii. 65.
- Solyman the Magnificent, took Aden (1588), i. 16.
- Somálla, Africans, do all the manual labour at Aden, i. 17.
- Somá-male, mountain in Coorg, xiii. 49.
- Somwarpet, town in Coorg, xiii. 49.
- Somástipur, village in Bengal, xiii. 50.
- Someswarí, river in Assam. *See* Sameswarí.
- Somná, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 50.
- Somnáth, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 50, 51; sack of, by Mahmúd of Ghazni (1024), article 'India,' vi. 293, 294; the Somnáth proclamation and recovery of the so-called gates by Lord Ellenborough, vi. 409.
- Somnáthpur, village in Mysore, xiii. 51.
- Sompét, *iduk* and estate in Madras, xiii. 51.
- Sompét, town in Madras, xiii. 51, 52.
- Somsa Parwat, peak in Madras, xiii. 52.
- Son (Soane or Sone), great river of Central India, xiii. 52-54.
- Son Canals, xiii. 54-57; Dehri head-works, 54; the anicut, 54, 55; Western Main, Arrah, and Baxár Canals, 55; Eastern Main and Patná Canals, 56; financial aspects, 56, 57; article 'India,' vi. 534, 535.
- Sonárgón, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 57.
- Sonah, town in Punjab. *See* Sohna.
- Sonái, town in Bombay, xiii. 57.
- Sonál, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 57.
- Sonál, navigable channel in Assam, xiii. 57.
- Sonál, hill stream in Assam, xiii. 57.
- Sonair, town in Central Provinces. *See* Snoner.
- Sonákhán, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 57, 58.
- Sonáta, town in Berár, xiii. 58.
- Sonámganj, village and Sub-division in Assam, xiii. 58.
- Sonámukhl, village in Bengal, xiii. 58.
- Sonápur, village in Assam, xiii. 58.
- Sonápur, village in Madras, xiii. 58.
- Sonárgón, ancient Muhammadan capital of Bengal, xiii. 59.
- Sonbarsá, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 59.
- Sonbarsá, town in Bengal, xiii. 59.
- Sonda, town in Bombay, xiii. 59, 60.
- Sondhas, curious caste in Jhaláwár, vii. 201, 202.
- Sonepat, town and *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Sonpat.
- Songarh, village and fort in Baroda, xiii. 60.
- Songarh, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 60.
- Songir, town in Bombay, xiii. 60, 61.
- Sonkh, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 61.
- Sonmáni, town and harbour in Balúchistán, xiii. 61.
- Sonpat, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 61, 62.
- Sonpat, town in Punjab, xiii. 62, 63.
- Sonpur, village, fair, and meccourse in Bengal, xiii. 63.
- Sonpur, Native State in Central Provinces, xiii. 63, 64.
- Sonpur, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sonpur Binká, town in Sonpur Native State, xiii. 64.
- Sonpur Mandá, village in Sonpur Native State, xiii. 64.
- Sonsári, State in the Central Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sonwáni, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 64.
- Sooree, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* Sári.
- Sopára, ancient town in Bombay, xiii. 65.
- Sophelics, contemporary with Alexander the Great, had his capital at Bhera, ii. 386.
- Sorab, *iduk* in Mysore, xiii. 65.
- Sorab, village in Mysore, xiii. 65, 66.
- Soráon, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 66.
- Sornashtra (Sornath), old name of Káthiáwár, xiii. 66.
- Sorath, *prant* or division of Káthiáwár, xiii. 66, 67.
- Soron, town and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 67.
- Sounth, Native State in Rewá Kántha. *See* Sunth.
- Southey, Capt., Superintendent of Negral factory, murdered by the Burmese (1759), ii. 195.

- South Kánara, District in Madras. *See* Kánara, South.
- South Maráthá Jágirs, The, group of Native States in Bombay, xii. 68.
- South-Western Frontier Agency, name formerly given to the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, Bengal, xiii. 68.
- Souza, Sir Miguel de, his report on Ahmaddábád, quoted, i. 84.
- Spectacles, made at Vallam Vaddakusetti, xiii. 462.
- Spices, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 490, 491. *Local notices*—North Arcot, i. 16; Bengal, ii. 271; Bombay, iii. 53; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Colimbatore, iv. 18; Ganjam, v. 6; Godávari, v. 127; Karnúl, viii. 38; Kistna, viii. 230; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Madura, ix. 129; Malabar, ix. 229, 230; Salem, xii. 161; Tanjore, xiii. 188; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Vizagapatam, xiii. 493. *See also* Betel-nut, Chillies, Ginger, Pepper, and Turmeric.
- Spiers, Col., in charge of Sirohi, got leave for the Mahārānā of Udaipur to go to the temples of Mount Abu, xiii. 3, 4.
- 'Spirit Fire,' a peculiar phenomenon in Thayet-myo, xiii. 278.
- Spirits manufactured from the *mahud*, arrack, toddy, etc., distilled in South Arcot, i. 326; Aurangzábad, i. 386; Badnur, i. 409, 410; Basti, ii. 212; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ettiapuram, iv. 380; Aska in Ganjam, v. 7, 8; Haidarābād State, v. 247; Haidarābād (Sind), v. 284; Howrah, v. 465; Kadūr, vii. 287; Karanja, vii. 466; Kishanganj, viii. 224; Madras, ix. 58, 59; Mirpur Batoro, ix. 451; Mohmar, ix. 476; Mora, ix. 503; Muhandi, ix. 530; Nepál, x. 284; Nosári, x. 405; Palmaner, xi. 15; Rosa, near Sháhjahānpur, xii. 353; Albion, Sili-pur, xii. 458; Siralkoppa, xii. 551; Tando Lukmán, xiii. 177; Thána, xiii. 257; Uran, xiii. 450.
- Spiti, Sub-division in the Punjab, xiii. 68-73; physical aspects, 68, 69; history, 69, 70; population, 70-73; Buddhist monasteries and monks, 70-72; agriculture and commerce, 73; administration, 73.
- Spiti, river in the Punjab, xiii. 73, 74.
- Spotted deer, article 'India,' vi. 658. *Local notices*—Mount Abu, i. 6; Basti, ii. 209; Buldāna, iii. 143; Dehra Dún, iv. 169; Dhárwar, iv. 259; Haridoi, v. 322; Karnúl, viii. 35; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah, viii. 304; Lálitpur, viii. 447; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras
- Presidency, ix. 90; Malabar, ix. 220; Mirzápur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Moradábád, ix. 505; Mysore, x. 115; Nallamalai Hills, x. 185; Násik, x. 228; Nellore, x. 262; Nimár, x. 328; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Raipur, xi. 368; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sháh-jahānpur, xii. 344; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sirohi, xiii. 2; Surat, xiii. 120; the Sundarbans, xiii. 389; Wardhá, xiii. 524; Wán, xiii. 539.
- Springs, Hot and Mineral, at Unabdev near Adavád, i. 13; in Amherst, i. 235; on the Attaran, i. 381; on the Bakeswar, i. 449; Bānsa, ii. 45; Uná in Bānsá, ii. 99; Bāmbāndh, ii. 396; Bāmbā Bakeswar, ii. 409; iii. 2; in Bāmbā-gywon, ii. 460; Bārbhām, iii. 2; Cháinpur, iii. 325; Anoni in Chhindwār, iii. 398; in Chittagong, iii. 435; Gurgāon, v. 216; Hazárl-bāgh, v. 370; at source of the Indus, vii. 11; Islāmábád, vii. 26; Jammotri, vii. 132; Jawālanukhi, vii. 162; Bhotwa in Jhijnhuwār, vii. 230; Lasundra in Kaira, vii. 300; Kāngra, vii. 413; Pír Mangho in Karchi, vii. 445; in Karnúl, viii. 34; Kashmir, viii. 67; at Sumir in the Khási Hills, viii. 174; Khed, viii. 186; in Koláha, viii. 261; Kólú, viii. 338, 339; Lakhimpur, viii. 428; the Lakhi Mountains, viii. 424, 425; Magar Talú, ix. 138, 139; Deori on the Little Mahānadi, ix. 164; Malniphār, ix. 263; in Mergui, ix. 407; in the Nágá Hills, x. 143, xii. 460; the Nallamalai Hills, x. 186; at Námbar, x. 188; near Gadhra in the Panch Maháls, xi. 29; in the Rājāgrihá Hills, xi. 93, 380; Ratnāgiri, xii. 5; Rishikund, xii. 57; Sālbadi, xii. 150; Sandoway river, xii. 205; Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Talápani in Sargúja, xii. 267; in Schwán, xii. 304; Sind, xii. 504; Solma, xiii. 48, 49; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Thayet-myo, xiii. 278; Trkotá, xiii. 365.
- Srávan Belgola, temples in Mysore. *See* Shrávan-belgola.
- Sravasti, ruins in Oudh. *See* Sahet Mahet.
- Srkhār, Maráthi poet of the 16th century, and compiler of the Maráthi paraphrase of the Sanskrit Purānas, article 'India,' vi. 346.
- Sriganola, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 74.
- Srigovindpur, town in Punjab, xiii. 74, 75.
- Srharikot, jungle sea-coast tract in Madras, xiii. 75.
- Srkhakulam, town in Madras. *See* Chleacole.
- Srī Kālastri, town in Madras. *See* Kalahásti.

- Srkānta*, mountain peak in Garhwāl, xiii. 75.  
*Srkundapuram*, village in Madras, xiii. 75.  
*Srī Madhopur*, town in Rājputāna, xiii. 75.  
*Srīmanṭa Śaḍāgnr*, famous Bengali poem of the 16th century, by Makunda Rām, article 'India,' vi. 351.  
*Srīnagar*, capital of Kashmīr, xiii. 75-77.  
*Srīnagar*, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 77.  
*Srinagar*, *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 77.  
*Srinagar*, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 77-78.  
*Srinagar*, village in Garhwāl District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.  
*Srinagar*, decayed town in Hamīrpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.  
*Srinagar*, village in Ballia District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 78.  
*Singeri*, sacred village in Mysore, xiii. 78, 79.  
*Srinivasapur*, village and *taluk* in Mysore, xiii. 79.  
*Srīperambūdūr*, town in Madras, xiii. 79-80.  
*Srīrāmpur*, town and Sub-division in Bengal. *See* *Serāmpur*.  
*Srīrāngam*, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 80-82.  
*Srīrāngapatnam*, town in Mysore. *See* *Seringapatam*.  
*Srī Runga Rāya*, *palegar* of Chengalpat and *Chandragiri*, granted site of Fort St. George to the East India Company (1639), iii. 382.  
*Srīrāngavarapukot*, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras, xiii. 82.  
*Srī-surjya-pahār*, isolated hill in Assam, xiii. 82.  
*Srīvaikuntham*, town in Madras, xiii. 82.  
*Srīvaikuntham*, anicut in Madras. *See* *Tambraparni* river.  
*Srīvillipatur*, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 82, 83.  
*Srīwardhān*, town in Janjīra State, Bombay, xiii. 83.  
*Srughna*, ruined town and capital. *See* *Sugh*.  
*Srungavarapukota*, town, *taluk*, and estate in Madras. *See* *Srīrāngavarapukot*.  
*Stacey*, Col., commanded division at the battle of Kandahār, vii. 394.  
*Stalnetites*, at Ganeswāri, iv. 464; *Guptasar*, v. 205.  
*Stamp revenue*, article 'India,' vi. 467.  
*Stanton*, Capt., defeated the Marāthās at *Korigāum* (1818), viii. 298, 299.  
*State railway system*, article 'India,' vi. 547, 548. *See also* *Railways*.  
*States*, Native. *See* *Native States*.  
*Statistical Survey of Bengal*, Completion of, vi. 433.  
*Statues*, of the Queen at Bombay, iii. 79; *Outram* at Calcutta, iii. 250; *Warren Hastings*, *Cornwallis*, and *Rāmānath Tagore* at Calcutta, iii. 251; *Lord Cornwallis* at Ghāzipur, v. 71; *Alfonso de Albuquerque* at Goa, v. 109; *Munro*, *Cornwallis*, and *Neill* at Madras, ix. 106; *Dupleix* at Pondicherrī, xi. 199; *Gomeswara* at *Shrāvān-belgola*, xii. 425; *Jain* at *Yenūr*, xiii. 555.  
*Steam cotton mills*, *Ahmadābād*, i. 87, 96; *Amrādoti*, i. 251; *Badnera*, i. 409; *Bengal*, ii. 310; *Bhaunagar*, ii. 382; *Bombay*, iii. 60, 61, 82; *Cawnpur*, iii. 292; *Hingunghāt*, v. 421; *Indore*, vii. 4, 9; *Jalgaon*, vii. 104; in *Kaira*, vii. 306; in *Khāndesh*, viii. 157; *Kurla*, viii. 372; *Nariād*, x. 212; *Nazirā*, x. 257; *Sholāpur*, xii. 418, 421; *Surat*, xiii. 129; in *Thāna*, xiii. 257; in *Wardhā*, xiii. 527.  
*Steam mills*. *See* *Flour*, *Jute*, *Rice-husking*, *Saw-mills*, and *Steam cotton mills*.  
*Steatite*, found in *Karnūl*, viii. 24.  
*Steel*, Mr. *Arthur*, *Laws and Customs of Hindu Castes*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote).  
*Stephens*, *Thomas*, the first authentic English traveller in India, and rector of the Jesuit College at *Salsette* (1579), article 'India,' vi. 363, 364.  
*Stevenson*, *David*, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.  
*Stevenson*, General, stormed *Gāwīlgarh* (1803), v. 43; occupied *Jāina* (1803), vii. 106.  
*Stewart*, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on *Tāndān*, xiii. 179.  
*Stewart*, Gen. *Sir D. M.*, visited *Ghazni* (1880), and fought action at *Arzu*, v. 73; relieved General *Roberts* at *Kābul* (Aug. 1880), vii. 274, 275; took *Kandahār* (1879), and marched on *Kābul* (1880), vii. 395.  
*Stokes*, Mr., his estimate of the population of *Shimoga* in 1838, xii. 401.  
*Stoliczka*, Count, on Western Tibet and the geology of the *Himālayas*, v. 410.  
*Stolietoff*, General, Russian envoy to *Kābul* (1878), i. 52.  
*Stone cutting and carving*, *Bachīred-dipālem*, i. 406; *Bikaner*, ii. 442; *Lower Burma*, iii. 198; *Chintol*, iii. 418; *Dhīrāngadri*, iv. 278; *Dūngarpur*, iv. 322; *Gaya*, v. 30; *Gwalior*, v. 227; *Hāthras*, v. 355; *Jatpur*, vii. 53; *Jaisalmer*, vii. 69; *Jodhpur*, vii. 239; *Mani Mājra*, ix. 322; *Nellore*, x. 269; *Phaltān*, xi. 164; *Wadhvān*, xiii. 506.  
*Stone monuments*, pre-historic, *Anamālī*

- Hills, i. 271; Beypur, li. 335; Coorg, iv. 35, 36; Deogarh, iv. 202; Mangahpett, ix. 312; Namal, x. 187; Nilgiri Hills, x. 303, 322, 323; Pushpa-giri, xi. 335; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Vinukonda, xiii. 476.
- Storms, especially destructive or frequent in Anantapur, i. 277, 278; South Arcot, i. 325; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Godavari, v. 130, 131; Kaira, vii. 304; Kolaba, viii. 268; Nellore, x. 268; Orissa, x. 463; Pabna, x. 519; Tanjore, xiii. 194; Thayet-myo, xiii. 277; Yandon, xiii. 548.
- Storm-waves, Ravages of, in Bârkarganj, i. 446; Balasor, ii. 8; Coringa, iv. 43; Daulat Khân, iv. 160; Diamond Harbour, iv. 284; Geonkhâli, v. 54; Hatâ, v. 356; Kistna, viii. 232; Masulipatam, ix. 355-357; in the Meghna, ix. 395; Noakhâli, x. 340, 344, 349, 350; Orissa, x. 463; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Sandwip Island, xii. 212; the Sundarbans, xiii. 112; Yandon, xiii. 548.
- Storms, Dust, called *bagnyds*, frequent in Kolaba, viii. 270.
- Strabo, the geographer, his 'Saraostos' probably Surâshtra or Kâthiâwâr, viii. 90; calls the people of Magadha, Prasii, xi. 107; the question as to the identification of his Mount 'Aornos,' xi. 506; his 'Erannobos' probably the Son, xiii. 53.
- Strachey, Sir John, Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces (1874-76), x. 370.
- Strachey, General Richard, calculation of the age of the Bengal delta, article 'India,' vi. 28; quoted, on the geology of the Himalayas, v. 410.
- Strait, Palk's, between S. India and Ceylon, xi. 11, 12.
- Strait Settlements, India's trade with the, article 'India,' vi. 577, 579, 580.
- Stratton, George, Governor of Madras (1776), ix. 67.
- Strawberries, found or grown in Jabalpur, vii. 33; Kangra, vii. 412; Kashmir, viii. 71; Nilgiri Hills, ix. 86; Mysore, x. 103; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383.
- Stretzel, Mr., explorer, the European, who has furthest traced the course of the Irawadi, vii. 19.
- 'Strikes' in Indian castes, article 'India,' vi. 198.
- Strover, Captain, first British Agent at Bhamo (1869), lii. 228.
- Stroyan, Mr., murdered at Sultânpur (1857), xiii. 98.
- Strychnine, found in Nellore, x. 268.
- Stuart, Gen. Sir Charles, his operations at Dhâi (1857), iv. 248.
- Stuart, Gen. James, failed to re-take Fort St. David from the French (1783), iv. 162; took Pâtighât (1790), x. 543.
- Stupas or topes, Buddhist, Remains of, at Gudiwârâ, v. 177; Jaggayetpet, vi. 42; Mânkiâlâ, ix. 319, 320. *See also* Buddhist antiquities and Asoka.
- Su, a Tartar tribe, their overthrow of the Greek settlements in Bactria, vi. 175.
- Subalgarh, village and ruined fort in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 83.
- Subankhâlî, market village in Bengal, xiii. 83.
- Subansiri, river in Assam, xiii. 83, 84.
- Subara, petty Bhil State in Bombay. *See* Dang States.
- Subargum, hill in Bengal, xiii. 84.
- Subarnarekhâ, river in Bengal, xiii. 84, 85.
- Subarnarekhâ, port in Orissa, xiii. 85.
- Subâthra, cantonment and hill sanitarium in Punjab, xiii. 85.
- Subeha, *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 85, 86.
- Subeha, town in Oudh, xiii. 86.
- Subrahmanya, hill and fair in Coorg. *See* Pushpagiri.
- Subterranean watercourses, at Bhareng, li. 370.
- Subuktigin, first Türkî invader of India (977), article 'India,' vi. 272. *See* Sabuktigin.
- Suchin, State in Bombay. *See* Sachin.
- Sudâmanpur, village in Oudh, xiii. 86.
- Sudâma Dhândulpur, petty State in Kâthiâwâr, xiii. 86, 87.
- Sudâsna, Native State in Mahi Kântha, xiii. 87.
- Sudâsna, capital of Sudâsna State, xiii. 87.
- Sudhanwan's alleged persecution of the Buddhists, article 'India,' vi. 191 and footnotes.
- Sudhâma, head-quarters of Noakhâli District, Bengal, xiii. 87.
- Sûdras, the servile caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 90, 91.
- Suez Canal, trade with India *vide*, article 'India,' vi. 564, 565, 581.
- Sufed Koh, mountain range in Afghanistan. *See* Safed Koh.
- Suffren, the Bailli de, his naval battles (1782), iv. 453.
- Sugalls, wandering tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; Cuddapah, iv. 51.
- Sugar-cane, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 491. *Local notices*—Afghanistan, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Akalkot, i. 137; Allahâbâd, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambâla, i. 220; Amherst, i. 239; Amjhera, i. 244; Amritsar, i. 260; Anantapur, i. 277; Andaman Islands, i. 286; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Azamgarh, i.

398; Bákarganj, i. 445; Bálásinor, i. 460; Ballia, ii. 21; Bámra, ii. 42; Bámkura, ii. 83; Bannu, ii. 94; Bántwá, ii. 103; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 164; Bastar, ii. 206; Bellary, ii. 245; Benares, ii. 258; Bhandára, ii. 364; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bilsapur, ii. 450; Bírbrhúm, iii. 5; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budáun, iii. 120; Búndi, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 190; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Cawnpur, iii. 285; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Chándá, iii. 354, 353; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chittagong, iii. 439; Cochin, iv. 5; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Cuttack, iv. 71; Dacca, iv. 85; Dánta, iv. 118; Darjiling, iv. 134; Delhi, iv. 182; Dhar, iv. 246; Dharanpur, iv. 249; Dhrol, iv. 279; Dinájpur, iv. 294; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 337; Etah, iv. 362; Etawah, iv. 367, 374; Fátáábád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Gangpur, iv. 478; Ganjám, v. 6; Gayá, v. 49; Godávari, v. 127, 128; Goona, v. 159; Gujránwalá, v. 184; Gujráti, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Haldarábád (Oudh), v. 289; Haridol, v. 326; Hassan, v. 349; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húgli, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jampur, vii. 52; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187; Jhábuu, vii. 195; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Junágarch, vii. 262; Kaleli, vii. 344; Kalwán, vii. 345; North Kánara, vii. 372; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kangra, vii. 424; Kapúthia, vii. 443; Karachi, vii. 448; Karanja (C. P.), vii. 468; Karnál, viii. 24; Karond, viii. 46; Káthiáwár, viii. 96; Khásl Hilla, viii. 177; Kheri, viii. 193, 195; Khulná, viii. 207; Koldárá, viii. 271; Kolár, viii. 276; Kolhápúr, viii. 281; Kumáun, viii. 354; Kunhár, viii. 365; Kyauk-pyú, viii. 387; Lakhimpur, viii. 433; Lálitpur, viii. 453; Larkhána, viii. 463; Láthi, viii. 467; Luchhána, viii. 522; Madras, ix. 28, 30; Máhul, ix. 186; Máinpurí, ix. 208; Máler Kotla, ix. 255; Málla, ix. 256; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhúm, ix. 283; Manéllá, ix. 304; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Meerut, ix. 409; Midnapur, ix. 429; Mirzi, ix. 440; Morndáábád, ix. 509; Moroi, ix. 519; Múltán, x. 7, 8; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 100, 102; Nábhá, x. 126; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nagína, x. 159;

Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nepál, x. 276, 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Pahná, x. 516; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálanpur, x. 539; Pálitána, xi. 3; Palkhera, xi. 10; Pánágur, xi. 24; Pandará, xi. 35; Pándú Mehwa, xi. 39; Paríágharh, xi. 71; Pataudi, xi. 85; Patná District, xi. 101, State, xi. 115; Phuljhar, xi. 168; Pilibhít, xi. 175; Punganúr, xi. 243; Punjab, xi. 278; Puri, xi. 306; Ráigarh, xi. 362; Ráipur, xi. 373; Ráitrakhol, xi. 378; Rájkot, xi. 388; Rájpipla, xi. 392; Ramri, xi. 463; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ratnágiri, xii. 8, 9; Rohna, xii. 63; Rohtak, xii. 73; Sachin, xi. 88; Sadalgi, xii. 92; Saháranpur, xii. 120; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sandwip Island, xii. 210; Santál Parganá, xii. 232; Sárán, xii. 255; Sárangarh, xi. 260; Savanúr, xii. 293; Sháhábád, xii. 329; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 343, 349; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Shímoga, xii. 403; Shujábád, xii. 426; Siálkot, xii. 446; Silságar, xii. 466; Sinner, xii. 545; Sítápur, xii. 35; Sonpur, xii. 63; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; the Sundarbana, xiii. 112; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 126; Sylhet, xiii. 152; Tarál, xiii. 209; Thákurdwára, xiii. 245; Tigariá, xiii. 294; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 431, 432; Váyalpád, xiii. 464; Vizagapatam, xiii. 492; Wala, xiii. 514; Wánkáner, xiii. 518; Yaldándur, xiii. 552.

Sugar-duties, Abolition of Inland (1836), article 'India,' vi. 562.

Sugar-refining, extracting etc., Ahraura, i. 111; Amherst, i. 241; South Arcot, i. 326; Arwal, i. 336; Aska, i. 340, v. 7, 8; Azamgarh, i. 399; Ballia, ii. 21; Bara Banki, ii. 113; Barágáon, ii. 117; Barwar, ii. 181; Bijnaur, ii. 433; Birlá, iii. 12; Champáran, iii. 343; Chaugachha, iii. 375; Cuddapah, iv. 53; Darbhanga, iv. 126; Etah, iv. 364; Faridpur, iv. 405; Farukhábád, iv. 415; Garhákola, v. 13; Godávari, v. 129; Gola, v. 143; Guthni, v. 225; Harlána, v. 338; Hoshiárpur, v. 456; Jalandhar, vii. 89; Jessor, vii. 186, 188; Káimahrá, vii. 296; Kamalápuram, vii. 349; Karor, vii. 47; Kesabpur, vii. 117; Khajurá, vii. 140; Khulna, vii. 210; Kolár, vii. 277; Kotchandpur, vii. 318; Kyauk-pyú, vii. 387; Lohargara, vii. 474; Machhreta, vii. 535; Machiwára, vii. 535; Mágurá, ix. 141; Mahárinagar, ix. 165; Manfar,

- ix. 318; Mergui, ix. 410; Mubarakpur, ix. 525; Muhamdi, ix. 530; Muhammadabad, ix. 531; Mysore, x. 120; Nadiya, x. 137; Nasirganj, x. 239; Nawabganj, x. 247; Nawada, x. 250; Oel, x. 421; Padruna, x. 526; Palhalli, x. 541, 544; Partabgarh (Oudh), xi. 75; Bisalpur, xi. 176; Pillibhit, xi. 176, 179; Piplrich, xi. 186; Prome, xi. 233; Rampur, xi. 458; Ramri, xi. 463; Rasipur, xi. 513; Ratsar, xii. 14; Rehli, xii. 42; Sadalgi, xii. 92; Sakaldihā, xii. 144; Sambhal, xii. 187; Sāman, xii. 257; Senhātī, xii. 307; Shāhabād, xii. 332; Shāhdara (N.-W. P.), xii. 342; Shāhjahānpur, xii. 353, 357; Shimoga, xii. 404; Sindhorī, xii. 526; Sisotār, xiii. 24; Siwān, xiii. 44; Sukhpura, xiii. 91; Tālī Barāgāon, xiii. 213; Tilhar, xiii. 296; Twenty-four Pargānā, xiii. 397; Ujhānī, xiii. 416; Bānk in Utrānā, xiii. 456.
- Sugar-trade, Centres of the, Bāgpat, i. 419, 420, ix. 389; Hastī, ii. 212; Berhampur (Maulas), ii. 324; Bijnaur, ii. 435; Chandauli, iii. 357; Cuddalore, iv. 46; Dhannaura, iv. 243; Garhdiwālā, v. 14; Gursarāi, v. 225; Hāthras, v. 355; Jānki, vii. 128; Kesariyā, viii. 117; Nārīkelbārīā, x. 212; Nawābganj, x. 248; Nawāshahr, x. 254; Nūr Mahāl, x. 418; Pillibhit, xi. 179; Rāhon, xi. 347; Rāmpur Benulēh, xi. 462; Rāsrā, xi. 514; Rehli, xii. 42; Rāpur, xii. 83; Sahāranpur, xii. 125; Sankhatra, xii. 223; Sākhīrā, xii. 287; Sherkot, xii. 380; Sirājganj, xii. 548; Sirālkoppā, xii. 550; Sirāī, xiii. 20; Sirgōvindpur, xiii. 75; Sultānpur, xiii. 106; Tālā, xiii. 162; Tilhar, xiii. 296.
- Sugh, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 87, 88.
- Sohāwal, State and town in Central India. *See* Sohāwal.
- Sulgām, Native State in Gujarāt, xiii. 88, 89.
- Suigām, chief town of Sulgām State, xiii. 89.
- Sujāgarh, town in Rājputāna, xiii. 89.
- Sujānpur, town in Punjab, xiii. 89.
- Sujānpur Tīm, town in Punjab, xiii. 89.
- Sujāwal, *taluk* in Sind, xiii. 90.
- Sujāwal, town in Gwalior State, xiii. 90.
- Sujāyat Khān, Governor of Ellīchpur, killed in battle with Raghujī Bhonslā at Bhugāon (1740), iv. 346.
- Sukāliā. *See* Lambāliā.
- Sukesar, mountain in Punjab. *See* Sakeswar.
- Suket, one of the Hill States in Punjab, xiii. 90.
- Suket, mountain range in Punjab. *See* Jalorī.
- Suketa, Anglicized form of Sāketa, one of the names of Ajodhya, xiii. 90.
- Sukheta, river in Oudh, xiii. 90, 91.
- Sukhpura, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 91.
- Sukhu-chak, town in Punjab, xiii. 91.
- Sukkur, Sub-division in Sind, xiii. 91, 92.
- Sukkur, *taluk* in Sind, xiii. 92.
- Sukkur, town in Sind, xiii. 92-94.
- Sulāimān, Afghān king of Bengal, conquered Orissa (1567, 1568), x. 430; moved his capital from Gaur to Tāndān (1564), xiii. 175.
- Sulāimān, range of hills marking a portion of the western boundary between British territory and Afghānistān, xiii. 94; article 'India,' vi. 3, 6.
- Sulebhāve, town in Bombay, xiii. 94, 95.
- Suleiman (9th century), quoted, on the Maldivē Islands, ix. 250.
- Sulekere, lake in Mysore, xiii. 95.
- Sullivan, Mr., Collector of Coimbatore, built first English house on the Nilgiri Hills (1821), x. 303.
- Sullivan's Island, in the Mergui archipelago, xiii. 95.
- Sulphur, found in Afghānistān, i. 37; Badakshān, i. 407; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Jehlam, vii. 167; Kohāt, viii. 423; Lakhānpur, viii. 427; Lārkhānā, viii. 463; Nepāl, x. 278; Lohra in Kāwal Pindl, xii. 22; Travancore, xiii. 345.
- Sulphur springs. *See* Springs, Hot and Mineral.
- Sultānganj, village in Bengal, xiii. 95.
- Sultānpur, District in Oudh, xiii. 95-103; changes in jurisdiction, 95, 96; physical aspects, 96, 97; history, 97, 98; population, 98, 99; agriculture, 99, 100; land tenures, 100; means of communication, 100, 101; trade and commerce, manufactures, etc., 101, 102; administration, 102; climate, 102, 103; medical aspects, 103.
- Sultānpur, *taluk* in Oudh, xiii. 103, 104.
- Sultānpur, *parganā* in Oudh, xiii. 104.
- Sultānpur, town in Oudh, xiii. 104, 105.
- Sultānpur, town in Kālu, Punjab, xiii. 105, 106.
- Sultānpur, village in Gurgāon District, Punjab, xiii. 106.
- Sultānpur, town in Sahāranpur District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106.
- Sultānpur, village in Ballia District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106.
- Sultānpur, town in Kapūthala State, Punjab, xiii. 106.
- Sūm, The, a silkworm tree, cultivated in Sibsagar, xii. 466, 467.

- Sundiri, river in Assam, xiii. 106.  
 Sumerpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106, 107.  
 Sumerar, hill range in Bengal, xlii. 107.  
 Sumla, State in Káthiáwár. *See* Samla.  
 Sumpter, State in Bundelkhand. *See* Samthar.  
 Sunam, town in Punjab, xiii. 107.  
 Sunámganj, town in Assam. *See* Sonamganj.  
 Sunápur, town in Madras. *See* Sonapur.  
 Sunda, town in Madras. *See* Sonda.  
 Sundarapándiam, village in Madras, xiii. 107.  
 Sundarbans, The, vast tract of forest and swamp, forming the southernmost portion of the Gangetic delta, xiii. 107-114; physical aspects, 108, 109; history, 109, 110; reclamation of the Sundarbans, 110, 111; population, 111; agriculture, 112; natural calamities, 112; trade, 112; the Sundarbans waterways and trade routes, 112, 113; the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, 113, 114.  
 Sundarganj, village in Bengal, xlii. 114.  
 Sundeeep, island in the Gangetic delta. *See* Sandwip.  
 Sundoor, hills in Madras. *See* Sandūr.  
 Sundoor, State in Madras. *See* Sandūr.  
*Sundri* trees, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bákarganj, i. 441, 444; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 389.  
 Sunkam, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 114.  
 Sun-spot cycles, article 'India,' vi. 650, 651.  
 Sunth, Native State in Rewá Kántha, xiii. 114, 115; physical aspects, 114, 115; population, 115; history, 115.  
 Sunth, chief town of Sunth State, xiii. 116.  
 Santikopa, village in Coorg, xlii. 116.  
 Sunwars, tribe in the Hindúshyan Mountains, v. 413.  
 Sun-worship, Traces of, among the Santáls, article 'India,' vi. 583.  
 Supa, Sub-division in Bombay. *See* Kállyal.  
 Supa, village in Bombay, xlii. 116.  
 Súpúl, Sub-division in Bengal, xlii. 116.  
 Súpúl, town in Bengal, xlii. 116, 117.  
 Surada, town, *idink*, and estate in Madras, xlii. 117.  
 Surájanra, town in Bengal, xlii. 117.  
 Suráj Mall, Rájá of Bharatpur and Muttra, took Agra with Samru (1764), i. 69; held Koil (1757-59), i. 170; history of his reign in Bharatpur, ii. 375; seized Dholpur (1761), iv. 276; built palaces at Dig, iv. 286; his mausoleum at Gobardhan, v. 121; history of his reign in Muttra, x. 46; plundered Sháhdara before battle of Pánipat (1761), xii. 341.  
 Surájpur, *pargana* in Oudh, xlii. 117.  
 Surájpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 117.  
 Suráj-ud-daulá. *See* Siráj-ud-daulá.  
 Surám, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces. *See* Soráon.  
 Súrámangalam, suburb of Salem town, Madras, xlii. 117.  
 Surangi, town and estate in Madras, xlii. 117.  
 Surat, District in Bombay, xlii. 118-132; physical aspects, 118-120; history, 120-124; population, 124, 125; agriculture, 125-127; natural calamities, 127, 128; commerce and trade, 128, 129; manufactures, 129; administration, 129-131; education, 130, 131; medical aspects, 131.  
 Surat, city in Bombay, xlii. 132-136; position and general aspect, 132; population, 132, 133; history, 133, 134; commerce and trade guilds, 134; chief buildings, 134, 135; early European tombs, 135; municipality, 135, 136; English obtain leave to trade at (1612), article 'India,' vi. 366; defeat of the Portuguese fleet at Swally, the port of, by Captain Best (1615), 366; the chief seat of the Company's government in Western India till 1684-87, when it was transferred to Bombay, 370; pillaged by Sivaji (1664), 370; treaty of, between Raghubáth Káo and the British, 391.  
 Surat Agency, The, small group of Native States in Bombay, xlii. 136.  
 Súr Dás, poet of Mathura in the 16th century, and author of the Súrágár, article 'India,' vi. 345.  
 Surendra Sá, his career in Sambalpur, participation in the Mutiny, and final surrender, xli. 180, 181.  
 Surgána, petty Bhíl State in Bombay, xlii. 136, 137.  
 Surharpur, *pargana* in Oudh, xlii. 137.  
 Suri, Sub-division in Bengal, xlii. 137.  
 Suri (Sooree), administrative head-quarters of Birbhúm District, Bengal, xlii. 137, 138.  
 Surir, town in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 138.  
 Surirpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 138.  
 Surjágárb, hill in Central Provinces, xlii. 138.  
 Surjyanagar, capital of Kashmir. *See* Srinagar.  
 Surma, river in S. Assam, xlii. 138.  
 Súr Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, Akbar's general, conquered Gujarat and the Deccan for him, vii. 241.



- Sár Singh, town in Punjab, xiii. 138.  
 Sarsati, river in Punjab. *See* Saraswati.  
 Sarul, village in Bráhmá, xiii. 138, 139.  
 'Survey' land tenure in Bombay, its simplicity, advantages, and disadvantages, article 'India,' vi. 448, 449.  
 Surya Sen, built fort of Gwalior (773 A.D.), v. 236.  
 Susang, estate in Bengal, xiii. 139.  
*Sutis* or striped cloths, made at New Hála, v. 294; Jerruck, vii. 292; Talá-gang, xiii. 162.  
 Súsúmau, town in Oudh, xiii. 139.  
 Susuná, hill in Bengal, xiii. 139.  
 Satalia, guaranteed Girásia chiefship in Central India, xiii. 139.  
 Sutherland, General, broke power of the Háikárs in Básim District, ii. 186.  
*Sutherland, The Countess of*, the largest ship ever built in the Húgll, launched at the Titágarh dockyard, xiii. 335.  
 Suthumba, petty State in Mahá Káútha. *See* Sathamha.  
 Sútá, town in Bengal, xiii. 139, 140.  
 Sutlej, great river of Punjab and chief tributary of the Indus, xiii. 140, 141; article 'India,' vi. 11.  
 Suta, town and cantonment in Rewá State, Central India, xiii. 141, 142.  
 Sútáras or sacred Sanskrit traditions, article 'India,' vi. 89.  
 Swa, river in Lower Burma, xiii. 142.  
 Swally, Defeat of the Portuguese fleet at (1615), article 'India,' vi. 366.  
 Swámi Náráyan, religious reformer, followed by many Nágr Bráhmáns, now seated at Bísalnagar, iii. 14; born at Chhipra, where his followers have erected a temple to him, iv. 403; died at Gadra (1830), iv. 458; head-quarters of his followers at Wástal, xiii. 533.  
 Swarúpganj, town in Bengal, xiii. 142.  
 Swát, river in the Punjab, xiii. 142.  
 Swatch of No Ground, depression in the Bay of Bengal, off Gangetic delta, xiii. 142, 143.  
 Swátis, numerous in Ilazára, v. 363, 364; in Kágán, vii. 293.  
 Swedish East India Company, article 'India,' vi. 376.  
 Swords, made in Bhután, ii. 414; Bombay, iii. 60; Upper Burma, iii. 218; Kháirpur, viii. 137; Lashkarpur, viii. 466; Mandalay, ix. 291; Monghyr, ix. 487; Anhilwára Pátan, xi. 82; Rámpur, xi. 459.  
 Syámházar, town in Bengal, xiii. 143.  
 Syámnagar, village in Bengal, xiii. 143.  
 Syann, tribe of Karens, viii. 1.  
 Sydapet, town in Madras. *See* Saldapet.  
 Sylhet, District in Assam, xiii. 143-157; physical aspects, 144, 145; history, 145-147; population, 147-152; immigration and emigration, 150; material condition of the people, 151; agriculture, 152; land tenures, 152, 153; natural calamities, 153; trade and manufactures, 153, 154; tea cultivation, 154; administration, 154-156; medical aspects, 156.  
 Sylhet, town and Sub-division in Assam, xiii. 157.  
 Symes, Colonel, quoted, on Pegu in 1795, xi. 127, 128; on Rangoon, xi. 482, 483; on the Chins, xiii. 281.  
 Synod of Diamper (1599), article 'India,' vi. 241.  
 Syntengs or Santengs, aboriginal tribe, their rebellion in Assam (1862), i. 345, 353; in the Jaintia Hills, vii. 48.  
 Synthla, town in Bengal, xiii. 157.  
 Syriam, township in Lower Burma, xiii. 157, 158.  
 Syriam, ancient town in Lower Burma, xiii. 158, 159.  
 Syrian Christians in India, their numbers and antiquity, article 'India,' vi. 230; Syrian Catholics in Malabar, 243, 244; Syrian rite reformed, 245; Syrian and Roman Catholic Christians at the present day, 257, 258. *Local notices*—Cochin State, iv. 3, 4, town, iv. 11; Káyenkólm, vii. 108; Kótáyan, vii. 310; Madras Presidency, ix. 25; Malabar, ix. 228; Mávellikara, ix. 375; Sharretalal, xii. 377; Tattngapatam, xiii. 160; Travancore, xiii. 348; Vaikom, xiii. 461; Verapoli, xiii. 473.
- T
- Taálás, aboriginal tribe in Narsinghpur State, Orissa, x. 225.  
 Tablá Shwe-tí, ruler of Pegu (1530-50), employed European mercenaries, lii. 175.  
 Ta-da, river in Lower Burma. *See* Tsang-nyo.  
 Taclándamól, peak in Coorg, xiii. 159.  
 Tálpatrí, *iduk* in Madras, xiii. 159.  
 Tálpatrí, town in Madras, xiii. 159, 160.  
 Táltri, port in Bombay, xiii. 160.  
 Tágas, agriculturists in Bulandshahr, iii. 137; criminal class in Karná, viii. 26; landowners in Muzaffarnagar, x. 71.  
 Tagore, Rámdánath, statue of, in the Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251.  
 Tattngapatam, town in Travancore, xiii. 160.  
 Tájiks, non-Afghán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 34, 42; in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 55.  
 Táji Khán, took Ságarahí at Bakht Buland's suggestion, xii. 310.

- Tāj Mahal, The, article 'India,' vi. 112; 304; article 'Agra,' i. 73-75.
- Tājpur, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 160.
- Tājpur, town in Bengal, xiii. 160, 161.
- Takaji Rao, Maráthá general, took Vellore (1676), xiii. 467.
- Takhl, the rebel cobbler of Gujarát, occupied Karra (1346), where he was defeated, viii. 48.
- Takht-i-Suláimán, principal peak of the Suláimán Mountains, xiii. 161; article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Takhtpur, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 161.
- Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, had, when elected Rájá of Jodhpur (1843), to surrender Ahmadnagar to Rájá of Eder (1848), iv. 338; loyal to the British in the Mutiny, vii. 242.
- Táki, town in Bengal, xiii. 161, 162.
- Táki, village in Punjab. *See* Asarúr.
- Takkas, Turanian race, earliest inhabitants of Ráwal Pindi, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 2); their present descendants, vi. 184; owners and cultivators in Chamba State, iii. 329.
- Takshaka, early Scythian tribe in Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 184, 185.
- Takwára, town in Punjab, xiii. 162.
- Tál, mountain pass over the Brahui Hills from the Punjab into Balúchistán, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Tála, town in Bengal, xiii. 162.
- Talagang, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 162.
- Talagáon, town in Berár. *See* Táleagáon.
- Talangs, tribe in Amherst, i. 237, 238; their dynasty in Bassein, ii. 194; ruled at Tha-tín, Pegu, and Martaban, overthrown by Anawrata, Emperor of Pagan, iii. 174; their origin and numbers in Lower Burma, iii. 182, 183; in Upper Burma, iii. 212; Henzada, v. 386; Rangoon, xi. 476, 477; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Thon-gwa, xiii. 290.
- Talájn, town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwar, xiii. 163.
- Talakádu, ancient town in Mysore. *See* Tálkád.
- Tala-Káveri, source of the Káveri (Cauvery) river. *See* Tale-Káveri.
- Talamba, town and ruins in Punjab, xiii. 163.
- Talaparamba, town in Madras. *See* Taliparamba.
- Tálbehat, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 164.
- Talc, found in Alwar, i. 203; Assam, i. 347; Ganjám, v. 2; Mohánpur, ix. 474; Mysore District, x. 114; Sáwantwári, xii. 296.
- Tálcher, petty State in Orissa, xiii. 164, 165.
- Tálchandá, canal in Bengal, xiii. 165.
- Talegáon, town in Berár, xiii. 165.
- Talegáon Dábhára, town in Bombay, xiii. 165, 166.
- Talegáon Dhandhera, town in Bombay, xiii. 166.
- Tale - Káveri, source of the Káveri (Cauvery) river, and place of pilgrimage, in Coorg, xiii. 166.
- Tálgaon, town in Oudh, xiii. 166, 167.
- Tálíkot, town in Bombay, xiii. 167; battle of, and overthrow of the Vijayanagar kingdom (1565), article 'India,' vi. 288.
- Taliparamba, town in Madras, xiii. 167.
- Talkad, *taluk* in Mysore. *See* Narsipur.
- Talkad, ancient city in Mysore, xiii. 167, 168.
- Tallacheri, port in Madras. *See* Tellacherri.
- Taloda, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 168.
- Tálothi, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 168.
- Talpur Mírs, The, of Sindh, take Shikárpur (1824), xii. 389, 390; their history in Sindh, xii. 513-515; overthrow by Sir C. Napier, xii. 515; defeated by Sháh Shúja at Sukkur (1833), xiii. 94; their rule in Thar and Pákar, xiii. 264.
- Talsána, petty State in Káthiáwar, xiii. 168, 169.
- Tálukádrs, or great landlords of Oudh, article 'India,' vi. 451, 452.
- Tamarasseri, pass in Madras, xiii. 169.
- Tamarinds, grown in Allahábád, i. 190; Belgaum, ii. 231; Biláspur, ii. 445; Broach, iii. 102, 115; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chengalpat, iii. 380, 382; Chhindwára, iii. 398; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Dhaurahra, iv. 269; Elephanta, iv. 341; Ellíchpur, iv. 345; Godávari, v. 123; Gwallor, v. 227; Haidarábád, v. 244; Jaunpur, vii. 150; Kanharagáon, vii. 432; Kánkánhalli, vii. 433; Karmúl, viii. 35; Kolár, viii. 276; Kwn, viii. 382; on the Lonár Lake, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 30; Nágpur, x. 165; Narsinghpur, x. 217; Nellore, x. 268; Oudh, x. 482; Pendrá, xi. 132; Rampá, xi. 454; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Salem, xii. 152; Shámsábad, xii. 375; Sind, xii. 507, 520; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Surat, xiii. 120; Tavoy, xiii. 232; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440; Wardhá, xiii. 523; Wán, xiii. 546.
- Tambaur, town and *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 169.
- Támberacheri, pass in Madras. *See* Tamaraseeri.
- Támbraparni, river in Madras, xiii. 169, 171; the Srivaikantbam anicut, 170, 171.

- Tamil, the oldest and most influential of the vernacular literatures of Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 330; first cultivation of Tamil by the sage Agastya, 330, 331; Jain cycle of Tamil literature from the 9th to the 13th century, 331; its great Pariah poet and poetess (900 A.D.), 331; the Tamil Rāmāyana, 331; Sivaite and Vishnuite Tamil hymnologies, 332; the Sittar or anti-Brahmanical Tamil poets of the 17th century, 332; modern Tamil writers, 333; Beschi, the Jesuit priest, 333; recent statistics of Tamil literature, 333.
- Tamluk, Sub-division in Bengal, xlii. 171.
- Tamluk, ancient town in Bengal, xlii. 171-173.
- Tāmrācheri, pass in Madras. *See* Tamarasseri.
- Tāmāngā, marsh in Assam, xlii. 173.
- Tāmrāparni, river in Madras. *See* Tāmbraparni.
- Tānājī Mālusa, his feat in taking Singgarh (1670), xii. 544.
- Tanakallu, village in Madras, xlii. 173.
- Tanda, town and Sub-division in Sind. *See* Tando Muhammad Khān.
- Tānda, *taluk* and *pargana* in Oudh, xlii. 174.
- Tānda, town in Oudh, xlii. 174, 175.
- Tānda, town in Punjab, xlii. 175.
- Tānda Bādriddān, town in Rāmpur State, N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 175.
- Tāndān, ancient town in Bengal, xlii. 175, 176.
- Tando, town and Sub-division in Sind. *See* Tando Muhammad Khān.
- Tando Adam, town in Sind. *See* Adam-jo-Tando.
- Tando Alahyar, town and *taluk* in Sind. *See* Alahyar-jo-Tando.
- Tando Bāgo, town and *taluk* in Sind, xlii. 176.
- Tando Ghulām All, town in Sind, xlii. 176, 177.
- Tando Lukmān, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xlii. 177.
- Tando Masti Khān, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xlii. 177.
- Tando Muhammad Khān, Sub-division in Sind, xlii. 177, 178; physical aspects, 177; population, 177, 178; crops, 178; trade and manufactures, 178; administration, 178.
- Tando Muhammad Khān, town in Sind, xlii. 178, 179.
- Tangacheri, town in Madras. *See* Tangasseri.
- Tangail, town in Bengal, xlii. 179.
- Tāngan, river in Bengal, xlii. 179.
- Tangancherri, town in Madras. *See* Tangasseri.
- Tangasseri, town in Madras, xlii. 179, 180.
- Tanglu, peak in Bengal, xlii. 180.
- Tāngrá, town in Bengal. *See* Tāndān.
- Tāngutūr, town in Madras, xlii. 180.
- Tanjore, District in Madras, xlii. 180-194; physical aspects, 180, 181; history, 181-183; population, 184-186; urban and rural population, 186, 187; agriculture, 187-189; irrigation, 189-191; commerce, trade, and manufactures, 191, 192; administration, 192, 193; education, 193; medical aspects, 193, 194.
- Tanjore, *taluk* in Madras, xlii. 194.
- Tanjore, city in Madras, ancient capital, with temple, fort, and palace, xlii. 194-196.
- Tānk, *taluk* and estate in Punjab, xlii. 196, 197.
- Tānk, town in Punjab, xlii. 198.
- Tānkārī, seaport in Bombay, xlii. 198.
- Tanks, artificial lakes and reservoirs, Abhāna, i. 3; Abhāman, i. 3; Aden, i. 21-23; in Ajmere-Merwāra, i. 118; Alibāgh, i. 166; Allūr, i. 201; Alwar, i. 207; Amjhera, i. 244; Amrāvati, i. 253; Anroha, i. 266; Anantāpur, i. 280; Anantasagarum, i. 280; Appacherla, i. 296; Ashūl, i. 338; Awaia, i. 385; Ayyankere, i. 391; Bāha Būdan, i. 403; Badrindh, i. 411; Bagalkot, i. 413; Bālewa, ii. 11; Bālihrī, ii. 13; Bangalore, ii. 69; Banichang, ii. 74; Barakilla, ii. 120; Baroda, ii. 171; Barwa Sagar, ii. 181; Basim, ii. 188, 189; Batāla, ii. 215; Beria, ii. 326; Betnangala, ii. 327; Bhandārā, ii. 360; Bhopāl, ii. 406; Bihār, ii. 421; Bijāpur, ii. 426; Bikaner, ii. 443; Bisanpur, ii. 15; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 44, 56; Bomori, iii. 84; Brimlāhan, iii. 100; Bukkacherla, iii. 129; Bukkapatnam, iii. 129; Calicut, iii. 269; Chāndā, iii. 355; Charkhārī, iii. 372; Charra, iii. 372; Chaurāgarh, iii. 377; Karungali in Chengalpāt, iii. 382, 385; Comillah, iv. 25; Cumbum, iv. 57; Damoh, iv. 114; Dankam, iv. 117; Darbhāngah, iv. 126; Damiyn, iv. 155; Datta, iv. 157; Debnr, iv. 163; Deolia, iv. 204; Deupur, iv. 229; Dewās, iv. 237; Dhakdighi, iv. 238; Dhāmōnī, iv. 240; Dhārwar, iv. 257, 258; Dholka, iv. 272; Dhyāpur, iv. 304; Dohad, iv. 311; Dongariāl, iv. 314; Duhārāpur, iv. 318; Kannk Sagar at Dngārī, iv. 318; Dūngarpur, iv. 323; Gandevi, iv. 463; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangrov, iv. 479; Garhā, v. 12; Garhhorī, v. 14; Gaur, v. 38, 40; Gāwīlgarh, v. 43; Gobārillān, v. 121;

- Godhrá, v. 135; Gohána, v. 141; Gonda, v. 156; Haiderábad, v. 243; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hargám, v. 335; Harnhalli, v. 341; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Hasilpur, v. 344; Háthras, v. 355; Herát, v. 393; Hindoli, v. 415; Hodál, v. 437, 438; Hiongai, v. 440; Hoskot, v. 459; Ichauli, v. 505; Islámábád, vil. 26; Jabalpur, vil. 37; Jagalúr, vil. 41; Jagdalpur, vil. 41; Jainagar, vil. 46; Jalpur, vil. 60; Jaitpur, vil. 72; Jáina, vil. 107; Jám-busar, vil. 122, 123; Jaswantnagar, vil. 147; Jhalra Pátan, vil. 203, 204; Jhánai, vil. 216; Jhijnhuwára, vil. 230; Jodhpur, vil. 246; Junoná, vil. 265; Kabrái, vil. 266; Kadaba, vil. 268; Kadi, vil. 280; Kadúr, vil. 282, 286; Káimahrá, vil. 296; Kairana, vil. 308; Kaithál, vil. 309; Kálinjar, vil. 333, 334, 335, 336; Kamalápurani, vil. 349; Kámithi, vil. 367; Kapail-wanj, vil. 440; Karanja, vil. 467; Karanja (Berár), vil. 468; Karwi, vil. 57; Káshipur, vil. 82; Katangi, vil. 86; Katra Mednigunj, vil. 101; Káveripák, vil. 105; Kelod, vil. 111; Kesariya, vil. 118; Khajuba, vil. 140; Khámgaon, vil. 143; Khandwá, vil. 162; Khári, vil. 167; Khátmándú, vil. 184; Khem Karm, vil. 188; Khisor Hills, vil. 203; Khurja, vil. 212; Khutáhan, vil. 214; Kolába, vil. 261; Kolár, vil. 272, 276; Kora, vil. 295; Kotah, vil. 308; Kote-botta, vil. 310, 311; Kuch Behar, vil. 328; Kulpahár, vil. 334; Kunch, vil. 363; Kumga, vil. 366; Kuráuli, vil. 371; Kyaung-sún, vil. 390; Láilpur, vil. 447; Lánji, vil. 461; Lohrá, vil. 469; Lonnull, vil. 490; Loni, vil. 490; Maddúr, vil. 539; Madnagarh, vil. 544; Madras Presidency, ix. 42, city, ix. 105, 111; Madura District, ix. 129, town, ix. 134; Nagar, ix. 136, 137; Mahobá, ix. 182, 183; Mandal, ix. 287; Mandar Hills, ix. 292; Mangalagiri, ix. 312; Masár, ix. 351; Maudhá, ix. 370; Mawánn, ix. 376; Meerut, ix. 393; Merwára, ix. 415, 417; Mhaswad, ix. 420; Mirikh, ix. 467; Mojarh, ix. 477; Molakál-muru, ix. 478; Monghyr, ix. 490; Moti-talá, ix. 521; Múdkí, ix. 528; Mu-dun, ix. 528; Muhammadpur, ix. 532; Mukerian, ix. 533; Muktsar, ix. 534; Múltái, ix. 539; Muttra, x. 53; Mysore, x. 91; Nadol, x. 142; Nágpur, x. 174; Nainwah, x. 178; Nandidróg, x. 192; Narnála, x. 213; Nawngáon, x. 250; Nellore, x. 273; Nimkhar, x. 336; Nokkhál, x. 339; Orchhá, x. 424; Pandaul, xl. 35; Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Paritágharh, xi. 76; Pasúr, xi. 80; Patná, xi. 110; Pháphúnd, xl. 166; Pokaran, xi. 195; Polár, xi. 197; Púdúkattdi, xi. 237; Púnsa, xi. 242; Púndri, xi. 242; Púsad, xi. 335; Raiganj, xi. 362; Raipur, xi. 367, 377; Rajapur, xi. 385; Rajgarh, xi. 387; Rajputána, xi. 400; Rámkot, xi. 450; Rámnád, xi. 451; Rámnagar, xl. 452; Rámték, xi. 466; Rangoon, xi. 483, 484; Rangpur, xi. 502; Ratnampur, xi. 517; Ráth, xi. 518; Ráyalcheruvu, xii. 40; Rewári, xii. 56; Risod, xii. 57; Rohisa, xii. 63; Rohtak, xii. 69; Rúpás, xii. 83; Rúpgarh, xii. 83; the Chembrúkam, xii. 139, 140; Sáifganj, xii. 141; Salunbar, xii. 172; Sangam, xii. 175; Sankarnainárikoll, xii. 222; Sankisa, xii. 224; Sarvepalli, xii. 271; Sarwán, xii. 272; Sásserám, xii. 272; Sátám, xii. 281; Sauráth, xii. 292; Sáwáli, xii. 292; Sáyla, xii. 299; Secunderábád, xii. 302; Senháti, xii. 307; Seoni, xii. 315; Seoniband, xii. 316; Shekohpurn, xii. 378; Shikarpur, xii. 395; Shimoga, xii. 404; Shioner, xii. 410; Sholápur, xii. 416; Sibiságar, xii. 461, 472; Sihorá, xl. 477; Simráon, xii. 501; Sindewáhl, xii. 525; Sindkher, xii. 527; Singhbhám, xii. 531; Sinjhauli Sháhzádpur, xii. 544; Sítákund, xii. 25; Sohma, xiii. 48; Sonnáth, xiii. 50; Songri, xiii. 61; Srinagar, xiii. 78; Subeha, xiii. 86; Sudhárani, xiii. 87; Sulékere, xiii. 95; Sumt, xiii. 119; on the Takht-i-Suláimán, xiii. 161; Tálbehát, xiii. 164; Táragarh, xiii. 164; Tam Táran, xiii. 215; Tepágarh, xiii. 242; Thán, xiii. 248, 249; Thána, xiii. 250, 258; Thaneswar, xiii. 260; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Tirupatúr, xiii. 327; Tirwá, xiii. 330; Tonmúr, xiii. 338; Toshám, xiii. 339, 340; Trichinopoli, xiii. 364; Tripunathoral, xiii. 367; Tunkúr, xiii. 379; Tumsar, xiii. 382; Turaiyúr, xiii. 384; Tyangondal, xiii. 399; Udaipur, xiii. 401; Udai Ságar, xiii. 409; Old Udaipur, xiii. 413; Umar-kot, xiii. 420; Umarpur, xiii. 421; Umrer, xiii. 423; Utakamand, xiii. 453; Utal, xiii. 454; Utmula, xiii. 458; Vadratur Váliyúr, xiii. 460; Vehnár, xiii. 465, 466; Vizianagram, xiii. 503; Vontimetta, xiii. 503; Vútukúr, xiii. 503; Warorá, xiii. 534; Wán, xiii. 546.
- Tanna, District in Bombay. *See* Thana. Tanna, old fort near Calcutta, xiii. 198. Tanning. *See* Leather. Tántla Topi, mutineer general, passed through Rohilkhand into Oudh (1858).

- ili. 119; defeated by General Parke at Chibota Udaipur, ili. 405; defeated at Dausa, iv. 161; approached Gwallior (June 1858), when Sindia had to escape, v. 233; reached the Sātpura Hills, but could not break into Berār, v. 265; crossed the Hoshangābād valley, v. 444; in Jalāun District (Oct. 1857-May 1858), vii. 96; burnt Kandwā viii. 162; ravaged Nimār, x. 331.  
 Tantrik, sect of Siva worshippers, article 'India,' vi. 214.  
 Tanuku, town and *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 198, 199.  
 Tānūr, seaport in Madras, xiii. 199.  
 Tapasi, coal-mine in Bengal, xiii. 199.  
 Tappa, petty State in Central India, xiii. 199.  
 Tappa Asl, *pargana* in Ondh, xiii. 199.  
 Tappal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 200.  
 Tāpti, great river of W. India, xiii. 200-205.  
 Tāpti, lighthouse in Bombay, xiii. 205.  
 Ta-pun, town and township in Burma, xiii. 205.  
 Tara. *See* Kankrej.  
 Tarāganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 205, 206.  
 Tarachand, native Christian teacher at Bānabārlā, ii. 98.  
 Taragarh, hill fort in Rājputāna, xiii. 206.  
 Taragarh, hill fort in Punjab, xiii. 206.  
 Tarahwān. *See* Karwl.  
 Tarahwān, ancient town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 206, 207.  
 Tarāi, District in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 207-211; physical aspects, 207, 208; history, 208; population, 208, 209; agriculture, 209, 210; manufactures, etc., 210; revenue, 210, 211; climate 211.  
 Tarāi, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 211.  
 Tārakeswar, village and temple in Bengal, xiii. 211, 212.  
 Taran Tāran. *See* Tarn Tāran.  
 Tarāon, petty State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 212.  
 Tārāpur, town in Cambay, Bombay, xiii. 212.  
 Tārāpur, port in Bombay, xiii. 212.  
 Tārāpur, customs division in Bombay, xiii. 213.  
 Tārbela, town in Punjab, xiii. 213.  
 Tarengā, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 213.  
 Tārgāon, town in Oudh, xiii. 213.  
 Tārī, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.  
 Tārī Barāgāon, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.  
 Tarkere, old town and *taluk* in Mysore, xiii. 213, 214.  
 Tarins, wandering tribe in Pishin, xi. 189.  
 Tarkhān, dynasty in Sind (1554-92), xii. 510.  
 Tarleton, Commander, took Pegu, xi. 128; and Prome, xi. 236.  
 Tarn Tāran, sacred town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 214, 215.  
 Tārobā, lake in Central Provinces, xiii. 215.  
 Taroch, Hill State in Punjab, xiii. 216.  
 Taroli, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 216.  
 Tartar overthrow of Greek conquests in Bactria, article 'India,' vi. 175. *See* also Scythic invasions.  
 Tassar or jungle silkworm, article 'India,' vi. 34; 513, 514. *Local notices*—Found in Bānūrā, ii. 41; Bānkurā, ii. 78; Bardwān, ii. 127; Bhāgalpur, ii. 344; Bhāspur, ii. 451; Bonāi, iii. 85; Borāsāmbār, iii. 89; Chāndā, iii. 349; Cuttack, iv. 65; Gāngpur, iv. 478; Gayā, v. 44; Haidarābād, v. 245; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kasāri, viii. 79; Korba, viii. 296; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lohardāgā, viii. 476; Midnapur, ix. 425; Murshidābād, x. 22; Puri, xi. 301; Rāi Bareilly, xi. 353; Rāigarh, xi. 362; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Santāl Parganas, xii. 227; Singhbhūm, xii. 537, 539; Wardhā, xiii. 526.  
 Tassar silk, woven at Armori, i. 331; Bhāgalpur, ii. 350; Bīrbhūm, iii. 9; Champānagar, iii. 333; Chāndā, iii. 354; Chandrapur, iii. 365; Dāliha, iv. 76; Gayā, v. 50; Kasāri, viii. 79; Mānbhūm, ix. 284; Mau Nābhānjān, ix. 373; Narainpur, x. 222; Rāigarh, xi. 362; Rohri, xii. 68; Sambalpur, xii. 183; Sārangarh, xii. 260; Singhbhūm, xii. 539; Sāigachhā in the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 397.  
 Tāsgāon, town and Sub-division in Bombay, xiii. 216, 217.  
 Tassy, Garcin de, *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue et Hindoustane*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 343, and footnote 1.  
 Tatiparthi, hill pass in Madras, xiii. 217.  
 Tatta, *taluk* in Sind, xiii. 217.  
 Tatta, historic town in Sind, xiii. 217, 219.  
 Tattamangalam, town in Madras, xiii. 219.  
 Taung-bek-myo, township in Burma, xiii. 219, 220.  
 Taung-gup, village and river in Burma, xiii. 220.  
 Taung-laung-su, village in Burma, xiii. 220.  
 Taung-ngu, District in Lower Burma,

- xiii. 220-226; physical aspects, 220, 221; history, 221-223; population, 223, 224; agriculture, 224, 225; commerce, etc., 225; administration, 226; medical aspects, 226.
- Taung-ngu, township in Burma, xiii. 226.
- Taung-ngu, town and cantonment in Burma, xiii. 226, 227.
- Tavernier's description of Burhānpur in 1658, iii. 163; of Dacca, iv. 81; of Goa, v. 103; of the Kistna diamond mines, viii. 227.
- Tavi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 227.
- Tavli, town in Baroda, xiii. 227.
- Tavora, Marquis de, defeated the Maráthás (1750), and took Firo, v. 104.
- Tavoy, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 227-234; physical aspects, 227, 228; history, 229, 230; population, 230, 231; agriculture, 231, 232; commerce, etc., 232, 233; administration, 233; climate, etc., 233, 234.
- Tavoy, town and seaport in Burma, xiii. 234.
- Tavoy, river in Burma, xiii. 234, 235.
- Tavoy, island off Burma, xiii. 235.
- Tawa, river in the Central Provinces, xiii. 235.
- Taxation of India under the Mughal Emperors (1593-1761), article 'India,' vi. 299; taxation under the Mughals and the British, 463, 464; taxation in Native States, 464; incidence of taxation in British India, 464, 465. *See also* Finances and Revenue system.
- Taxila, ancient town in Rāwal Pindi District, Punjab, the home of the Takkas, identified with the ruins of Deri Shāhan, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 2), 184; xii. 235. *See also* Deri Shāhan.
- Taylor, Mr., Commissioner of Patná, his behaviour during the Mutiny, xi. 96, 97; sent fifty Sikhs for the defence of Arrah, xii. 328.
- Taylor, Brigadier-General, commanded in the Parā Kīmedi campaign (1834, 1835), and in Gumsūr (1835-37), v. 4, xi. 64.
- Taylor, Dr., quoted, on the fort of Durdurā, iv. 326; on the troops furnished by the Herāt Province, v. 391.
- Taylor, Col. Meadows, quoted, on the fort of Naldrūg, x. 182-184; on Peny-konda, xi. 135; his administration of Shorāpur State (1842-53), xii. 423.
- Taylor, Major-General R. G., his administration of the Bannu valley, ii. 92.
- Tea cultivation and manufacture, article 'India,' vi. 504-509; indigenous to Assam, 504; early experiments and failures, 504, 505; rapid progress of the industry, 505; statistics of output, 505-507; varieties of the plant, 508; the work of a tea-garden, 508, 509; export of tea, 575. *Local notices*—The Andaman Islands, i. 286; Anjinād, i. 292; Assam, i. 364-366; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 233; Chikaldā, iii. 408; Chittagong, iii. 439, 441; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Coonoor, iv. 28; Dālingkot, iv. 98; Dārjiling, iv. 129, 135, 136; Darang, iv. 146, 148; Dehra Dūn, iv. 174, 175; Western Dwarā, iv. 335; Garhwāl, v. 21, 22; Goalparā, v. 117; Hāwalbagh, v. 359; Hazārbāgh, v. 379; Itā Hills, vii. 27; Jalpāiguri, vii. 114, 115; Jorhāt, vii. 248; Kāitū, vii. 310; Kāmākhya Hills, vii. 349; Kāmrūp, vii. 354, 362, 363; Kāngra, vii. 424; Khāsi Hills, viii. 177; Kotagiri, viii. 303; Kūtū, viii. 343; Kumāun, viii. 354, 355; Lakhimpur, viii. 435, 438; Lakhimpur, viii. 440; Lohāghāt, viii. 474; Lohārdagā, viii. 483; Madras, ix. 32, 85, 86; Mahudi Hill, ix. 185; Malabar, ix. 231; the Melghāt, ix. 403; Monierkhāl, ix. 491; Nigrlīng, x. 300; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313-316; Noārband, x. 353; N.-W. Provinces, x. 377-379; Nowgong, x. 406, 411, 413; Ochterlony valley, x. 421; Pātanpur, x. 535; Punjab, xi. 278; Rāngmātī (Assam), xi. 470; on the Sāfrī river, xii. 99; Salem *idhuk*, xii. 166; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Sibāgar, xii. 459, 467, 469; Sonāpur, xiii. 58; Sylhet, xiii. 154; Taung-ngu, xiii. 225; Tavoy, xiii. 231; Travancore, xiii. 349.
- Tea-boxes, made in Cachar, iii. 237.
- Teak forests, article 'India,' vi. 39; 42. *Local notices*—Ahiri, i. 82; Aīrī, i. 111; Akyab, i. 150; Amherst, i. 233, 234, 240; Anamālā Hills, i. 270; Amkan Hill Tracts, i. 299; Bāba Budan, i. 402; Bānda, ii. 51; Bareilā, ii. 147; Bāstin, ii. 183; Belgaum, ii. 232; Betāl, ii. 329; Bijli, ii. 427; Billigiri-rangan, ii. 457; Biron Range, iii. 17; Bombay, iii. 45; Buldāna, iii. 143; Būmawādī, iii. 149; Lower Burma, iii. 200, 202, 203; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Chāndā, iii. 349; Chhindwārā, iii. 398; Chichgarh, iii. 408; Chintalnār, iii. 479; Jogimath, near Chitaldrūg, iii. 425; Cochin, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Damān, iv. 102; the Dangs, iv. 115; Dāpoli, iv. 121; on the banks of the Dattaw, iv. 157; Deori, -iv.

- 205; Dharampur, iv. 249; Garhákota Rámpá, v. 14; Western Gháts, v. 59; Godávári, v. 122; Gyaing Attaran, v. 237; Berár, v. 260; Hahyál, v. 296; Hathibári, v. 353; Henzada, v. 384; Hoahangábad, v. 442, 443; Hosúr, v. 460; Hpaung-lla, v. 466; Hpyu, v. 466; Indore, vii. 2; Jánnér, vii. 130; Jawadl Hills, vii. 162; Jhálna, vii. 194; Jhánsal, vii. 217; Kadúr, vii. 283; Kalwán, vii. 345; Kámrúp, vii. 355; North Kánara, vii. 369; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karjat, viii. 11; Karrádl, viii. 35; Karond, viii. 46; Katangl, viii. 86; Kiggat-nad, viii. 216; Koldába, viii. 261; the Konkan, viii. 291; Kotápnall, viii. 309; Kúch-mala Hill, viii. 328; Kúlai, viii. 335; Lakvalli, viii. 444; Lohára, viii. 474; Madras, ix. 7, 83, 84; Mahágáon, ix. 155; Malabar, ix. 219, 229; Malkangiri, ix. 258; Manipur, ix. 325; the Melghát, ix. 402; Mergul, ix. 407; Merkám, ix. 413; Mál Hills, ix. 535; Mysore, x. 114; Nalkeri, x. 184; Nallamaldí Hills, x. 185; Nanjarápatná, x. 197; Náslk, x. 228; Nellore, x. 267; Nilambúr, x. 301; Nilgiri Hills, x. 305, 323; Nimár, x. 328; Nirmal, x. 338; Pachamaldí Hills, x. 521; Pa-daung, x. 523; Pálkonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Pánábáras, xi. 24; Páwl Mulándá, xi. 123; Promé, xi. 226; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rájpipra, xi. 391; Rángl, xi. 471; Rangoon, xi. 473; Rainágiri, xii. 3; Rewá, xii. 46; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Sagar, xii. 101; San-ywe, xii. 247; Sálágnath, xii. 247; Sálára, xii. 277; Sápura, xii. 289; Sávantvári, xii. 296; Seoni, xii. 309; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shiwe-gyin, xii. 430; Sirai, xiii. 21; Sunkam, xiii. 114; Supa, xiii. 116; Surat, xiii. 120; Surgána, xiii. 116; on the Swa, xiii. 142; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Taung-ngu, xiii. 221; Tharawadl, xiii. 272; Thayetmyo, xiii. 279; Travancore, xiii. 344, 345; Trichinopoly, xiii. 355; Wáda, xiii. 504; Wádnád, xiii. 510; Wardhá, xiii. 523; Wún, xiii. 539.
- Tecsta, river of N. Bengal. *See* Tistá.
- Teg Bakht Khán, Governor of Surat, made himself independent (1733), and founded a dynasty, xiii. 123.
- Tegnapatam (Fort St. David) East India Factory, established at (1686-92), article 'India,' vi. 371.
- Tegur, village in Bombay, xiii. 235.
- Tehrí. *See* Orchha.
- Tehrí, capital of Orchha State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 236.
- Tehrí Garhwál. *See* Garhwál.
- Tej Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Firozsháh and Sobráon, v. 209.
- Tekalkota, village and fort in Madras, xiii. 236.
- Tekkall, *thiké* and estate in Madras, xiii. 236. *See* also Raghunáthpuram.
- Telangá, wandering gipsy race in Rangpur, xi. 493.
- Telghon-Kámthi, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 236.
- Teliágarhi, hill pass in Bengal, xiii. 236.
- Tellingá, ancient kingdom of S. India, xiii. 237. *See* also Andhra.
- Telingá, The, or Telugu-speaking people in Ghátkól, v. 57; Haidarábád State, v. 247; Kotápnall, viii. 309; Puri, xi. 304.
- Tells, or oil-pressers, in the Central Provinces, have become Kabirpanthis, iii. 315.
- Tellicherry, historic town and seaport in Madras, xiii. 237, 238.
- Temperature of various meteorological stations in India, article 'India,' vi. 647-649. *See* also Meteorology of India, Meteorological statistics, and section Climate or Medical aspects in each District article.
- Temple, Sir R., Minute on the balance of Indian trade, article 'India,' vi. 581-583. *Local notices*—Lieut. Governor of Bengal (1874-77), li. 279, quoted, on the tanks of Bhandrá, li. 360; on the lakes of the Central Provinces, lii. 299; Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (1864-67), iii. 320; quoted, on the return of emigrants from Nagpur to Berár, v. 265; recommended the recognition of the hill chiefs of Hoshangábad as *thikadars*, v. 446; laid foundation stone of the water-works at Karáchl (1880), vii. 460; his visit to Sambalpur (1863), xii. 181; quoted, on the storm of 1876 in Sandwip Island, xii. 213.
- Temples, Hindu, worthy of notice, Achenkoil, i. 12; Aildanki, i. 13; Old Agartala, i. 58; Agáshi, i. 58; Ahlyárl, i. 82; Alhar, i. 111; Ahobalam, i. 110; Ajápál, near Ajmere, i. 119; Ajodhya, i. 135; Alágar Illil, i. 161; Allahábad, i. 198; Alwar, i. 206; Amarkantak, i. 210; Amarnáth, i. 210, 211; Amkysamiddram, i. 226; Amber, i. 229; Anmer, i. 245; Amritól, i. 251; in Anantápur, i. 273, 274; Andipatti, i. 288; Angáthpuram, i. 289; Anjangón, i. 290; Anjár, i. 291; Ankola, i. 293; Annamarápet, i. 293; Antráveli, i. 294; Anwa, i. 295; Appakondn, i. 296; Aridánkavi, i. 329; Ariapád, i. 329, 330; Arni, i. 332; Arsikore, i. 335; Asidán, i. 340;



- Athirála, i. 377; Atranji Kherá, i. 380; Bachlreddipálem, i. 406; Badrináth, i. 410, 411; Bahuleswar, i. 436; Bákeswar, i. 449; Baksar, i. 450; Baldeva, ii. 11; Bálighatlam, ii. 13; Balrámpur, ii. 26; Banavási, ii. 45; Bángangá, ii. 72; Bānsbāriá, ii. 98; Barábār Hills, ii. 115; Bardwán, ii. 130; Baroda, ii. 172; Barsána, ii. 176; Barár, ii. 178; Bāsim, ii. 189; Bāsinakonda, ii. 189; Bastar, ii. 206; Bechráji, ii. 222; Begamābād, ii. 223; Behti Kalan, ii. 229; Belúr, ii. 252; Benares, ii. 265; Bettádpur, ii. 327; Beyt, ii. 336; Bhadráchalām, ii. 339; Bhágamandal, ii. 353; Bhaírogháti, ii. 356; Bhatáilá, ii. 376; Bhaváni, ii. 383; Bheraghát, ii. 386; Bhilasa, ii. 393; Bhímáveram, ii. 396; Bhím Ghori, ii. 397; Bhisí, ii. 399; Bhuvaneswar, ii. 417, 418; Bījharu, ii. 426; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Blabanpur Narhan Khás, iii. 16; Bodhan, iii. 23; Brindában, iii. 100; Broach, iii. 115; Budhátá, iii. 128; Búndi, iii. 160; Calcutta, iii. 251; Champáner, iii. 333; Chāmrajanagar, iii. 345; Chamrauli, iii. 345; Chamúndibetta, iii. 345; Chándá, iii. 356; Chándod, iii. 360; Chamrappatna, iii. 369; Chelinkere, iii. 379; Chhipla, iii. 403; Chikambaram, iii. 413, 414; Chintpurni, iii. 420; Chitarkot, iii. 429, 430; Chopra, iii. 457; Chutlá, iii. 461; Colmbatore, iv. 22; Combacomm, iv. 24; Conjevaram, iv. 26; Dakhineswar, iv. 96; Dálmau, iv. 100; in Damoh, iv. 112; in Dánta, iv. 118; Dantewára, iv. 118; Dáúdunagar, iv. 158; Debl Pátan, iv. 164; Dehra, iv. 168; Deo, iv. 198; Deoband, iv. 199; Deogarh, iv. 201, 202; Deolia, iv. 204; Deonthál, iv. 204; Deoprayág, iv. 204; Deori, iv. 205; Devaraydurga, iv. 232; Davjagám, iv. 234; Dewálwara, iv. 235; Dewás, iv. 237; Dhárapuram, iv. 251; Dhárwár, iv. 267; Dholpur, iv. 278; Dilwára, iv. 289; Dubrájpur, iv. 318; Dwárka, iv. 327; Etáwah, iv. 379; Gangal, iv. 466; Gangáwál, iv. 466; Gangotri, iv. 477; Garhukhtesar, v. 16; Gauháti, v. 35; Ghátampur, v. 57; Gháziábad, v. 61; Gohardáhn, v. 121; Gogunda, v. 140; Gokarn, v. 142; Gopálwám-betta, v. 162; Gungáon, v. 198; Guruváiyár, v. 225; Hájo, v. 292; Halebíd, v. 295; Hampl, v. 308; Haungo, v. 310; Harádwár, v. 331; Harihar, v. 338; Hiramagalúr, v. 423; Hodal, v. 438; Hospet, v. 459; Ikkeri, v. 508; Jainátipur, vii. 50; Jalpur, vii. 71; Jámnau, vii. 72; Jalpeah, vii. 118; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120, 121; Jámner, vii. 131; Jaswantnagar, vii. 147; Jawálamukhi, vii. 162; Jessor, vii. 192; Jodhpur, vii. 246; Jogi-ghopá, vii. 247; Joshinath, vii. 248; Kadiri, vii. 281; Kálahasti, vii. 321, 322; Kalasa, vii. 323; Kálighát, vii. 326; Kalráyan Hills, vii. 343; Kalsubá, vii. 344; Kámákhyá, vii. 349; Kanem, vii. 407; Kángra, vii. 430; Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; Kankhal, vii. 434; Kankraoli, vii. 435; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Kárimadai, vii. 462; Káralak, vii. 463; Karonbas, vii. 465; Karanja (Berár), vii. 468; Karnuli, vii. 475; Karnagarh, vii. 17, 18; Karnprayág, vii. 32; Karúr, viii. 52; Karwí, vii. 57; Kásipur, viii. 82; Kátol, viii. 100; Kedárnáth, viii. 109; Keladi, viii. 110; Kerá, viii. 116; Keslábori, viii. 118; Khajuluha, viii. 140; Khajuráhu, viii. 140; Khálá, viii. 141; Khambháliá, viii. 142; Khandwá, viii. 162; Kharáita, viii. 165; Khátmándu, viii. 183, 184; Khed, viii. 187; Kherálu, viii. 189; Kiching, viii. 215; Kilmápur, viii. 221; Kishangarh, viii. 223; Kolhápur, viii. 285; Kopilás, viii. 294; Kotappa-konda, viii. 309; Kotár, viii. 310; Kurái, viii. 367, 368; Kurugodu, viii. 374; Lánji, viii. 461; Lohárdaga, viii. 482; Machhlíngón, viii. 533; Madarla, viii. 538; Madgiri, viii. 540; Madhapur, viii. 541; Madhyárunam, viii. 544; Madura, ix. 133; Mahában, ix. 151, 152; Mahásu, ix. 168; Mahávinayaka, ix. 170; Mahobá, ix. 183; Málinagar, ix. 258; Malot, ix. 263; Malur, ix. 266; Mandhata, ix. 294; Mannargudi, ix. 338; Márkandi, ix. 347; Mawána, ix. 376; Melukote, ix. 404; Merkám, ix. 414; Mirikh, ix. 467; Mohanlálganj, ix. 473; Mohgáon, ix. 474; Mohne, ix. 476; Mulbágal, ix. 537; Mull, ix. 538; Muttra, x. 54; Muzaffarpur, x. 83, 84; Nachlarkovil, x. 128; Nádaun, x. 128; Nággpur, x. 174; Nálatwár, x. 182; Nallamalál Hills, x. 186; Nandi, x. 190; Nánguneri, x. 196; Nanjangad, x. 196; Naraina, x. 201; Naregal, x. 211; Narsingha, x. 215; Narsinghpur, x. 224; Narsipur, x. 226; Náslk, x. 236; Náthdwára, x. 240; Neri, x. 291; Nimkhar, x. 336; Nirgunda, x. 337; Oel, x. 421; Furi in Orissa, x. 447, 448, xi. 316, 317; Pachmarhi, x. 522; Padmanábhham, x. 525; Paithan, x. 530; Panáhat, xi. 25; Pandharpur, xi. 37; Pandrinton, xi. 38, 39; Panna, xi. 51; Pápanásham, xi. 53; Parnasala, xi. 65; Pár-



- seoni, xi. 67; Keshorai Pātan, xi. 82, 83; Pātan in Nepāl, xi. 83; Pauni, xi. 120; Penukonda, xi. 135; Perūr, xi. 141; Phāljar, xi. 164; Pimpalgāon Rājā, xi. 180; Pinjar, xi. 184; Prakāśha, xi. 223; Pukhra, xi. 239; Purandhar, xl. 297; Pūsad, xl. 335; Pushkar, xi. 335; Rāidrūg, xl. 361; Rāipur, xi. 377; Rājāpur, xl. 386; Rājīm, xl. 388; Rāmeswaram, xi. 443-445; Rāmtek, xi. 466, 467; Ingara in Rāngi, xl. 471; Rangpur (Assam), xl. 502; Rāsan, xi. 513; Rattihalli, xii. 14; Rayachoti, xii. 40; Remunā, xii. 43; Rīipur, xii. 58; Rohtāgarh, xii. 78; Rojhi, xii. 79; Ron, xii. 79; Rudra Prayāg, xii. 81; Rūpnāth, xii. 85; Sādābhād, xii. 91; Sakti, xli. 146; Sambalpur, xli. 185, 186; of Kāmāraswāmī in Sandūr, xli. 208, 209; Sapkeswar, xli. 222; Sankisa, xli. 223, 224; Sarādhān, xli. 249; Sarwān, xli. 272; Sāvāil, xli. 292; Sāyla, xli. 299; Sonhātī, xli. 307; Seori Nārāyan, xli. 317; Shibi, xli. 385; Shikārpur, xli. 396; Shingnapur, xli. 406; Sholinghar, xli. 423; Siālkot, xli. 451; Siddhaur, xli. 473; Siddheswar, xli. 474; Sihonda, xli. 476; Sindkher, xli. 527; Singeswarthān, xli. 541; Sindhāchalam, xli. 543; Sīnpur, xli. 545; Sīrakot, xli. 550; Sītāmarhi, xlii. 26; Sītāpur, xlii. 39; Sivagangā, xlii. 41; Somnāth, xlii. 50; Somnāthpur, xlii. 51; Soron, xlii. 67; Srīnagar (N.-W. Province), xlii. 78; Sringeri, xlii. 79; Srīrangam, xlii. 80, 81; Srīvaikuntham, xlii. 82; Sultān-ganj, xlii. 95; Surat, xlii. 135; in Sylhet, xlii. 149; Tādpatri, xlii. 160; Tale-kāveri, xlii. 166; Taliparamba, xlii. 167; Talkad, xlii. 168; Talsāna, xlii. 169; Tamlūk, xlii. 172, 173; Tanjore, xlii. 195, 196; Tarahwān, xlii. 207; Thārikeswar, xlii. 211, 212; Taroli, xlii. 216; Tawā, xlii. 235; Tehri, xlii. 236; Tekālkota, xlii. 236; Tenkāsi, xlii. 242; Thān, xlii. 248; Thānā Bhawān, xlii. 259; Tikri, xlii. 295; Tinnevell, xlii. 312; Tirkanambi, xlii. 322; Tiruchentūr, xlii. 323; Tiruchengod, xlii. 324; Tirupati, xlii. 325, 326; Tirutani, xlii. 327; Tiruvātūr, xlii. 328; Tiruvannāmalai, xlii. 329; Tiruvātūr, xlii. 329; Tirwā, xlii. 330; Trichinopoly, xlii. 364; Trichūr, xlii. 365; Trivandrum, xlii. 368; Tukreswarī Hill, xlii. 371, 372; Udalpur, xlii. 410; Eklingi, xlii. 411; Old Udalpur, xlii. 413; Udipi, xlii. 416; Umānanda, xlii. 419; Umarikher, xlii. 420; Upmāka, xlii. 438; Uttūr, xlii. 459; Vellore, xlii. 469; Vempalli, xlii. 469; Viruddhāchalam, xlii. 480; Vontimitta, xlii. 503; Walgāon, xlii. 510; Wairāgarh, xlii. 513; Wān, xlii. 546; Yādiki, xlii. 547; Vedator, xlii. 550; Yelandūr, xlii. 552. *See also* Cave and Rock Temples.
- Temples, Ruined, Hindu, Arang, l. 306; Belagāvi, li. 230; Bhadreswar, li. 340; Baroli, near Bhālnaror, li. 356; Chālnpur, lii. 324; Chitor, lii. 431; Dālmī, iv. 100; Debi Pātan, iv. 164; Gangānikandāpur, iv. 465; Gingi, v. 82; Gundlupet, v. 203; Jalchid, v. 295; Harahalli, v. 341; Hasan Abād, v. 342; Hundah, near Ilingoli, v. 422; Jāipur, vii. 73; Jūbā, vii. 253; Kalrāi, vii. 266; Kachola, vii. 278; Kāfirkot, vii. 292; Kaldala, vii. 295; Kālinjar, vii. 336; Kamalāpusam, vii. 349; Kāmān, vii. 350, 351; Kānārk, vii. 384, 385; Kākār in Kankrej, vii. 435; Kātā, vii. 87; Khajurāho, vii. 140; Kiehing, vii. 215; Kodungahūr, vii. 241; Korigi, vii. 300; Kotāl, vii. 302, 303; Kotaha, vii. 308; Kubattūr, vii. 318; Kuruda-male, vii. 374; in Lāltpur, vii. 421; Magdī, ix. 136; Mahābalipur, ix. 144-147; Mahendragiri, ix. 174; Maisaram, ix. 213; Malur, ix. 266; Panchkot in Mānbhūm, ix. 282; Mandhātā, ix. 295, 296; Mangalvedha, ix. 315; Malan, ix. 360, 361; Māltān, x. 11, 12; Nāg-amangala, x. 154; on the Nallamālā Hills, x. 185; Phāphūnd, xi. 166; Pūsad, xl. 335; Rāhatgarh, xl. 346; Rāngarh Hill, xl. 447; Tāndavolu in Repalli, xli. 44; Rudrapur, xli. 81; Sahān, xli. 113; Sāltapur, xli. 167; in Seoni, xli. 310, 311; Sīmrāon, xli. 501; Sītākunt, xlii. 25; Somnāthpur, xlii. 51; Surājpur, xlii. 107; Terapur, xlii. 244; Udayagiri, xlii. 415; Unrer, xlii. 423; Uttaramerūr, xlii. 459.
- Temples, Jain, Mount Abū, l. 7-12; Ahmādābād, l. 95; Ajodhya, l. 134; Alwar, l. 206; Asmiganj, l. 402; Bānda, li. 55; Bawangaja Hill, li. 181; Berla, li. 326; Bhadreswar, li. 340; Bhāgalpur, li. 352; Bindaban, lii. 100; Bāndi, lii. 160; Chānsama, lii. 369; Chānpaull, lii. 370; Churnā, lii. 372; Kundalpur in Damoh, iv. 112; Datia, iv. 157; Deolia, iv. 204; Dugāri, iv. 318; Gīrnār, v. 86; Gohāna, v. 141; Jals, vii. 65; Jalsamor, vii. 70; Kapadwanj, vii. 440; Kārnāl, vii. 463; Katra Medniganj, vii. 101; Khāndgiri, vii. 159; Khātauli, vii. 181; Khekern, vii. 187; Khurja, vii. 212; Kumalgarh, vii. 345; in Lāltpur, vii. 452; Mātār, ix. 361; Mau, ix. 368; Mūdhidri, ix. 525; Nadol, x.

142; Satrunjaya Hill in Pátitána, xi. 4-10; Párasnáth, xi. 57, 58; Partábgarh (Rájputána), xi. 77; Anhilwára Pátán, xi. 82; Písangan, xi. 188; Pokaran, xi. 195; Rájágrha, xi. 381; Rakabdev, xi. 439; Rámpur, xi. 460; Rámpurá, xi. 461, 462; Ránpet, xi. 509; Rínahi, xii. 79; Sanganer, xii. 217; Sardhána, xii. 267; Saraganj, xii. 271; Sirpur, xiii. 8; Sonpat, xiii. 63; Talája, xlii. 163; Terdál, xlii. 242.

Temples, Ruined, Jain, Ahár, i. 81; Ajalgarh, i. 112; Borám, iii. 88; Budhpur, iii. 128; Daulatábád, iv. 158; Gwallor, v. 235; Kalinjera, vii. 337; Khandwa, viii. 162; Mahobá, ix. 183; Mandháta, ix. 296; Mandor, ix. 309; Masár, ix. 351; Palmá, xi. 14; Páwagarh, xi. 121; Sahet Mahet, xii. 127; in Thar and Parkar, xlii. 267.

Temples, Parsi Fire, Ahmadnagar, i. 109; Nosári, x. 405; Surat, xli. 135. See also Towers of Silence.

Temples, Sikh, Amritsar, i. 264; Dera Nának, iv. 228; Lahárpur, viii. 401; Machiwára, viii. 535; Rámdás, xi. 441; Sálkot, xli. 451, 452; Tarn Taran, xlii. 215.

Tenancy (Bengal) Bill, article 'India,' vi. 429.

Tenant-right in Bengal, compensation for disturbance, article 'India,' vi. 444, 445.

Tenasserim, Division in Lower Burma, xlii. 238, 239.

Tenasserim, township in Burma, xlii. 239.

Tenasserim, ancient town in Burma, xlii. 239, 240.

Tenasserim, river of Lower Burma, xlii. 240, 241.

Tendukhera, town and iron foundry in Central Provinces, xlii. 241.

Tenkarni, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 241.

Tenkara. See Periakulam.

Tenkarkottal, village in Madras, xlii. 241.

Tenkási, *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 241.

Tenkási, town and temple in Madras, xlii. 242.

Tennall, village in Madras, xlii. 242.

Tennaut, Mr., quoted, on the state of Oudh under Asaf-ud-daulá, viii. 508; on Sháhábád in 1799, xli. 335.

Tenasserim. See Tenasserim.

Tent-factory at Fatehgarh, iv. 421; Jabalpur, vii. 35, 37.

Tenures, land, etc. See Agricultural section of each District article, and especially Ahmadábád (*idukdárí*), i. 89, 90; Ahmadnagar (survey), i. 102, 103; Ajmera-Merwára (*kháls*, *istimárí*, *hútm*), i. 126, 127; Akola, i. 144; Allgarh (*idukdárí*), i. 173, 174;

Allahábád (*zamindárí*, *pattidárí*, *bháyachára*), i. 190; Ambála (*chaháram*), i. 221; Amritoti (survey), i. 248; North Arcot, i. 318; Assam (*mirdsdrí*, *manudárí*), i. 362; Azamgarh (*zamindárí*, *pattidárí*, 'imperfect *pattidárí*', *bháyachára*), i. 398; Bahraich (*idukdárí*), i. 431, 432; Bákarganj (*jangal-burí*, *ním*, *ansai*, *mirdsh karshá*, *kálm karshá*, *ijdrí*), i. 446; Balasor, ii. 7; Ballia, ii. 21; Bánkurá (*ghátwálí*), ii. 83, 84; Bannu (*khula vesh*), ii. 95; Baroda (*ráyatwdrí*, *narwddrí*, *bhgdárí*), ii. 164-166; Basti (*zamindárí*, *pattidárí*, *bháyachára*), ii. 211, 212; Bengal (*zamindárí*, *pasindárí*, *ijdrí*), ii. 306; Bhágalpur (*zamindárí*, *khátraj*, *ghátwálí*), ii. 349; Bogn (*zamindárí*, *idukdárí*), iii. 29; Bombay (survey, *idukdárí*, *udula*, *narwddrí*, *málekí*, *khóls*), iii. 57; Broach (*bhgdárí*), iii. 106; Budáun (*zamindárí*, *pattidárí*, *bháyachára*), iii. 121; Buldána (*ráyatwdrí*, *khúldárí*), iii. 146; Lower Burma, iii. 192; Cachar (*khéls*, *mirdsdrí*), iii. 236, 237; Central Provinces (*zamindárí*, *malgwdrí*), iii. 318; Chengalpat (*zamindárí*, *múlla*, *shotriam*, *mandyam*, *ijdrí*), iii. 385; Cuddapah (*ráyatwdrí*), iv. 52; Dárlíling (*ijdrí*, tea-leases), iv. 134, 135; Delhi (*bháyachára*), iv. 183; Dhárwár (survey), iv. 262; Dholpur (*kambardárí*), iv. 274; Faizábád (*idukdárí*), iv. 385; Faridpur (*gháti*), iv. 404; Gángpur, iv. 478, 479; Ganjáun (*ráyatwdrí*, *koshigúlla*, *mustawdrí*), v. 7; Gonda (*idukdárí*), v. 153; Gotaikpur, v. 168, 169; Gúmsúr (the *pháks*), v. 199; Berár (*bálat* or "metayer"), v. 269; Herát (*khásila*, *arabí*), v. 392; Hoshangábád (*idukdárí*), v. 446; Jaipur (*zamindárí*), vii. 62, 63; Jalpaiguri (*zamindárí*, *ijdrí*), vii. 114; Jehlam (*bháyachára*), vii. 123; Jessor (*mukarrdrí*), vii. 188; Jodpur (*bápi*, *mangli*, *húlsí*, *szan*, *pasaila*, *jágrí*, *bhúna*), vii. 243; Kalra (*rástí*, *mehwátsí*, *narwddrí*), vii. 304, 305; South Kánara (*wargdárí*, *mull-gent*, *chalgent*), vii. 381; Karnál (*bháyachára*), vii. 24; Karnál (*ráyatwdrí*, *jágrí*, *shotriam*, *dasabandham*), viii. 39; Khulná (*idukdárí*), viii. 207; Koláha (*khótsí*), viii. 266; Kotah, viii. 306; Kuch Behar (*ijdrí*, *chaukdmdrí*, *idukdárí*), viii. 323, 324; Kólu, viii. 343; Kumáun, viii. 355; Lárkhána (*zamindárí*), viii. 464; Lucknow (*zamindárí*, *bháyachára*), viii. 498, 499; Ludhiána (*pattidárí*), viii. 523; Madras (*ráyatwdrí*), ix. 44-49; (*zamindárí*), ix. 51, (*indm*), ix. 51, 52; Malabar (*jamnam*), ix. 231, 232;

- Maldah (*lakkhraj*, *hdi hdsid*), ix. 245 ;  
 Málwá, ix. 270 ; Midnapur (*jalsai*,  
*paikra*, *aral piyadd's jagirs*), ix. 429 ;  
 Monghyr (*bhāoli-jai*), ix. 485 ; Monti-  
 gomery (*samluddri*, *patliddri*, *bhdyd-  
 chāra*), ix. 499 ; Murshidābād (*rimnds*,  
*utbandi*, *bhog-jai*), x. 27 ; Muttra (im-  
 perfect *samluddri* and *bhdydchāra*), x.  
 49 ; Muzaffarnagar (*patliddri*), x. 73 ;  
 Mysore State (*ryayaluddri*, *indm*, coffee  
 leases), x. 103-105 ; Nadiyā (*utbandi*),  
 x. 136, 137 ; Nepāl, x. 279, 280 ;  
 Nilgiri Hills (*ryayaluddri*, etc.), x. 319-  
 321 ; Noakhāl (*dbdāddri*, *hāwālas*,  
*dbdāddri idluka*), x. 348 ; N.-W. Pro-  
 vinces (*samluddri*, *patliddri*, *bhdyd-  
 chāra*), x. 383-387 ; Ondh (*idlukddri*,  
*samluddri*, *patliddri*, *bhdydchāra*), x.  
 504, 505 ; Pabna (*joidddri*, *bargiddri*),  
 x. 516 ; Patnām (*upanchaki*), xi. 85 ;  
 Pishā, xi. 191, 192 ; Punjab, xi. 281-  
 286 ; Purniah (*hdi-hast*), xi. 327 ; Rāi  
 Barell (*idlukddri*, *samluddri*), xi. 357 ;  
 Rājputāna (*bhām*, etc.), xi. 418-420 ;  
 Rājshāhi, xi. 434, 435 ; Rangpur  
 (*upanchaki*, *maskuri*), xi. 497 ; Rat-  
 nāgiri (*bhoi*), xii. 9, 10 ; Rawal Pindl  
 (*samluddri*, *lehtri*), xii. 30 ; Rohtak  
 (*bhdydchāra*, *tappaddri*), xii. 73 ; Sa-  
 hāranpur, xii. 120, 121 ; Salem (*kaul*,  
*mitliddri*), xii. 156, 157 ; Shāhjahān-  
 pur (*samluddri*, *patliddri*), xii. 350 ;  
 Shāhpur (*bhdydchāra*), xii. 365, 366 ;  
 Sikkm, xii. 486, 487 ; Sind, xii. 521 ;  
 Singhbhūm (*samluddri*, *khoroosh*,  
*ghāwāll*, *chakran*, *khint katti*), xii.  
 538 ; Sirohi, xii. 5, 6 ; Siltāpur (*idluk-  
 ddri*), xii. 35, 36 ; Sylhet (*mitliddri*),  
 xii. 155 ; Thāna (*bhoi*, *idfat*, *shiltri*),  
 xiii. 255, 266 ; Tipperah (*bargiddri*),  
 xiii. 318, 319 ; Travancore (*ryayaluddri*,  
*indri*), xiii. 349 ; Unao (*bhdydchāra*),  
 xiii. 433, 434 ; Wān (*ryayaluddri*, *jagtr-  
 ddri*, *palampddri*), xiii. 543 ;  
 Tepāgach, hill range, fort, and ruins in  
 Central Provinces, xiii. 242 ;  
 Terdāl, town in Bombay, xiii. 242 ;  
 Terl, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii.  
 242, 243 ;  
 Terl. See Orchha ;  
 Terl Toi, river in Punjab, xiii. 243 ;  
 Terwāra, Native State and town in Bom-  
 bay, xiii. 243, 244 ;  
 Teveram, town in Madras, xiii. 244 ;  
*Tes-pdt*, or bay leaves, grown in Assam, i.  
 362 ; Khāsi Hills, vii. 177 ;  
 Tezpur, town and ruined temples in  
 Assam, xiii. 244 ;  
 Tha-haung, township in Burma, xiii. 244 ;  
 Tha-bye-hla, village in Burma, xiii. 245 ;  
 Thackeray, Mr. R., father of the novelist,  
 Collector of Jessor (1805), vii. 185 ;  
 Thackeray, Mr. St. John, monument to,  
 at Dhārwar, iv. 267 ; special commis-  
 sioner to settle Ganjam (1819), v. 4 ;  
 murdered at Kittūr (1824), vii. 237 ;  
 special commissioner to put down  
 rising in Parā Kimedl (1819), xi. 64 ;  
 Thackwell, Gen. Sir Joseph, turned the  
 Sikh position at Sadullāpur, v. 190 ;  
 his engagement there (1849), xii. 97 ;  
 Tha-ga-ra, township in Burma, xiii. 245 ;  
*Thagi* or professional strangling, Sup-  
 precession of, by Lord William Bentinck,  
 article 'India,' vi. 405. See also  
 Sleeman ;  
 Tha-hnun. See Tha-tun ;  
 Thākeswārī. See Tukreswārī ;  
 Tha-khwot-peng. See Tha-kut-pin ;  
 Thākuranī, mountain in Orissā, xiii. 245 ;  
 Thākurdwārā, town and *tahsil* in N.-W.  
 Provinces, xiii. 245, 246 ;  
 Thākulpukur, mission station in Bengal,  
 xiii. 246 ;  
 Thākurs, aboriginal hill tribe in Kolāhn,  
 viii. 265 ; Mathern Hill, ix. 364 ;  
 Nāsik, x. 231 ;  
 Thākurtolā, estate in Central Provinces,  
 xiii. 246 ;  
 Tha-kut-pin, tidal creek in Burma, xiii.  
 246, 247 ;  
 Thal, port and fishing station in Bombay,  
 xiii. 247 ;  
 Tha-le-dan, river in Burma, xiii. 247 ;  
 Thalghāt, hill pass in Bombay, xiii. 247,  
 248 ; article 'India,' vi. 37 ;  
 Thanmapathi, town in Madras, xiii. 248 ;  
 Thān, ancient town in Kāthiawār, xiii.  
 248, 249 ;  
 Thāna, District in Bombay, xiii. 249-258 ;  
 physical aspects, 249-251 ; history,  
 251 ; population, 251-254 ; Christians,  
 252, 253 ; agriculture, 254-256 ; com-  
 munications, 256 ; commerce and trade,  
 256, 257 ; administration, 257 ; medical  
 aspects, 258 ;  
 Thāna, historic town in Bombay, xiii.  
 258, 259 ; a Jesuit station (1550), the  
 colony of Christian craftsmen and  
 cultivators, article 'India,' vi. 247, 248 ;  
 Thāna, town in Oudh, xiii. 259 ;  
 Thāna Bhawān, historic town in N.-W.  
 Provinces, xiii. 259 ;  
 Thandlāni, hill station and sanitarium in  
 Punjab, xiii. 259 ;  
 Thanetwar, ancient town and place of  
 pilgrimage in Punjab, xiii. 259-261 ;  
*Thānt riyats*, or resident husbandmen,  
 article 'India,' vi. 48 ;  
 Thān Lakhtar. See Lakhtar ;  
 Than-lyin. See Syriam ;  
 Thara. See Kankrej ;  
 Tharāl, Native State and town in Bom-  
 bay, xiii. 261 ;  
 Thar and Parkar, District in Sind, Bom-  
 bay, xiii. 261-271 ; physical aspects,

- 261-264; history, 264-266; population, 266, 267; antiquities, 267; agriculture, 268, 269; communications, 269; commerce, 270; administration, 270; climate, etc., 271.
- Tharawadi, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 271-274; physical aspects, 271, 272; population, 272, 273; agriculture, 273; administration, 273, 274; medical aspects, 274.
- Thárighát, village in Assam, xiii. 274.
- Tharawaddy. *See* Tharawadi.
- Thárus, aboriginal tribe in Ballia, ii. 25; Champáran, iii. 338, 340, 342; the Dín valley, iv. 321; Gonda, v. 151; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Nepál, x. 279; Oudh, x. 485; Taráí, xiii. 208, 209; Tulsipur, xiii. 373.
- Tháru Shát, town in Sindh, xiii. 274.
- Thathayangarpet, town in Madras, xiii. 274.
- Thatheras, Colony of, at Saráí Akil, xii. 249.
- Thatá, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 274, 275.
- Thatá Tirwá. *See* Tirwá.
- Thato. *See* Tatta.
- Tha-tun, ancient town and township in Burma, xiii. 275.
- Thank-ye-gat, river in Burma, xiii. 275, 276.
- Thaung-yin, river in Burma, xiii. 276.
- Thayet-myo, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 276-287; physical aspects, 276-279; history, 279; population, 280-283; the Chins or Kyins, 280-282; agriculture, 283-285; cotton, 284; commerce, etc., 285, 286; administration, 286; medical aspects, 286, 287.
- Thayet-myo, township in Burma, xiii. 287.
- Thayet-myo, town and cantonment in Burma, xiii. 287, 288.
- Theebaw, last king of Burma (1878), his murders, iii. 228; his despotism and deposition, ix. 291.
- Theistic movements in Vishnuite religious reforms, vi. 223; theistic hymns, vi. 332, 333.
- Theog, estate and station in Punjab, viii. 288.
- Thevenot, M., quoted, on caves of Ellora (1667), iv. 349; on Goa, v. 103, 104; on Berár, v. 263.
- Thl-kwin, township in Burma, xiii. 288.
- Thom, Major, laid out the lines for the cantonment at Deol, iv. 203.
- Thomas the Apostle, Thomas the Manichean, and Thomas the Armenian merchant, conversion of India variously ascribed to. *See* article 'India,' vi. chap. ix., 'Christianity in India,' 229-238.
- Thomas, Mr. E., Paper on the Sáh and Gupta coins, in the *Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India* for 1874-75, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 147 (footnote); 172 (footnotes 1 and 2); 175 (footnote 3); 182 (footnotes 1 and 4); *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*, 160 (footnote); *Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire*, 271 (footnote); 297 (footnote 2); 299, 301 (footnote 1); 304, 305 (footnote); 311 (footnote); *Chronicle of the Pathán Kings of Delhi*, 271 (footnote), 280, 281 (footnote); 285 (footnote 3); 287 (footnote 2); 291 (footnote); 298 (footnote 2).
- Thomas, George, adventurer in the 18th century, took Berá, ii. 326; and Bhatnair, ii. 378; conquered Bhattiána, ii. 379; built Georgegarh, v. 54, otherwise called Jaházgarh, vii. 45; made Hānsi his head-quarters, v. 311; ruled Hāriána (1795-1802), when driven out by Bourquien, v. 337; ruled Hissár District, v. 428; restored Hissár town, v. 434; granted Karnál by the Maráthás (1795), viii. 21; assisted Maráthás in capture of Lakhnauti (1794), viii. 441; repulsed Sikhs from Ludhiána, viii. 520; appointed 'Warden of the Marches' by the Maráthás (1788), x. 69; in Patná, xi. 89; in Ráikot, xi. 364; and Saháranpur, xii. 117; commanded Begam Samru's troops at battle of Gokalgarh (1788), and restored her to power (1796), xii. 265; article on, by H. G. Keene, referred to, xii. 266; in Shajkháwatl, xii. 372; stormed Shámli (1794), xii. 375; practically conquered the Ghaggar valley, xiii. 11, 12.
- Thomas, Capt., killed in Rangpur (1773), xi. 492.
- Thomason, John, Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. Provinces, encouraged primary education there, x. 403.
- Thompson, Sir A. Rivers, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, ii. 279; Chief Commissioner of British Burma (1875-78), iii. 176.
- Thompson, Col., repelled Gorkha attack on Deonthál (1815), in which Bhagtia Thápa was killed, iv. 204.
- Thomson, Dr. T., first European who crossed the Karnkoram Pass (1848), his description of it, vii. 463, 464.
- Thon-gwa, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 288-292; physical aspects, 288; history, 289; population, 289, 290; agriculture, 291; administration, 291; medical aspects, 292.
- Thon-gwa, township in Burma, xiii. 292.
- Thoonkwa. *See* Thon-gwa.
- Thoresby, Major, Superintendent of Bhattiána, founded and laid out town of Sirá (1837), xiii. 20.

- Thorne, Major W., *Memoir of the War in India conducted by Lord Lake*, quoted, vi. 317 (footnote 1).
- Thouk-re-gat. See Thauk-ye-gat.
- Thoung-gyeng. See Thauung-yin.
- Thovalai, *iduk* in Travancore, xiii. 292.
- Thullier, Gen. Sir H. G., surveyed the Jaintia plains (1838-40), vii. 47.
- Thul, town and *iduk* in Sind, xiii. 292, 293.
- Thulendi, town in Oudh, xlii. 293.
- Thummapatty. See Thammappatti.
- Thun-kiwa. See Thon-gwa.
- Tiagar, village and fort in Madras, xlii. 293.
- Tibetan ideas and early traditions of Buddhism, article 'India,' vi. 176-178.
- Tibeto-Burmans, non-Aryan tribes of the lower Himalayas, their languages, article 'India,' vi. 63, 68.
- Tickell, Lieut. R. S., his description of the short-tailed pangolin, referred to, ix. 279.
- Tieffenthiner, quoted, on Aurangabad (Oudh), i. 386; on Gohad, v. 140; Khairigarh, viii. 132; Mahaban, ix. 151, 152; Murshidabad, x. 32; Shahabad, xli. 332.
- Tigar, *iduk* in Sind, xlii. 293.
- Tigarta, Native State in Orissa, xlii. 294.
- Tiger, The, article 'India,' vi. 652, 653; man-eating tigers, vi. 653. *Local notices*—Mount Abu, i. 6; Ahmadabad, i. 84; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Amgdon, i. 232; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; South Arcot, i. 320; Assam, i. 349; Bakarganj, i. 442; Batkhiatan, ii. 36; Banda, ii. 47; Bankura, ii. 78, 79; Bannu, ii. 90; Bardwan, ii. 127; Basni, ii. 184; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bellary, ii. 241; Bhagalpur, ii. 343; Bhandara, ii. 361; Bhulan, ii. 414; Bijapur, ii. 429; Bogra, iii. 26; Bonai, iii. 85; Buldana, iii. 143; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Cachar, iii. 234; Cháng Bhakar, iii. 366; Chhindwar, iii. 399; Chitaldrug, iii. 423; Chittagong, iii. 435; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Cochin, iv. 2; Colmbatore, iv. 15; Coorg, iv. 32; Darjiling, iv. 130; Darrang, iv. 142; Dehra Dun, iv. 169; Dera Ghazi Khan, iv. 210; Dhar, iv. 246; Dhawar, iv. 259; Dindipur, iv. 291; Dimgarpur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwar, iv. 329; Gangpur, iv. 478; Garhwal, v. 17; Garo Hills, v. 26; Gaya, v. 45; Western Ghats, v. 59; Gopalpara, v. 112; Godhvari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorkhpur, v. 165; Gurdaspur, v. 207; Gwallor, v. 229; Hamirpur, v. 298; Hassan, v. 346; Hazaribagh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Indore, vii. 2; Jalpurgur, vii. 109; Jhanel, vii. 217; Kadur, vii. 283; Kamrup, vii. 355; North Kanara, vii. 370; South Kanara, vii. 377; Kangra, vii. 413; Karauli, vii. 471; Karnal, viii. 35, 36; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kháti Hills, viii. 173; Kheri, viii. 190; Kistna, viii. 226; Kolaba, viii. 261; Koreá, viii. 297; Kotah, viii. 304; Kumáon, viii. 350; Lalitpur, viii. 447; Larkhana, viii. 463; Lohardaga, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 8, 89; Madura, ix. 121; Maimansingh, ix. 192; Malabar, ix. 220; Malwa, ix. 268; Manbhūm, ix. 279; Mandla, ix. 300, 301; Manipur, ix. 325; Meighat, ix. 403; Mergui, ix. 407; Mergui Archipelago, ix. 412; Midnapur, ix. 425; Mirzapur, ix. 453; Monghyr, ix. 481; Morndabad, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Mysore, x. 115; Nadiyá, x. 130; Nagá Hills, x. 143; Nallamalai Hills, x. 185; Nasik, x. 229; Nepal, x. 278; Nilgiri Hills, x. 307; Nimar, x. 328; Noakhali, x. 341; Oudh, x. 483; Pabna, x. 512; Palikonda Hills, xi. 11; Palni Mountains, xi. 17; Patna State, xi. 115; Pillbhit, xi. 172; Polder, xi. 197; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Purná, xi. 299; Purnah, xi. 323; Raipur, xi. 368; Rajshahi, xi. 429; Rampur, xi. 454; Rampur, xi. 455; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnagiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kantha, xii. 49; Sagar Island, xii. 110; Saharanpur, xii. 115; Sandur, xii. 206; Sandur Hills, xii. 209; Santal Pargana, xii. 227; Sarangarh, xii. 260; Sátara, xii. 277; Sawantwadi, xii. 296; Shahabad, xii. 324; Shahpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383; Shimoga, xii. 400; Silsagar, xii. 460; Sind, xii. 507; Singbhum, xii. 531; Sirmur, xii. 554; Sirahi, xlii. 2; Siwalik Hills, xlii. 43; the Sundarbans, xlii. 109, 389; Surat, xlii. 120; Sylhet, xlii. 145; Tavoy, xlii. 229; Thayetmyo, xlii. 279; Tipperah, xlii. 313; Travancore, xlii. 345; Tankar, xlii. 376; Upper Sind Frontier, xlii. 440; Wán, xlii. 539.
- Tijara, town and *tahsil* in Rajputana, xlii. 294, 295.
- Tikamgarh. See Tehri.
- Tikari, town and estate in Bengal, xlii. 295.
- Tikota, town in Bombay, xlii. 295.
- Tikri, town in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 295.
- Tikri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 295.
- Tilain, hill range in Assam, xlii. 295.
- Tile pottery of Punjab and Sind, article 'India,' vi. 608.

- Tilhar, town and *tahsil*, in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 296.
- Tiljūgā, river of N. Behar, xiii. 296, 297.
- Tilothu, sacred village and waterfall in Bengal, xiii. 297.
- Timarni, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 297.
- Timber, Centres of trade in, and *debbis* of, Alipur (Bengal), i. 180; Alleppi, i. 200; Amherst, i. 239; Anápsabahr, i. 295; Arikkod, i. 330; Bahramghát, i. 433; Bárá, ii. 190; Beypur, ii. 335; Bulsar, iii. 149; Calicut, iii. 269; Daduyá, iv. 318; Gangáwall, iv. 466; Gorakhpur, v. 173; Hállyál, v. 296; Dehlganj in Jalpaiguri, vii. 115; Jhálakáti, vii. 197; Kámthi, vii. 367; Maulmain, ix. 371, 372; Phillaur, xi. 168; Small Sárá, xii. 95; Taloda, xiii. 168; Turispár, xiii. 385.
- Timber trees, article 'India', vi. 34, 39, 41. See also Black wood, *Pin*, *Pyin-gado*, *Shisham*, and *Tenk*.
- Timiri, town in Madras, xiii. 297.
- Timúr (Tamerlane), Invasion of (1398), article 'India', vi. 285. *Local notices*—Conquered Afghanistan, i. 49; massacred a horde of Játs, ii. 372; attacked Bhatnair, ii. 378; ravaged Bijnaur, ii. 429; defeated Muhammad Tughlak and sacked Delhi, iv. 192; massacred the pilgrims at Hardwar, v. 334; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; which he made his capital, vii. 271; took Kandahár (1389), vii. 392; collected tribute from the Miranzai glens, viii. 243; capture and massacre of Meerut, ix. 383; ravaged Muzaffarnagar, x. 68; in N.-W. Provinces, x. 364, 365; in Punjab, xi. 261; ravaged Saháranpur, xii. 115; sacked Talamba, but did not take the citadel, xiii. 163.
- Tin, in Lower Burma, article 'India', vi. 42; 626. *Local notices*—Found in Kalúchistán, ii. 36; Lower Burma, iii. 202; Upper Burma, iii. 211; Hazáribagh, v. 378; Ma-li-won, ix. 258; Mergui, ix. 410; on the Pak-chan river, x. 531; Shwe-gyin, xii. 430; Tavoy, xiii. 228; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Tingrikotta. See Tenkaráikotta.
- Tinnevellí, District in Madras, xiii. 297-311; physical aspects, 297, 298; history, 298-301; population, 301-305; Christians, 302-304; agriculture, 305-307; natural calamities, 307; commerce, trade, etc., 307-309; administration, 309, 310; medical aspects, 310, 311.
- Tinnevellí, *tahsil* in Madras, xiii. 311.
- Tinnovelli, town and temple in Madras, xiii. 311, 312.
- Tiors, tea-garden coolies in Jalpaiguri, vii. 112; most numerous caste in Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Rangpur, xi. 494.
- Tipai, river of Assam, xiii. 312.
- Tipperah, District in Bengal, xiii. 312-321; physical aspects, 312-314; history, 314, 315; population, 315-317; material condition of people, 316, 317; agriculture, 317-319; natural calamities, 319; commerce, trade, etc., 319; administration, 320; medical aspects, 321.
- Tipperah, Sub-division in Bengal, xiii. 321.
- Tipperah State. See Hill Tipperah.
- Tipperahs, aboriginal tribe in Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450; Hill Tipperah, v. 399; Sylhet, xiii. 149, 150; Tipperah, xiii. 315, 316.
- Tiptúr, village in Mysore, xiii. 322.
- Tipú Sultan, son of Haider Ali, second Mysore war (1790-94), article 'India', vi. 394; third Mysore war (1799), fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipú, 396, 397. *Local notices*—Took Adoni (1786), i. 27; destroyed and abandoned Arcot (1783), i. 310; at Bangalore, ii. 61, 68, 69; reconquered Bellary, ii. 242; took Bhagamandal (1785), ii. 353; invaded the Karnátik through the Chengama Pass (1791), iii. 390; built palace at Chitaldurg, iii. 428; ravaged Cochin (1790), iv. 3; took Coimbatore (1791), iv. 16; only spared three Hindu temples in his dominions, iv. 22; tried to destroy the race of Coorgs, iv. 30; born at Devanhalli, iv. 232; removed inhabitants of Calicut and Ferokeh (1789), iv. 436; took Gurramkonda (1773), v. 224; destroyed temples of Gurusváyú (1774), v. 225; failed to take Honáwar (1784), v. 440; built fortress of Jamálábád (1784), vii. 118; deported and tried to forcibly convert the Kanarese, vii. 378; twice devastated Kánkánhalli, vii. 434; destroyed Kengeri, viii. 114; took Kodungakú (1776), and destroyed it (1790), viii. 241; his wars with the English in Madras, ix. 13; invaded Malabar (1788), ix. 222; defeated by General Harris at Malvalli (1799), ix. 266; took Mangalore (1784) after long siege, ix. 313; built fort of Merkára, ix. 414, where his general was defeated by the Coorgs, ix. 415; took Perumakal (1790), xi. 141; defeated by the English at Ponáni (1782), xi. 197; took Rámdurg (1784), xi. 442; fought battle of Satyamangalam with Colonel Floyd (1790), xii. 291; conquered Savánú, xii. 293; killed at Seringapatam (1799), xii. 319, which he had fortified and embellished, and where he is buried, xii. 320; his troops

- defeated by the Maráthás at Shimoga (1791), xli. 406; transported 12,000 families from Sirá to Ganjá, suburb of Seringapatam, xli. 319, 546; drove all neighbouring people and cattle into Sivasamudram (1791), xlii. 42; invaded Malabar by the Tamarasseri Pass (1788), xlii. 169; repulsed from Tiágar (1790), xlii. 293; took Tiruvannámalai (1791), xlii. 329; invaded Trivancore (1789-90), xlii. 346.
- Tirhooh. *See* Taroch.
- Tirhut. *See* Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.
- Tiri. *See* Tehri.
- Tirkanambi, ancient town and temples in Mysore, xlii. 322.
- Tirkheri Malpurí, estate in Central Provinces, xlii. 322.
- Tiroham. *See* Kárwí.
- Tirorá, village and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xlii. 322, 323.
- Tirúhalli, sacred bathing village in Mysore, xlii. 323.
- Tiruchendur, town in Madras, xlii. 323.
- Tiruchengod, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 323, 324.
- Tirukovilúr, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 324.
- Tiruma-Kúdah. *See* Narasipur.
- Tirumála Náik, drove back the Mysore invaders of Colmbatore (1653), iv. 15; had his outposts as far as Káveripuram, vii. 106; his reign in Madura (1623-59), and his greatness, ix. 123; listened favourably to Robert de Noblis, ix. 126; his great buildings, ix. 134; ruled over Trichinopoly, xlii. 356.
- Tirumale, village in Mysore, xlii. 324.
- Tirumanal Muttár, river in Madras, xlii. 324.
- Tirumangalam, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 324, 325.
- Tirumúrtikovil, village and temple in Madras, xlii. 325.
- Tirunágeavaram, town in Madras, xlii. 325.
- Tirupasúr. *See* Tripasúr.
- Tirupati (Tripetty), town and hill temple in Madras, xlii. 325, 326.
- Tirupatúr, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 326, 327.
- Tirupur, town in Madras, xlii. 327.
- Tiruvavaperúr. *See* Trichúr.
- Tiruvárápalli. *See* Trichinopoly.
- Tirutani, town in Madras, xlii. 327.
- Tirutarápádhil, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 327. *See* also Madhyarjunani.
- Tiruvádi, sacred town in Madras, xlii. 327. *See* also Settippattinai.
- Tiruvakarai, ruined town in Madras, xlii. 328.
- Tiruválúr, sacred town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 328.
- Tiruvananthapuram. *See* Trivandrum.
- Tiruvankod, town in Travancore, from which the State takes its name, xlii. 328.
- Tiruvannámalai, *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 328.
- Tiruvannámalai, trading town and temple in Madras, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvárúr, town in Madras, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvatiyúr, town in Madras, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvattúr, town and temple in Madras, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvella, *iduk* in Travancore, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvengudam, town in Madras, xlii. 329.
- Tiruvá, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 329, 330.
- Tista, great river of N. Bengal, floods and changes in its course, xlii. 330-334; article 'India,' vi. 30.
- Tisud, battle-field in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 334.
- Titágarh, village and former dockyard in Bengal, xlii. 334.
- Titalya, fair in N. Bengal, xlii. 335.
- Titas, river in E. Bengal, xlii. 335.
- Titles of Siva and his goddess in their different Aryan and non-Aryan forms, article 'India,' vi. 211, 212.
- Titles engraved on the Seal of State of the Maháráj of Gwalior, v. 233, 234.
- To, tidal creek in Burma, xlii. 335.
- Tobacco, Cultivation and manufacture of, growth of the trade, article 'India,' vi. 42; 499, 500. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Afghanistan, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmadnagar, i. 103; Ajlón, i. 116; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amráoti, i. 248; Anantápur, i. 277; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 301, 302; North Arcot, i. 316; Assam, i. 362; Baluchistán, ii. 36; Baroda, ii. 164; Bellary, ii. 245; Bhádrón, ii. 341; Bhilsa, ii. 393; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Biláspur, ii. 450; Bilgram, ii. 455; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Broach, iii. 106, 107; Buddun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Béndil, iii. 159; Lower Burma, iii. 189, 190; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Central India, iii. 295; Champáran, iii. 341; Cheduba Island, iii. 378; Chengalpat, iii. 386; Chittagong, iii. 439; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 451; Colmbatore, iv. 18; Cuddapah, iv. 52; Damán, iv. 102; Daphia Hills, iv. 119; Darbhanga, iv. 125; Delhi, iv. 182; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dhár, iv. 246; Dindápur, iv. 294; Eastern Dwará, iv. 333; Faridpur, iv. 403; Ferozpur, iv. 443; Gangpur, iv. 478; Ganjá, v. 6; Godavari,



- v. 127, 128; Gujranwala, v. 184; Gwallior, v. 228; Herar, v. 270; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 280; Haridol, v. 326; Hassan, v. 349; Henzada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Hissar, v. 430; Hoshiarpur, v. 455; Howrah, v. 463; Hpa-gat, v. 465; Hüglí, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jalpatiguri, vii. 113; Jaunpur, vii. 156; Jessor, vii. 187; Jodhpur, vii. 238; Káimang, vii. 298; Kaira, vii. 303, 304; South Kánara, vii. 380; Kapurthala, vii. 443; Karachi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, vii. 38; Káina, vii. 230; Kolár, vii. 276; Kolhapur, vii. 281; Kotah, vii. 306; Kuch Behar, vii. 323; Kálu, vii. 342; Kumhun, vii. 354; Kyauk-pyú, vii. 387; Lalitpur, vii. 453; Lárkhaná, vii. 463; Lohárdagá, vii. 483; Lucknow, vii. 498; Madras, ix. 30, 32-34; Madura, ix. 128; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Máler Kotla, ix. 255; Mánbhum, ix. 283; Mandi, ix. 298; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 396; Mehsi, ix. 400; Mergul, ix. 409; Muzaffarpur, x. 81, 82; Mysore, x. 100, 103; Nálisha, x. 126; Nadiyá, x. 135; Nepál, x. 277; N.-W. Provinces, x. 379; Nowgong, x. 411; Orissa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Paritágarh, xi. 71; Patan Sáungl, xi. 84; Patná, xi. 101; Petlad, xi. 162; Prome, xi. 231, 232; Puri, xi. 306; Purniah, xi. 326; Rájpipla, xi. 392; Rangpur, xi. 496; Sandoway, xii. 202, 203; Sárán, xii. 255; Sátara, xii. 281; Stálkoi, xii. 446; Sitápur, xiii. 35; Tanjore, xiii. 187, 188; Turál, xiii. 209; Taung-ngu, xiii. 224; Tharawadi, xiii. 273; Thuyet-myo, xiii. 283, 285; Tigaria, xiii. 294; Tinnevellí, xiii. 306; Tipperah, xiii. 317; Trichinopoly, xiii. 360; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543.
- Tobacco, manufactured and prepared at Pása in Darbhanga, iv. 125, x. 81; Blawán in Sitápur, xiii. 36; Trichinopoly, xiii. 361, 365.
- Tobacco, Centres of trade in, Alásarál, i. 375; Dindigal, iv. 301; Baurá in Jalpatiguri, vii. 115; Naráid, x. 212; Patná, xi. 114; Petlad, xi. 162; Páungán, xi. 188; Rájmahendri, xi. 382; Rusera, xii. 87; Siráiganj, xii. 548; Silvákási, xiii. 42; Turitpár, xiii. 385.
- Tod, Colonel James, *Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthan*, quoted, article 'India', vi. 180 (footnotes 1 and 3); 184 (footnote 2); 185 (footnotes 1 and 3).
- Local notices*—*His Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthan or Travels in Western India*, quoted, on Mount Abú, i. 4, 5; the Aravalli Hills, i. 307; Bhainsror, ii. 356; Timúr's attack on Bhatnár, ii. 378; Chitor, iii. 431; Jhalra Pátan, vii. 204; his rule in the Udaipur portion of Merwár (1820), ix. 417; quoted, on Nadol, x. 142, 143; Páli, xi. 1; the mines of Jáwar, xi. 401; allowed the claims of Jodhpur over Siróhi, xiii. 4; built Todgarh (1821), xiii. 336; quoted, on the palace of Udaipur, xiii. 409, 410; on the Observatory at Ujjain, xiii. 418.
- Todanád, Sub-division in Nilgiri Hills, Madras, xiii. 333.
- Todar Mall, Akbar's Hindu general and finance minister, his revenue settlement, article 'India', vi. 293, 300.
- Local notices*—Governor of Bengal (1580-82), ii. 278; his estimate of the revenue from Champáran (1582), iii. 335; from Chittagong, iii. 435; gave military rank to the chief of Ramnagar (Dharampur), iv. 249; made Satgón the *sarkar* which included the present Hüglí District, v. 490; quoted, on Akbar's conquest of Kánga, vii. 415; his system introduced into Khándesh, vii. 153; born at Lahárpur, vii. 401; restored the walls of Monghyr (1590), ix. 491.
- Todas, The, aboriginal tribe on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 309, 310, xiii. 335, 336.
- Toda Todí, petty State in Káthiáwar, xiii. 336.
- Toddy, *See Spirits*.
- Todgarh, town in Rájputána, xiii. 336.
- Todupalal, *idák* in Travancore, xiii. 336.
- Tohána, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 336.
- Tolerant spirit of Hinduism, article 'India', vi. 226, 227.
- Tolly, Major, built Tolly's Náik (1776), xiii. 336.
- Tolly's Náik, canal near Calcutta, xiii. 336.
- Tols or Sanskrit schools, Báti, ii. 12; Banskáriá, ii. 98; Bikrampur, ii. 444; Nadiyá, x. 138.
- Tomba, General Sir Henry, defeated the Bhullás (1865), ii. 417.
- Tombs of Muhammadan saints, generally scenes of religious gatherings and festivals, Taragarh, near Ajmere, i. 120, 121, xiii. 206; in Akola, i. 141; Alwar, i. 206; Ambaha, i. 213; Amner, i. 245; Amroha, i. 266; Aurangabad Sayyid, i. 388; Bado Sardi, i. 410; Bahraich, i. 435; Bángarmau, ii. 74; Behar, ii. 228; Bhágat-



- pur, li. 352; Bhawánandpur, li. 384; Bhoth, li. 386; Bhúj, li. 408; Bilgram, li. 455; Bukera, li. 129; Campbellpur, li. 275; Champánagar, li. 333; Chanár, li. 347; Chiniot, li. 418; in Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Ellichpur, iv. 348; Ellora, iv. 348; Fatehpur Sikri, iv. 434; Gangoh, iv. 477; Gaur, v. 38, 41; Girar, v. 84; Gohána, v. 141; Gujrat, v. 197; New Hála, v. 294; Harid, v. 342; Hasan Abdál, v. 342; Plmpí, near Igatpuri, v. 506; Jaldápur, vii. 81; Kairána, vii. 308; Kákori, vii. 312; Kamahpur, vii. 350; Kapilmuni, vii. 441; Karor, vii. 48; Kázipará, vii. 108; Khairpur, vii. 137; Khimlása, vii. 201; Ludhiána, vii. 526; Magar Talico, ix. 138; Makhampur, ix. 215; Mallánwán, ix. 263; Mangrú Pír, ix. 317; Manora, ix. 339; Márahm, ix. 344; Matári, ix. 362; Mauchhá, ix. 370; Meen Meer, ix. 380; Mohan, ix. 471; Mughalbhán, ix. 529; Mulhágál, ix. 537; Múltán, x. 11; Nekmard, x. 259; Nár Mahál, x. 418; Pákpattan, x. 532, 533; Pálitána, xi. 5; Pámpur, xi. 24; Panduah, xi. 42; Panhán, xi. 43; Pasrúr, xi. 80; Pátan (Oudh), xi. 80; Patná, xi. 110; Pátúr, xi. 119; Pháphúnd, xi. 166; Pír Panjál, xi. 187; Rái Bareli, xi. 360; Rámpur, xi. 460; Ranthambor, xi. 511; Ratanpur, xi. 516; Ráth, xi. 518; Rohri, xii. 68; Rúpar, xii. 83; Sádhanurá, xii. 93; Saháranpur, xii. 115; Sakhl Sarwár, xii. 145, 146; Sándi, xii. 197; Sankshi, xii. 224; Satrikhi, xii. 289, 290; Seh-wán, xii. 305; Sháhganj, xii. 342; Sháhpur, xii. 368; Shalkh Budín, xii. 373; Sidhaur, xii. 473; Sikandra, xii. 481, 482; Sironchú, xiii. 7; Sylhet, xiii. 157; Tando Masti Khán, xiii. 177; Thulendi, xiii. 293; Ujhári, xiii. 417; Upráy, xiii. 449; Urmár, xiii. 451, 452.
- Tombs of distinguished personages. *See* Mausoleums.
- Tonclharpet, suburb of Madras city, xiii. 337.
- Tonk, Native State in Rájputána, xiii. 337, 338.
- Tonk, capital of State in Rájputána, xiii. 338.
- Tonnár, ancient capital in Mysore, xlii. 338.
- Tons, tributary of the Jumna, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 338, 339.
- Tons, South-Western, tributary of the Ganges, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 339.
- Toondhá. *See* Tundhá.
- Topes, Buddhist. *See* Buddhist Antiquities and Stupas.
- Topographia Christiana* (Paris, 1707), quoted, article 'India,' vi. 183.
- Topping, Mr. Michael, proposed anicut on the Godávari river in the last century, v. 132.
- Tori Fatehpur, petty State in Bundelkhand, xlii. 339.
- Torriano, Captain, successfully defended Honáwar against Tipú Sultán (1784), v. 440.
- Torsha. *See* Dharla.
- Tortoise-shell, found in, and exported from, the Laccadive Islands, vii. 394, 396; Maldivé Islands, ix. 251; Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Torwálíks, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Toshám, ancient town in Punjab, xiii. 339, 340.
- Toung-bhek-myo. *See* Taung-bek-myo.
- Toung-gnu. *See* Taung-ngu.
- Toung-gup. *See* Taung-gup.
- Toung-toung-tai, village in Burma, xiii. 340.
- Toung-ngu. *See* Taung-ngu.
- Tourmaline, found in Mysore, x. 92.
- Touse, Kasba, town in Madras, xiii. 340.
- Towers of Silence, Parsi, Bilimora, li. 458; Broach, lii. 114, 115; Nosári, x. 405.
- Town and Country, Division into. *See* special paragraph at the end of the Population section in each District article, and especially Assam, i. 360; Bengal, li. 398-400; Bombay, lii. 52, 53; Lower Burma, lii. 178; Central Provinces, lii. 317, 318; Madras, ix. 26, 27; Mysore, x. 98; N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, x. 374, 375; Oudh, x. 499-501; Sind, xii. 519, 520.
- Towns and villages of British India classified according to population, article 'India,' vi. Appendix II. 690.
- Towns of British India with a population exceeding 20,000, article 'India,' vi. Appendix VIII. 696, 697. *See* also Cities.
- Towns, Absence of large, in India, article 'India,' vi. 46.
- Toys, made at Ahraura, i. 111; Benares, li. 267; Golkák, v. 142; Kondapalli, vii. 287; Narsápur, x. 215; Poona, xi. 209.
- Trade and Commerce. *See* Commerce and Trade.
- Trade, Tabular statement of, with foreign countries, article 'India,' vi. 579.
- Trade-guilds, article 'India,' vi. 197, 198; guild-funds and charities, trade *versus* caste interests, 198, 199; caste a 'mutual insurance,' and substitute for a poor law, 199. *Local notices*—Ahmad-

- áhád, i. 87, 88; Allahábád, i. 188, 189; Azamgarh, i. 396; Basti, ii. 210; Bronch, iii. 103; Fatehpur, iv. 427, 428; Gházipur, v. 66; Pesháwar, xi. 159; Surat, xii. 134.
- Trading castes in Northern and Southern India, article 'India,' vi. 591, 592.
- Local notices*—Ahmadábád, i. 85; Ahmadnagar, i. 104, 105, 109; Ajmere-Merwár, i. 123; Aligarh, i. 172; Allahábád, i. 189, 192; Amritsar, i. 258; South Arcot, i. 322; Azamgarh, i. 398; Bándá, ii. 50; Bannu, ii. 93; Bengal, ii. 297; Bikaner, ii. 440, 442; Bombay, iii. 51; Bronch, iii. 103; Bulandshahr, iii. 135; Cawnpur, iii. 288; Central Provinces, iii. 316; Etah, iv. 361; Gujránwála, v. 183; Gujrát, v. 191; Gurdáspur, v. 209; Howrah, v. 462; Ilágli, v. 493; Jehlam, vii. 170; Káldgi, vii. 319; Khándesh, viii. 154; Lálitpur, viii. 451; Madras, ix. 19; Meerut, ix. 386; Muzaffarnagar, x. 71; N.-W. Provinces, x. 394, 395; Punjab, xi. 274; Rájputána, xi. 410; Ráwal Pindl, xii. 26; Surat, xii. 133. See also Márwáta.
- Traill, Mr., Commissioner of Kurnául (1817-35), viii. 351; his autocratic rule, viii. 352.
- Tranquebar, town, seaport, and former Danish settlement in Madras, xiii. 340, 341; founded (1616), acquired by the English by purchase (1845), article 'India,' vi. 372.
- Trans-Himalayan trade, article 'India,' vi. 586-590.
- Travancore, Native State in S. India, xlii. 341-353; physical aspects, 342-345; backwaters, 344; history, 345-347; population, 347-349; agriculture, land tenures, etc., 349-351; trade, communications, etc., 351; revenue, administration, etc., 351-353; education, 352; medical aspects, 353.
- Truvertine, found in Monghyr, ix. 480.
- Treasure, Import of, proportion of gold to silver, gold and silver currency, article 'India,' vi. 568, 569.
- Treaties, Early Indo-Greek (306 and 256 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 166, 170.
- Treaties, of Pesháwar with Dost Muhammad (1855), i. 51; of Gandamak with Yákhú Khán (1879), i. 52; of Yandab with the Burmese (1826), i. 154, iii. 226, xlii. 548, 549; of Surj Anjengón with Sindia (1803), i. 290; of Khelát (1854), ii. 31, 32; of Khelát (1870), ii. 33; of Bassem with the Peshwa (1802), ii. 192; of Dum-Dum with Mir Kásim (1757), iv. 320; of Gwalior with Sindia (1805), v. 231, 232; with the Nizám (1766, 1768, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1853), v. 250-252; of Mandesar with Holkar (1818), vii. 6, ix. 309; of Mahád with the Maráthás (1796), ix. 154; with Nepál (1816), x. 290; with Oudh (1765, 1768, 1772), x. 490, (1856), x. 495; of Lahore with the Sikhs (1846, 1849), xi. 265, 266, 267; of St. Thomas' Mount with Haldar Ali (1769), xii. 144; of Salbái with Shidia (1784), xii. 150; of Wad-gáon with the Maráthás (1779), xlii. 505.
- Tree and Serpent Worship*, by J. Fergusson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 204 (footnote 1).
- Trepang, exported from the Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Trevandrum. See Trivandrum.
- Trevelyan, Sir C. E., Governor of Madras (1859-60), ix. 67.
- Tribeni, bathing village in Bengal, xiii. 353, 354.
- Tribes of the North-Western Provinces*, by Sir Henry Elliot, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Trichendoor. See Tiruchendur.
- Trichengoode. See Tiruchengod.
- Trichinopoly, District in Madras, xiii. 354-363; physical aspects, 354, 355; history, 355-357; population, 357-359; agriculture, 359-361; natural calamities, 361; communications, etc., 361; trade, manufactures, etc., 361; administration, 361, 362; medical aspects, etc., 363.
- Trichinopoly, *taluk* in Madras, xiii. 363.
- Trichinopoly, historic city in Madras, with fort and temple, xiii. 363-365.
- Trichúr, ancient town in S. India, xlii. 365.
- Triloká, mountain in Kashmir, xlii. 365.
- Trimbak, sacred town and hill fort in Bombay, xiii. 365, 366.
- Trimbak Ráo, Maráthá general, took Gurramkonda (1771), v. 224; fought battle with Raghunáth Ráo (1774), xi. 37.
- Trimbak Ráo Dhabarái, killed in battle near Baroda (1731), ii. 160.
- Trimohini, market village in Bengal, xiii. 366.
- Trinomala. See Tiruvannámala.
- 'Triodon,' The, of Pliny and Strabo, supposed to be near Chárikár in Afghanistan, i. 34.
- Tripasúr, town with fort in Madras, xiii. 366.
- Tripatty. See Tirupatt.
- Tripatúr. See Tirupattúr.
- Triplicane, suburb of Madras, xiii. 367.
- Tripunathurai, town in S. India, residence of Rájá of Cochin, xlii. 367.
- Trisrota. See Tistá.

- Trltani. *See* Tirutani.  
 Trivadi. *See* Settipattadai.  
 Trivandrum, North, *idluk* in Travancore, xlii. 367.  
 Trivandrum, South, *idluk* in Travancore, xlii. 367, 368.  
 Trivandrum, capital of Travancore, S. India, with fort, palace, observatory, cantonment, schools, etc., xlii. 368-370.  
 Trombay, port and customs division in Bombay, xlii. 370.  
 Troubles of the early Indian Church, article 'India,' vi. 240.  
 Trumpp, Dr. E., *Grammar of the Sindhi Language*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 335.  
 Tsam-bay-rün. *See* Sabay-yün.  
 Tsan-pu, great river of Tibet, forming upper waters of Brahmaputra, xlii. 371; article 'India,' vi. 13.  
 Tsan-rwe. *See* San-ywe.  
 Tshan-daw. *See* San-daw.  
 Tshee-goon. *See* Si-gün.  
 Tshwa. *See* Swa.  
 Tsit-tonng. *See* Sittaung.  
 Tucker, Mr., defeated the mutineers of Mirzāpur (June 1857), ix. 454; and drove them out of the District (Jan. 1858), ix. 455.  
 Tue-chi overthrow of the Greco-Bactrian settlement in the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 175.  
 Tughlak dynasty, The (1320-1414), article 'India,' vi. 283-286; Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak (1320-24), 283; Muhammad Tughlak (1324-51), 283; his cruelties, forced currency, etc., 283, 284; revolt of the Provinces, 284; revenue exactions, 284; 'man-hunts,' 284, 285; Firoz Shāh Tughlak (1357-88), 285; Mahmūd Tughlak, 285; Timur's invasion (1398), 285; ruin of the Tughlak dynasty (1399-1414), 285, 286.  
 Tukarām, Marāṭhā Vihnulte religious poet of the 17th century, article 'India,' vi. 346.  
 Tukreswari, hill and temple in Assam, xlii. 371, 372.  
 Tulamba. *See* Talamba.  
 Tularām Senāpati, Cachar general, who made himself independent, his history, iii. 232, xlii. 372.  
 Tularām Senāpati's Country, tract in Assam, xlii. 372.  
 Tukasi Dungāri, hill range in Madras, xlii. 372.  
 Tulsi Bāl, regent of Indore (1811-17), when she was murdered, vii. 6.  
 Tulsi Dās, devotee from Soron, built temple at Rājāpur (N. - W. P.), his restrictions, xi. 385, 386.  
 Tulsipur, *pargana* in Oudh, xlii. 372-374.  
 Tulsipur, town in Oudh, xlii. 374, 375.  
 Tulsi-worshippers, Hindu sect at Akola, i. 143.  
 Tuluva, ancient kingdom of S. India, xlii. 375.  
 Tumbemale, mountain peak in Coorg, xlii. 375.  
 Tumbhadra. *See* Tungabhadra.  
 Tūmkūr, District in Mysore, xlii. 375-381; physical aspects, 375, 376; history, 376, 377; population, 377, 378; agriculture, 378, 379; manufactures, etc., 379, 380; administration, 380; medical aspects, 380, 381.  
 Tūmkūr, town and *idluk* in Mysore, xlii. 381.  
 Tumsar, market town in Central Provinces, xlii. 382.  
 Tuna, port in Cutch, xlii. 382.  
 Tundlā, town in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 382.  
 Tungā, river of Mysore, xlii. 382, 383.  
 Tungabhadra, great river of S. India, xlii. 383; irrigation works, article 'India,' vi. 536.  
 Tuni, tract in Madras, xlii. 384.  
 Tura, hill station and mountain range in Assam, xlii. 384.  
 Turalyūr, town in Madras, xlii. 384.  
 Turanian and Aryan migrations into India from Central Asia, vi. 174, 175.  
 Turavanūr, town in Mysore, xlii. 384.  
 Turbans, made at Janjira, vii. 139; Jodhpur, vii. 239; Madras, ix. 130; Rewārī, xli. 57; Rohtak, xli. 77.  
 Tūri, trading tribe in Kuram, viii. 368, 369.  
 Turki invasions of India, article 'India,' vi. 272.  
 Turkomans, Colony of, at Laklnauti, viii. 441.  
 Turmāpurī, estate in Central Provinces, xlii. 384, 385.  
 Turmbhen. *See* Trombay.  
 Turmeric, Export of, article 'India,' vi. 575. *Local notices*—Found or cultivated in the Anamalai Hills, i. 271; Anantāpur, i. 277; North Arcot, i. 316; Bellary, ii. 245; Bengal, ii. 271, 304; Bombay, iii. 53; Dhār, iv. 246; Dūngarpur, iv. 323; Ganjām, v. 2; Gāro Hills, v. 31; Goa, v. 93; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarābād, v. 245; Hazārā, v. 365; Kandh-māla, vii. 400; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Kolār, viii. 276; Kāmān, viii. 354; Mao-san-rām, ix. 343; Nadiyā, x. 135; Noāklāli, x. 347; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Palnā, x. 516; Palu Mountains, xi. 19; Pārī, xi. 306; Sarāi Sāleh, xii. 250; Simla, xii. 493; Sitāpur, xlii. 35; Tarāi, xlii. 209; Tipperah, xlii. 317; Vontmetta, xlii. 503.

- Turner, Captain, his mission to Bhután (1783), *il.* 416, 417.
- Turner, Mr., one of the only three Englishmen who have crossed the Hímaláys east of the Maríam-la pass, v. 406.
- Turnips, cultivated in Afghánistán, i. 38; Bhután, *il.* 413; Dera Ghází Khán, *lv.* 214; Jalklábad, *vii.* 75; Jhang, *vii.* 210; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Sibságar, *xii.* 466.
- Turquoises, formerly found in Jaipur, *vii.* 52.
- Turtipár, town in N.-W. Provinces, *xiii.* 385.
- Turuvekero, town in Mysore, *xiii.* 385.
- Tuticorin, town and seaport in Madras, *xiii.* 385, 386.
- Tuwál. *See* Tipál.
- Twan-te, town in Burma, *xiii.* 386.
- Tweeddale, Marquis of, Governor of Madras (1842-48), *ix.* 67.
- Twenty-four Parganá, The, District in Bengal, *xiii.* 387-399; physical aspects, 387-390; wild animals, 389; history, 390, 391; population, 391-394; village hencis, 394; agriculture, 394-396; natural calamities, 396; commerce and trade, etc., 396, 397; administration, 397, 398; medical aspects, 398, 399.
- Tyamgonchal, trading town in Mysore, *xiii.* 399.
- U
- Ubauro, ancient town and *tdluk* in Sind, *xiii.* 399.
- Uchael, petty State in Bombay, *xiii.* 400.
- Uchabara. *See* Nagode.
- Uchli, ancient ruins in Punjab, *xiii.* 400.
- Udaipur (Mewár), State in Rájputána, *xiii.* 400-409; physical aspects, 401; population, 402; history, 402-408; administration, 408, 409.
- Udaipur, capital of State in Rájputána, with palace, fortresses, and cenotaphs, *xiii.* 409-411.
- Udaipur, Native State in Chutlá Nágpur, *xiii.* 411, 412.
- Udaipur, Sub-division in Bengal, *xiii.* 412.
- Udaipur, former capital of Hill Tipperná State, Bengal, with temple, *xiii.* 412, 413.
- Udaipur, Old, ruins in Bengal, *xiii.* 413.
- Udaipur Chhota. *See* Chhota Udaipur.
- Udai Singh, Rájá of Jodhpur, gave his sister in marriage to Akbar, *vii.* 241.
- Udai Singh, Rájá of Mewár, his reign, *xiii.* 404; made the Udaí Ságar and founded Udaipur, *xiii.* 409.
- Udaiyárpálayam, town and *tdluk* in Madras, *xiii.* 413, 414.
- Udaiguri, village and fair in Assam, *xiii.* 414.
- Udamalpet, town and *tdluk* in Madras, *xiii.* 414.
- Udarband, village and fair in Assam, *xiii.* 414.
- Udayagiri, *tdluk* in Madras, *xiii.* 414.
- Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist cave in Orissa, *xiii.* 414, 415.
- Udayagiri, village, hill, and *tdluk* in Madras, *xiii.* 415.
- Uddhanpur, market village in Bengal, *xiii.* 415.
- Udhuná, battle-field in Bengal, *xiii.* 415; battle of, and defeat of Mir Kásim, article 'India,' *vi.* 386.
- Udejas, chief nomadic tribe in Thar and Párkár, *xiii.* 266.
- Udiarpolliem. *See* Udaiyárpálayam.
- Udipi, sacred town and *tdluk* in Madras, *xiii.* 415, 416.
- Udipur Ghelwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, *xiii.* 416.
- Udumalpetal. *See* Udamalpet.
- Ughl. *See* Agrore.
- Ugrasen, celebrated Dom Rájá of Gonda, v. 147.
- Ugd, town in Oudh, *xiii.* 416.
- Uja. *See* Unja.
- Ujháni, town in N.-W. Provinces, *xiii.* 416.
- Ujhári, village in N.-W. Provinces, *xiii.* 417.
- Ujjain, ancient capital in Central India, *xiii.* 417, 418.
- Uk-kan. *See* Ok-kan.
- Ukli, town in Bombay, *xiii.* 418.
- Ul, river of Oudh, *xiii.* 418.
- Ula. *See* Birnagar.
- Ula Kandl, commercial town in Bengal, *xiii.* 418.
- Ulabárid, trading town and Sub-division in Bengal, *xiii.* 418, 419.
- Ulvi, village and fair in Bombay, *xiii.* 419.
- Ulwar. *See* Alwar.
- Umá, the Aryan form of the wife of Siva, article 'India,' *vi.* 211, 212.
- Umánanda, Island and temple in Assam, *xiii.* 419.
- Umargarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, *xiii.* 419.
- Umaria, village in Central Provinces, *xiii.* 419.
- Umarkher, town and temple in Berár, *xiii.* 419, 420.
- Umarkot, *tdluk* in Sind, *xiii.* 420.
- Umarkot, historic town in Sind, *xiii.* 420, 421; birthplace of Akbar, 421.
- Umarpur, trading town in Bengal, *xiii.* 421.
- Umarpur Niwán, suburb of Allahábad, *xiii.* 421.

- Umat. *See* La-ka-dong.
- Umatthar, village and former capital in Mysore, xiii. 421.
- Umballa. *See* Ambāla.
- Umbargāon, port and customs division in Bombay, xiii. 421, 422.
- Umed Khān, son of Shāistā Khān, Governor of Bengal, stormed Chittagong (1665), iii. 436.
- Umed Singh, Mahārāo Rājā of Bindli, helped Col. Monson in his retreat (1804), iii. 158.
- Umota, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 422.
- Um-tam. *See* Killing.
- Umra, Rānā of Mewār, had to submit to Jahāngir (1616), xlii. 404, 405.
- Umra, Rānā of Mewār (1681-1716), led rebellion of Rājput chiefs against Farukshiyar (1713), xlii. 405.
- Umrā Chand Barwā, Dīwān of Udaipur, his firmness with Sindia (1768), xiii. 406.
- Umrapur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 422.
- Umrāundi-Kālānpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 422.
- Umrer, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 422.
- Umrer, manufacturing town in Central Provinces, xiii. 423.
- Umreth, town in Bombay, xiii. 423.
- Umri, petty State in Central India, xiii. 423, 424.
- Umri, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 424.
- Umri, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 424.
- Umta, town in Baroda, xlii. 424.
- Um-thru. *See* Digru.
- Un. *See* Kankrej.
- Una and Delwārā, ancient towns in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 424, 425.
- Una, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 425.
- Unao, District in Oudh, xiii. 426-436; physical aspects, 426, 427; history, 427-430; mutiny, 429, 430; population, 430, 431; agriculture, 431-434; means of communication, etc., 434; manufactures, trade, etc., 434, 435; administration, 435; medical aspects, 435.
- Unao, town, *tahsil*, and *pargana* in Oudh, xiii. 436, 437.
- Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, by Miss Bird, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 152 (footnote 3); 202 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 3).
- Unchehra. *See* Nagode.
- Unchhali, village and waterfall in Bombay, xiii. 437.
- Under-peopled Districts and Provinces, article 'India,' vi. 47.
- Unequal pressure of population on the land, article 'India,' vi. 49.
- United States, India's trade with, article 'India,' vi. 578, 579.
- Universities, Indian, article 'India,' vi. 475, 476. *See also* Bombay, iii. 71; Calcutta, iii. 259; Lahore, viii. 418, xi. 290; Madras, ix. 78.
- Unja, town in Baroda, xiii. 437.
- Untha Dhurā. *See* Anta Dhurā.
- Untri, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 438.
- Upendra Bhanj, Rājā of Gumsar, a famous Uriyā poet, article 'India,' vi. 344.
- Uplein, port in Kāthiāwār, xiii. 438.
- Upmālka, village and temple in Madras, xiii. 438.
- Uppada cloth, made in Godāvari District, v. 129.
- Upparavan, salt and saltpetre makers in Madras, ix. 20.
- Upper Godāvari, former District in Central Provinces, xiii. 438.
- Upper Sind Frontier, District in Sind, xiii. 438-449; physical aspects, 438-440; canal system, 439; population, 440-445; border tribes, 441-445; agriculture, 445, 446; means of communication, 446; manufactures, 447; trade and commerce, 447; administration, 447, 448; medical aspects, 448, 449.
- Uppinangadi, town and *tahsil* in Madras, xiii. 449.
- Uprāy, village and shrine in Berār, xiii. 449.
- Uprorā, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 449.
- Urāi, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 449, 450.
- Uraiyr. *See* Trichinopoly city.
- Uran, town, customs division, and distillery in Bombay, xiii. 450. *See also* Karanja.
- Urāons, aboriginal tribe in Western Bengal and Chulā Nāgpur, article 'India,' vi. 71 (footnote). *Local notices*—Gangpur, iv. 478; Jalpāiguri, vii. 112; Jāshpur, vii. 146; Lohārdāgā, viii. 480; Sarguja, xii. 267; Singhbhūm, xii. 535.
- Uravakuntā, town in Madras, xiii. 451.
- Urcha, Buddhist village in Kashahr, Punjab, xiii. 451.
- Urchha. *See* Orchha.
- U-rit-taung, pagoda in Burma, xiii. 451.
- U-rit-taung, East, township in Burma, xiii. 451.
- U-rit-taung, West, township in Burma, xiii. 451.
- Uriyā. *See* Auraiyā.
- Uriyā vernacular writers and poets, article 'India,' vi. 343, 344.

- Utlam, *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 451.  
 Utnar, town in Punjab, xlii. 451.  
 Ural, Rána of Mewár (1762), his history and war with Sindia, xiii. 406, 407.  
 Urum Islámpur, town in Bombay, xlii. 452.  
*Usar* or *káldar* plains, impregnated with *reh* or saline efflorescence, and therefore unfit for cultivation, found in Agra, i. 60; Aligarh, i. 168; Allah-ábád, i. 180; Amritsar, i. 255; Azamgarh, i. 392-397; Ballia, ii. 28; Benares, ii. 255; Budáun, ii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 131; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Etah, iv. 358; Etáwah, iv. 367-370; Farukhábád, iv. 409; Fatehpur, iv. 422, 423; Gházilpur, v. 62; Gorakhpur, v. 164; Haridoi, v. 321; Jaunpur, vii. 150, 151; Kákori, vii. 311; Kurnál, viii. 25; Lárkhána, viii. 462; Lucknow, viii. 493; Mánipuri, ix. 202; Meerut, ix. 382; Mehar, ix. 396; Mohan Aurás, ix. 470; Mohan-álganj, ix. 472; Muzáffarnagar, x. 67-72; N.-W. Provinces, x. 376; Oudh, x. 482; Partágharh, xi. 68; Punjab, xi. 253; Shikárpur, xii. 385; Sialkót, xii. 440; Sitápur, xiii. 30; Unao, xiii. 426.  
 Usin, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 452.  
 Uska, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 452.  
 Usmán's Arab expedition to Thána and Broach (647), vi. 268.  
 Usir, town and remount depôt in Madras, xiii. 452.  
 Usurpation of Aurangzeb, and murder of his brothers, article 'India,' vi. 306, 307.  
 Utakamand (Ootacamund), hill station, sanitarium, and plateau in Madras, xiii. 452-454.  
 Utal, estate in Centrl Provinces, xiii. 454.  
 Utin, seaport in Bombay, xlii. 454.  
 Uttarpará. *See* Uttarpará.  
 Uteh. *See* Uchh.  
 Utmán Bulak, *tdluk* in Punjab, xlii. 454, 455.  
 Utmán Khel, Pathán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42.  
 Up-pn. *See* Ot-pn.  
 Utraula, *tdluk* in Oudh, xiii. 455.  
 Utraula, *pargana* and historic estate in Oudh, xiii. 455-458.  
 Utrula, town in Oudh, xiii. 458.  
 Uttal. *See* Utal.  
 Uttamapálayam, town in Madras, xlii. 458.  
 Uttamapuram, town in Madras, xlii. 458.  
 Uttankaral, town and *tdluk* in Madras, xlii. 458.  
 Uttarpará, town and public library in Bengal, xiii. 459.  
 Uttiranmerár, historic town and temples in Madras, xlii. 459.  
 Uttir, town and temples in Bombay, xlii. 459.  
 Utukór. *See* Vutukur.  
 Uzbege, the ruling race in Afghán-Türk-istán, i. 55.

## V

- Vaccination, Statistics of, in Ahmadábád, i. 93; Ahmadnagar, i. 107; Akola, i. 146; Amráoti, i. 250; Assam, i. 373; Azamgarh, i. 401; Bangalore, ii. 65; Baroda, ii. 169; Bédsm, ii. 188; Belgaum, ii. 237; Bombay Presidency, iii. 73; Broach, iii. 111; Buldána, iii. 148; Lower Burma, iii. 208; Coorg, iv. 42; Damoh, iv. 113; Dhér-wár, iv. 265; Ellichpur, iv. 347; Benár, v. 261; Hénzada, v. 390; Jalpur, vii. 59; Kalra, vii. 307; Kaládgi, vii. 320; North Kánara, vii. 374; Karáchi, vii. 451; Khairpur, viii. 137; Kolár, viii. 278; Kyauk-pyá, viii. 389; Madras Presidency, ix. 80, city, ix. 119; Mahi Kántha, ix. 179; Miráj (2), ix. 440, 441; Násik, x. 235; Nellore, x. 271; N.-W. Provinces, x. 404; Oudh, x. 510; Panch Maháls, xi. 34; Poona, xi. 270; Rájputána, xi. 424; Ratnágiri, xii. 12; Sátara, xii. 284; Shikárpur, xii. 394; Sholápur, xii. 420; Sind, xii. 525; Surat, xiii. 131; Tinnevellí, xiii. 311; Udaipur, xiii. 409; Wún, xiii. 546.  
 Vnda. *See* Wada.  
 Vadagenhalli, trading town in Mysore, xlii. 460.  
 Vadákara. *See* Badágara.  
 Vadnattalai, town in Madras, xlii. 460.  
 Vadaku Vallyúr, town and tank in Madras, xlii. 460.  
 Vadaku Viravanallúr. *See* Viravanallúr.  
 Vaddál. *See* Waddál.  
 Vaddáli. *See* Waddáli.  
 Vadanpáthi Melipáthi, town in Madras, xlii. 460.  
 Vadars, hill tribe in Kolába, viii. 265.  
 Vádáshnor. *See* Báldáshnor.  
 Vaigai, river in Madras, Madras, xlii. 460.  
 Valkom, town and *tdluk* in Travancore, xlii. 460, 461.

- Vairog, trading town in Bombay, xiii. 461.
- Vairowál, town in Punjab, xiii. 461.
- Vaisheshikha, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmínical systems of philosophy, vi. 99.
- Vaisyn, or cultivating caste of ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 90, 196.
- Vála. *See* Wála.
- Valabhi, ancient Hindu dynasty in Western India and Sind (480-722 A.D.), their overthrow by Arab invaders of Sind, article 'India,' vi. 182.
- Válájjábadu. *See* Wálájjábad.
- Valanginán, town in Madras, xiii. 461.
- Valarpattanam. *See* Beliaptam.
- Valavandúr, village in Madras, xiii. 461.
- Valdinvúr, village in Madras, near Pondicherry, xiii. 461.
- Valentia, Lord, his description of Calcutta in 1803, quoted, iii. 244; quoted on Midganj, ix. 421.
- Valentyn, on the Dutch factory at Thanlyin (Syriam), xiii. 158.
- Vallyúr. *See* Vadaku Vallyúr.
- Vallabhachárya, Vishnuíta reformer, lived at Kherálú, viii. 189.
- Vallabha-swámi, Vishnuíta religious reformer (1520 A.D.), Krishna-worship, article 'India,' vi. 221, 222. *Local notices*—Preached his reforms at Gokúl, v. 142; his doctrine of pleasure and of Vishnu as Krishna, x. 444, 445.
- Vallamara, fresh-water fishermen in Cochin, iv. 4.
- Vallam Vadákusetil, town in Madras, near Tanjore, xiii. 462.
- Vallemgiman. *See* Valangiman.
- Valjúr, town and estate in Madras, xiii. 462.
- Válmíki, the reputed composer of the *Rámáyana*, article 'India,' vi. 123; said to have lived at Aváni, i. 390.
- Valsád. *See* Bulsár.
- Valtern. *See* Waltair.
- Valuvaná, *áluk* in Madras, xiii. 462.
- Vamsadhára, river of Central India, xiii. 462.
- Vanarásí, sacred village and cattle fair in Mysore, xiii. 462, 463.
- Vannathall. *See* Wanithall.
- Vanbhachran. *See* Wanbhachran.
- Van Cortlandt, General, defeated the mutineers of Illsár (1857), v. 428.
- Vandavasu. *See* Wandiwash.
- Van den Broeck, visited Aden on behalf of the Dutch East India Company (1614), i. 16.
- Van den Broecke's map of India (1660), quoted, on Sherpur (Bográ), xii. 381; on the Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 390.
- Van de Putte, speaks of Sikkim as Brannshok, xii. 484.
- Vanilla, grown in Mysore, x. 103.
- Vaniyambádi, trading town in Madras, xiii. 463.
- Vanmálá, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 463.
- Van Moens, Adrien, Dutch governor, enlarged and strengthened the fort of Cochin (1778), iv. 12.
- Van Rheede, Dutch governor of Malabar, published *Fortus Malabaricus*, the first work on the flora of Southern India, ix. 81; his tomb at Surat, xiii. 135.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal, tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; made convention with Mír Kásim (1763), xi. 95.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender to the English (1795), when the town was taken, iv. 12.
- Varada, river of S. India, xiii. 463.
- Varáhanadl, river in Madras, xiii. 463, 464.
- Varáhi. *See* Waráhi.
- Vararuchi, Prákrit grammarian of the first century B.C., article 'India,' vi. 336, 337.
- Varthema, Luis de, visited Aden (1503), i. 16; mentions a town called Bengala, ii. 269; speaks of Quilon as Kaulam, xi. 339.
- Vasco da Gama, his three voyages to India, and death at Cochin, article 'India,' vi. 356-358. *Local notices*—Inhospitably received at Calicut (1498), and bombarded that town (1502), iii. 269; visited Cannanore (1498), and established a factory there (1505), iii. 276; established factory at Cochin (1502), iv. 11; died at Cochin (1524) and his body buried there, but removed to Portugal (1538), iv. 12; the first Indian land he saw, Mount Delly, iv. 197; quoted, on Káyal, which he calls Caell, viii. 107; his visit to Malabar (1498), ix. 221; first east anchor near Quilandi (1498), xi. 339.
- Vaso. *See* Wáso.
- Vastárá, village in Mysore, xiii. 464.
- Vásudeo Balwant Phadke, *dakáit* leader, captured (1879) on his way to Pandharpur, xi. 38.
- Vásudevannallur, town in Madras, xiii. 464.
- Vattilagundu, village and battle-field in Madras, xiii. 464.
- Vattiráyruppu. *See* Watrap.
- Vaughan, two brothers, both majors, murdered at Talegón Dábhára (1817), xiii. 166.

- Vayalpad, town and *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 464.
- Vayannadu. *See* Wainad.
- Vayitiri. *See* Vyteri.
- Vecchi, Signor de, started silk culture and weaving at Kengeri, viii. 114, 115.
- Vedaganga, river of Deccan, xlii. 465.
- Vedantas*, two of the six *darsanas*, or Brahmanical systems of philosophy, vi. 99.
- Vedas, the four Sanskrit hymnals, article 'India,' vi. 77-89; their antiquity and inspired origin, 78; caste and widow-burning unknown, 78; Aryan civilisation in the Vedas, 79; the gods of the Vedas, 78-81; a Vedic hymn, 82, 83; Vedic prayers, 83, 84; Vedic legend of Yama, the king of death, 85; Vedic conceptions of immortality, 86; the Rig-Veda composed during the march of the Aryans through Upper India, 86, 87; the Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda composed at a later date than the Rig-Veda, after the Brahmins had established their priestly power, 88; the Brahmins or inspired guides to the four Vedas, 88, 89.
- Vedavati, river of S. India, xlii. 465.
- Vegetables*, Cultivation of, article 'India,' vi. 490. *Local notices*—Cultivated in Agra, i. 64; Ambala, i. 220; Amritsar, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 260; Bangalore, ii. 63; Bengal, ii. 304; Bhutan, ii. 413; Bukhara, iii. 146; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cachar, iii. 236; Chandni, iii. 353; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450, 451; Daphla Hills, iv. 119; Deorin, iv. 206; Durgapur, iv. 323; Eastern Dwars, iv. 333; Gujranwala, v. 184; Gujrat, v. 193; Gurdaspur, v. 211; Haidarabad, v. 245; Hardol, v. 326; Hizenada, v. 388; Hill Tipperah, v. 400; Jaldahabad, vii. 75; Jhabua, vii. 195; Jhang, vii. 210; Kashmir, viii. 72; Kolhapur, viii. 281; Lahore, viii. 410; Larkhana, viii. 463; Lucknow, viii. 498; Madras, ix. 30; Manipur, ix. 331; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Mergul, ix. 409, 410; Mysore, x. 100; Nepal, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; N.-W. Provinces, x. 382; Orissa, x. 459; Peshawar, xi. 146; Ranchi, xi. 468; Rangpur, xi. 496; Saharanpur, xii. 120; Salarna, xii. 280; Shalkot, xii. 446; Silwagar, xii. 466; Simla, xii. 493; Sitapur, xii. 35; Sultanpur, xii. 100; Tanjore, xiii. 187; Tumkur, xiii. 378; Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 394; Unao, xiii. 432; Wellington, xiii. 536.
- Velhar, reservoir near Bombay, xiii. 465, 466.
- Vejanones, petty State in Kathiawar, xiii. 466.
- Vekria, petty State in Kathiawar, xiii. 466, 467.
- Vellakovil, village in Madras, xlii. 467.
- Vellar, river in Madras, xlii. 467.
- Vellore, *iduk* in Madras, xlii. 467.
- Vellore, historic town and cantonment in Madras, xlii. 467-469; siege by Haidar Ali (1780), 468; mutiny (1806), 469, vi. 399.
- Velpur, town in Madras, xlii. 469.
- Velvet work, article 'India,' vi. 603.
- Vembakottai, town in Madras, xiii. 469.
- Vempalli, town and temple in Madras, xlii. 469.
- Venables, Mr., attacked the mutineers at Azamgarh (1857), i. 394; had the village of Dubari granted to him, iv. 317.
- Vengurla, *iduk* in Bombay, xlii. 469.
- Vengurla, town, seaport, lighthouse, and former pirate stronghold in Bombay, xlii. 469, 470.
- Vengurla Rock, lighthouse in Bombay, xlii. 470.
- Venkaji, Sivaji's brother, succeeded Shahu in the Karnatik *iduk*, i. 313; sold Bangalore to the Raja of Mysore (1687), ii. 61; founded dynasty at Tanjore, xlii. 192.
- Venkatagiri, town, *iduk*, and ancient estate in Madras, xlii. 470, 471.
- Ventipur, ruins in Kashmir, xlii. 471.
- Ventura, Italian general of Ranjit Singh, held District of Dera Ghazi Khan (1830-32), iv. 212; stormed Kamlagarh (1840), vii. 353; conquered Mandi (1840), ix. 298.
- Vepery, suburb of Madras city, xlii. 471.
- Veppattur, town in Madras, xlii. 471.
- Veppu. *See* Vypin.
- Veranini, town in Madras, xlii. 471.
- Vernpoll, Roman Catholic station and vicariate in S. India, xlii. 471, 472; vi. 257.
- Verashatooon. *See* Viravasaram.
- Verawal, seaport in Kathiawar, xlii. 472.
- Verelst, H., Governor of Bengal (1767-69), ii. 278; tried to improve Calcutta, iii. 244; his speech at the Punja festival at the Motijhil, Murshidabad (1767), x. 37.
- Vernacular journalism, vi. 480, 481.
- Vernaculars (Indian) and their literature, article 'India,' vi. chap. xlii. pp. 325-355. *See* Indian Vernaculars and their literature.
- Vernag, spring in Kashmir, xlii. 472.
- Vesaya, part in Bombay, xlii. 472, 473.
- Vesh, or redistribution of land at certain



- periods, still in use near Jalálábád, vii. 75.
- Vettatappádyangadi. *See* Betuliplyudangadl.
- Vettavalum, estate in Madras, xiii. 473.
- Viceroy and Governors-General of India, article 'India,' vi. 384.
- Vichhavád, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 473.
- Victoria-Gitika, Sanskrit ode, in celebration of the sovereigns of England, vi. 111.
- Victoria Point, marking the extreme eastern and southern limits of Burma, at the mouth of the Kra river, the boundary between Tenasserim and Siam, article 'India,' vi. 4.
- View of Hindu Law*, by Mr. Nelson, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote 2).
- Vigái. *See* Valgái.
- Vigne's *Travels in Kashmir* (1842), quoted, on Amarnáth, i. 211; Iskardó, vii. 30; the Iron of Kashmir, viii. 67; the temple of Matan, ix. 360.
- Vijaladrug. *See* Vizladrug.
- Vijápur, estate in Central Provinces, xiii. 473.
- Vijápur, town in Baroda, xiii. 473.
- Vijayanagar, ancient capital in S. India, xiii. 473. *See* also Hampi.
- Vijayanagar, Hindu kingdom of S. India (1185-1565), subjugation by the Muhammadans at the battle of Tálíkot, article 'India,' vi. 286, 288.
- Vijayanagaram. *See* Vizianagram.
- Vijyanoness. *See* Vejanoness.
- Vikramaditya, king of Ujjain (57 B.C.), his war with the Scythian invaders, article 'India,' vi. 181. *Local notices*—Built temple at Debi Pátán, iv. 164; his power and reign, xii. 130; his capital at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Vilakankod, *idluk* in Travancore, xiii. 473.
- Villages of the Arakan hill tribes, i. 301; of the Deori Chutiya, iii. 467; of the Daphlas, iv. 119; in Dhárwár, iv. 261; of the Gáros, v. 29; in Hinzára, v. 366; of the Juánga, vii. 250; in Kóngra, vii. 419; in Kashmir, viii. 70; of the Kols, viii. 254-256; of the Malayáls, ix. 239, 240; of the Míkirs, ix. 436, 437; of the Mírís, ix. 444, 448; of the Mishmís, ix. 463; of the Rengmá Nágás, x. 148; of the Angámí Nágás, x. 149; of the Kukís, x. 150; of the Nicobarians, x. 296; of the Todás, x. 310; of the Pesháwar Patháns, xi. 152, 153; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 28; of the Santáls, xii. 239; of the Kols in Singbhum, xii. 537; in Sirmur, xii. 555.
- Village Watchmen or Rural Police. *See* Administration section of each District article.
- Villupuram, town and *idluk* in Madras, xiii. 474.
- Vincent's, Dean, *Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 164 (footnote 1); 356 (footnote).
- Vinchur, town and petty State in Bombay, xiii. 474.
- Vindhya, mountain range dividing the Deccan from Hindustán, xiii. 474-476; geology, 475; mythology, 475, 476; article 'India,' vi. 35, 36; geology, vi. 635.
- Vines, Cultivation of. *See* Grapes.
- Vingurla. *See* Vengurla.
- Vinjamúr, village in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Vinukonda, town, hill fort, and *idluk* in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Viraghattam, town in Madras, xiii. 476.
- Virajannál, watercourse in Mysore, xiii. 476, 477.
- Virangam, town and *idluk* in Bombay, xiii. 477.
- Virampura, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 477.
- Vira Rájendra, the national hero of the Coorgs, his history, iv. 30, 31; his mausoleum at Merkára, ix. 414.
- Vira-rájendra-pet, town and Christian settlement in Coorg, xiii. 477, 478.
- Viravallí, *idluk* in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Viravanallúr, town in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Viravásaram, town and old English settlement in Madras, xiii. 478.
- Viráwáh, village in Sind, xiii. 478.
- Virdel, *idluk* in Bombay, xiii. 478, 479.
- Virpur, town and State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 479.
- Virpur Kharedí, town in Káthiáwár, xiii. 479.
- Viruddháchalam, *idluk* in Madras, xiii. 479.
- Viruddháchalam, sacred town and temple in Madras, xiii. 480.
- Virudupatí, trading town in Madras, xiii. 480.
- Virwa, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 480.
- Visákhapatnam. *See* Vizagapatam.
- Visápur, hill fort in Bombay, xiii. 480.
- Vishalgari, Native State in Bombay, xiii. 480, 481.
- Vishnu, the Preserver, the second person of the Hindu triad, vi. 98. *See* also Hinduism.
- Vishnuite symbols in Hinduism, vi. 206.
- Vishnu Purána, The*, by Dr. H. H. Wilson, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 216, 217, and footnotes.

- Vishnu-worship, article 'India,' vi. 215-226; Vishnu and Siva compared, 215; incarnations of Vishnu, 215, 216; the Vishnu Purāna, the eighteen Purānas, 216, 217; Brāhmanical and popular Vishnuism, 217; Vishnuite religious reformers (1150-1520 A.D.), 217-222; Vishnuite sects, 223; theistic movements in Vishnuism, 223; Jagannāth, 223-225; the truth about the Car Festival, 224, 225; bloodless worship of Jagannāth, 225, 226. *Local notices*—Kenduli, viii. 114; Khardah, viii. 167; Kherālu, viii. 189; Mahāban, ix. 191, 192; Melukote, ix. 404; Orissa, x. 437-455.
- Vishnagar, ancient town in Baroda, xlii. 481.
- Vissanapet, village, estate, and *taluk* in Madras, xlii. 481.
- Viswagangā, river of Berār, xlii. 481, 482.
- Viswanāth, founder of the Nāyak dynasty in Madura, his feudal system, ix. 122, 123; rebuilt Tinnevely, xlii. 312; ruled over Trichinopoly, xlii. 356; fortified Trichinopoly, and built palace there, xlii. 364.
- Viswa Singh, great Koch ruler, introduced Brāhman colony into Assam, i. 353; his empire extended from Darrang to Lurniah, iv. 329.
- Vita, town in Bombay, xlii. 482.
- Vital statistics of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxv. pp. 665-686; the principal sources of health returns, 665; untrustworthy registration statistics, 666, 667; death-rate and average duration of life in India, 666, 667; birth and death rates for different Provinces, 667-679; health and mortality in the European army, 675; 680-682; in the native army, 682-684; full vital statistics, 684-686. *See also* the Medical Aspects section of each Provincial and District article.
- Vithalgarh, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xlii. 482.
- Vitrol, Blue, found in Rājputāna, xl. 401; at Khetri in Shailchāwār, xli. 371.
- Vitru, river in Madras, xlii. 482.
- Vivensh, Mr., Collector of Kānara, made new settlement there, vii. 383.
- Vizagapatam, District in Madras, xlii. 482-497; physical aspects, 482-484; history, 484-489; recent history of Rājās, 488; population, 489-492; aboriginal tribes, 491; agriculture, 492, 493; irrigation, 493; manufacture and trade, 493, 494; administration, 494-496; education, 495, 496; medical aspects, 496, 497.
- Vizagapatam, *taluk* in Madras, xlii. 497.
- Vizagapatam, ancient town, seaport, and cantonment in Madras, xlii. 497, 498.
- Viziadrag, seaport and ancient fort in Bombay, xlii. 498, 499.
- Vizianagram, historic estate in Madras, xlii. 499-502. *See also* Vizagapatam.
- Vizianagram, *taluk* in Madras, xlii. 502.
- Vizianagram, town and cantonment in Madras, xlii. 502, 503.
- Vizianarāyānam, town in Madras, xlii. 503.
- Vizirāma Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1759-94), his history, xlii. 500, 501.
- Vizirāma Gajapati Rāz, Mahārājā of Vizianagram (1845-78), xlii. 501, 502.
- Volcanic eruptions, Bassein (mud), ii. 193; Cheruba Island (inflammable gas), iii. 378; Foul Island (mud), iv. 450; Kyauk-pyā (mud), viii. 385.
- Von Bohlen, *Das Alte Indien*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 2).
- Vonipenta, town in Madras, xlii. 503.
- Vontmitra, town and temple in Madras, xlii. 503.
- Vridachellam. *See* Viruddhachellam.
- Vūtukūr, village in Madras, xlii. 503.
- Vyankat Rāo, *samluddar* of Arpalli and Ghot, mutilated with Bābu Rāo (1858), murdered three telegraph employes, was arrested (1860), and sentenced to transportation, iii. 351.
- Vyāsa, Brāhman sage, the legendary compiler of the four Vedas (3101 B.C.), and of the epic of the Mahābhārata, article 'India,' vi. 118.
- Vygal. *See* Vaigali.
- Vypin, historic island in S. India, xlii. 504.
- Vyteri, town in Madras, xlii. 504.

W

- Wāda, village and *taluk* in Bombay, xlii. 504, 505.
- Wādai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xlii. 505.
- Wādali, petty State in Kāthiāwār, xlii. 505.
- Wadall, ancient capital in Bombay, xlii. 505.
- Wādars, nomadic tribe in Dhārwar, iv. 260.
- Wade, Colonel Sir Claude, his march through the Khaibar Pass (1839), i. 49; his campaign there, vii. 125.
- Wadgaon, town in Poona, Bombay, scene of convention of 1778-79, xlii. 505; vi. 391.

- Wadhon, town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay, xlii. 505.
- Wadhon, town in Berár, xlii. 505, 506.
- Wadhwan. *See* Dang States.
- Wadhwan, Native State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 506.
- Wadhwan, chief town of State in Káthiáwár, centre of cotton trade, xlii. 506, 507.
- Wadhwan, British station in Káthiáwár, xlii. 507.
- Wadhwan, historic capital and Sub-division in Baroda, xlii. 507.
- Wadner, village in Central Provinces, xlii. 508.
- Wadod. *See* Warod.
- Wa-ga-ru, township in Burma, xlii. 508.
- Wa-gu-ma, village in Burma, xlii. 508.
- Waghari, river of Berár, xlii. 508.
- Waghars, descendants of Hindu princes in Kárumbar Island, viii. 50.
- Waghelas, Rájput clan in Ahmadábad, i. 89; in Cutch, iv. 61.
- Waghorn, Lieut., pioneer of the Overland Route, iii. 76.
- Wagm, *tdluk* in Bombay, xlii. 508.
- Wagris, wild tribe in Cambay, iii. 271.
- Wagwari, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 509.
- Wahabís, fanatical Muhammadan sect in South Arcot, i. 323; Bangalore, ii. 62; Bográ, iii. 28; Dindápur, iv. 293; Maldah, ix. 243; Patná, xi. 99; Santál Parganas, xii. 230; Travancore, xlii. 347; Twenty-four Parganas, xlii. 393.
- Wai, sacred town and *tdluk* in Bombay, xlii. 509.
- Waiáon, town in Central Provinces, xlii. 509, 510.
- Wajnádi, highland *tdluk* in Madras, with coffee plantations and gold-mining, xlii. 510-512.
- Wainád, South-east, Sub-division in Madras, xlii. 512.
- Wainganga, great river of Central Provinces, xlii. 512.
- Wair. *See* Wer.
- Wairágarh, ancient town and *pargana* in Central Provinces, xlii. 513.
- Wájid Ali Khán, last king of Oudh (1847-56), built the Kaisar Báh and other buildings at Lucknow, viii. 510, 511; deposed (1856), x. 494, 495.
- Wajirra, petty State in Bombay, xlii. 513.
- Wake, Horwald, defender of Arrah in the Mutiny (1857), i. 333; xli. 329.
- Wakori, village in Central Provinces, xlii. 513.
- Waktapur, petty State in Bombay, xlii. 513, 514.
- Wala, Native State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 514.
- Wala, chief town of State and ancient capital in W. India, xlii. 514.
- Waldák, *tdluk* in Madras, xlii. 515.
- Waldábad, town and former military station in Madras, xlii. 515.
- Waldápet, town in Madras, xlii. 515.
- Walam, town in Baroda, xlii. 515.
- Walasna, petty State in Bombay, xlii. 515, 516.
- Walidád Khán, mutineer leader (1857), in Bareilly, ii. 140; Buddán, iii. 118; Julandshahr, iii. 134; repulsed from Hápúr, v. 318; had been *jdárdár* of Malágarh, ix. 236; threatened Meerut, ix. 385.
- Walkpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 516.
- Wáli Muhammad, *jdárdár* of Cháudko, was deprived of his estate by Mir Ali Murád, and reinstated by Sir C. Napier, iii. 359.
- Walker, Colonel, made settlement of Káthiáwár (1807-08), viii. 91.
- Walker, Colonel, referred to, on the Sacred Koh Mountains, xii. 98, 99.
- Walker, Mr., quoted, on the value of ants in forming soil, v. 244.
- Wallace, Colonel W., died (1809), regarded as a holy man, and his tomb at Sirár worshipped, xlii. 23.
- Walpole, General Sir R., restored order in Cawnpur District (Dec. 1857 - May 1858), iii. 283; retook Etáwah (1858), iv. 372.
- Walsad. *See* Bulsar.
- Waltair, town and cantonment in Madras, xlii. 516.
- Wálwa, *tdluk* in Bombay, xlii. 516.
- Wán, river of Berár, xlii. 516, 517.
- Wanna, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 517.
- Wanbhachran, town in Punjab, xlii. 517.
- Wandiwash, *tdluk* in Madras, xlii. 517.
- Wandiwash, town in Madras, and battle-field, xlii. 517, 518; battle of, and defeat of the French under Lally by Sir Eyre Coote (1760), article 'India,' vi. 379, 380.
- Wandren. *See* Bandra.
- Wangadra, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 518.
- Wankáner, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 518.
- Wankáner, town in Káthiáwár, xlii. 519.
- Wanna, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 519.
- Wanod, petty State in Káthiáwár, xlii. 519.
- Wansdá. *See* Bándá.
- Wanthali, ancient town in Káthiáwár, xlii. 519.

- Wáo, town and Native State in Bombay, xiii. 519, 520.
- Waori Dharwála, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 520.
- Waori Wachhání, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 520.
- War, Art of, in *Vedic and Sanskrit times*, article 'India,' vi. 110.
- Wardgám, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 520.
- Waráhi, town and Native State in Bombay, xiii. 520, 521.
- Wáralia, wandering tribe in Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Násik, x. 231; Poona, xi. 205.
- Warangal, historic capital in Deccan, xiii. 521.
- Warangón, town in Bombay, xiii. 521, 522.
- Wáraseoni, town in Central Provinces, xiii. 522.
- Warrah, petty State in Assam, xiii. 522.
- Wáreha, salt-mine in Punjab, xiii. 522.
- Ward, Sir H. G., Governor of Madras (1860), ix. 67; buried in St. Mary's Church there, ix. 109.
- Ward, Baptist missionary at Serampur, xii. 318.
- Wardhá, District in Central Provinces, xiii. 522-529; physical aspects, 522-524; history, 524, 525; population, 525, 526; agriculture, 526, 527; commerce and trade, 527, 528; administration, 528; physical aspects, 528, 529.
- Wardhá, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 529.
- Wardhá, town and centre of cotton trade in Central Provinces, xiii. 529.
- Wardhá, river in Central Provinces, xiii. 530.
- Wardwán, valley in Kashmir, xiii. 530.
- Wári, town and lake in Bombay, xiii. 530, 531.
- Wariyn, king of Slam, his origin and wars in Martaban, i. 235, 236; conquered Taung-ngu, xiii. 221.
- Warnolimoti, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warnolínáni, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warnolmal, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 531.
- Warod (1), petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 531.
- Warod (2), petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 531.
- Warúd, commercial town, *tahsil*, *parganá*, and coal-mine in Central Provinces, xiii. 532; coal-field, article 'India,' vi. 620.
- Warren Hastings. *See* Hastings, Warren.
- Warsora, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Wartal, sacred town in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Warid. *See* Barár.
- Wasan Sewada, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Wasan Virpur, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Washermanpetta, suburb of Madras city, xiii. 533.
- Wasna, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 533.
- Waso, town in Baroda, xiii. 533.
- Wassawád, petty State in Káthiáwár, xiii. 534.
- Wásurná. *See* Dang States.
- Waterfalls, on Mount Abú, i. 5; at Ajanta, i. 113; Amarkantak, i. 210; Papanassam, i. 226; in the Anarnalai Hills, i. 270; of the Bárapoli river, ii. 123; the Barkal Rapids, ii. 155, 156; of the Beypur river, ii. 335; in Bhután, ii. 412; of the Bihár river at Chachai, ii. 421; at Bijil, ii. 427; of the Cauvery, iii. 278; in the Central Provinces, iii. 298, 299; of the Chambal, iii. 331; Lake Charamál, iii. 370; Chunchan, iii. 459; Courtallum, iv. 44; Demágiri, iv. 197; Dumrá, iv. 320; Gersoppa, v. 121, xii. 377, 400; of the Hesho at Kirwahi, v. 393; of the Indus at Iskardoh, vii. 11; the Dhuán-dhár near Jabalpur, vii. 31; Kalhatti, vii. 325; of the Kapli river, vii. 441; of the Karamnása at Chhanpathar, vii. 465; of the Karnaphull, viii. 30; of the Kartalri at Kullár, viii. 49; in Kashmir, viii. 63; at Khandála, viii. 147; Kolakambái, viii. 272; of the Lakshmantirtha, viii. 443; Lálguli, viii. 445; Hundrugghá at Dásamhagh in Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Lohárdagá, viii. 487; the Lushington Falls, viii. 532, xiii. 437; at Mahábalashwar, ix. 142; Kokalhát, ix. 153; Mahávinayaka, ix. 170; of the Kassi near Raipur, ix. 278; in Mandrá, ix. 301; Mátherán, ix. 364; in Mirzapur, ix. 453; Motijhará, ix. 521; Muddi, ix. 528; Námbar, x. 188; of the Nerbadá, x. 207; of the Pábar, x. 511; Pápanásham, xi. 53; of the Pengangá, xi. 133; at Pulgón, xi. 239; Sansar Dhára, xii. 225; in the Santál Parganá, xii. 227; Sháhábád, xii. 323, 324; Sháhpur Hills, xii. 369; Sivsamudram, xiii. 42, 43; of the Subarnarekha, xiii. 84; of the Thuangyin, xiii. 276; Tiothu, xiii. 297; of the Wardhá at Soit, xiii. 530.
- Water-mills in the Hímálays, article 'India,' vi. 9.
- Water-supply, of Aden, i. 20-24; Ajmere,

- l. 153; Bangalore, ii. 69; Baroda, ii. 169; Bhopál, ii. 406; Calcutta, iii. 257, 258; at Paltá, xi. 20; Haldar-áshád (Sind), v. 288; Jaipur, vii. 60; Karáchi, vii. 460; Lahore, viii. 419; Madras, ix. 111; Poona, xi. 210, 211; Rangoon, xi. 484; Ratnágiri, xii. 13; Sátára, xii. 276, 286; Shillong, xii. 398; Simla, xli. 498; Bombay (Vehar reservoir), xlii. 250, 465, 466; Tuticorin, xlii. 286.
- Watrap, town in Madras, xlii. 534.
- Watson, Admiral, bombardment and capture of Chandernagar, article 'India,' vi. 382. *Local notices*—Stormed the strongholds of the Angrias with Clive (1756), iii. 38; retook Calcutta with Clive (1757), iii. 242; memorial to, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252; his capture of Chandernagar, iii. 357; stormed Vizianág (1756), viii. 263.
- Watson, General, took Garhákota (1819), v. 13; took Chaumgarh (1818), x. 219.
- Watson, Mr., with a party of Agra volunteers, took Khair (June 1857), viii. 127, 128; defended the Mandrák indigo factory against the mutineers (July 1857), ix. 309.
- Watson, Major J. W., his account of Thán condensed, xlii. 248, 249.
- Watts, Mr., Resident at Káshimbázár, taken prisoner by Siráj-ad-daulá (1757), viii. 8r.
- Wattus, Rájput clan of importance in Sirsá, xlii. 14.
- Waugh, Sir Andrew, Surveyor-General of India, named Mount Everest, iv. 380.
- Wavri. *See* Waori.
- Wawánya, seaport in Káthlávár, xlii. 534.
- Wazirábád, *tahsil* in Punjab, xlii. 534.
- Wazirábád, commercial town in Punjab, xlii. 534, 535.
- Waziris, Afghán tribe in Bannu, ii. 92, 93.
- Waziri Lag, tract of country in Punjab, xlii. 535.
- Waziri Parol, tract of country in Punjab, xlii. 535, 536.
- Waziri Rupl, tract of country in Punjab, xlii. 536.
- Wazir Muhammad of Bhopál, his wars with the Maráthás, and leap out of Hushangábád fort, v. 443; failed to take Sohágpur (1803), xlii. 47.
- Wazir Singh, Rájá of Farkhót, helped the English in the second Sikh war, and in the Mutiny by guarding the Sutlej, iv. 393.
- Weber's, Prof., *History of Indian Literature*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 94 (footnote); 102 (footnote 1); 105 (footnote); 110 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 3); 154 (footnote); 168 (footnote 2); 172 (footnotes 2 and 3); 175 (footnote 1); 176 (footnote 3); *Indische Studien*, quoted, 161 (footnote 1).
- Wedderburn, Gen. David, killed at the taking of Broach (1772), iii. 109; his tomb there, iii. 115.
- We-la-taung, village in Burma, xlii. 536.
- Wellesley, Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur (afterwards Duke of Wellington), his victories of Assaye and Argaum, article 'India,' vi. 323; 398. *Local notices*—Took Ahmadnagar (1803), i. 108; won battle of Argaum (1803), i. 329; took Asirgarh, i. 339; won battle of Assaye, i. 434; made road over the Ibhor Ghát, ii. 407; mentions Sindkher as a nest of thieves (Jan. 1804), iii. 144, xli. 527; took Burhánpur, iii. 164; quoted, on the capture of Gáwilgarh, v. 43; on the importance of Haliyál, v. 295; caught Dhundhla Wraugh at Manoli, ix. 338; took Ránbennúr, xi. 503; and Supa (1799), xlii. 116.
- Wellesley, the Hon. Henry (afterwards Lord Cowley), President of the Board of Commissioners at Bareilly, ii. 140.
- Wellesley, Richard, Marquis, Governor-General of India (1798-1803), article 'India,' vi. 394-397; French influence in India, 394, 395; Lord Wellesley's scheme, 395, 396; treaty with the Nizám, 396; third Mysore war and storming of Seringapatám, 396, 397; second Maráthá war (1802-04), and annexations of territory, 398; British successes and disasters, 398. *Local notices*—Made over Gohad, Gwalior, and Dholpur to the Ráná of Gohad (1804), iv. 276, 277; his subsidiary treaty with the Nizám, v. 251; ordered the troops invading Orissá to respect the temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 445; protected the Rájput chiefs, xi. 406.
- Wellington, hill station and cantonment in Madras, xlii. 536.
- Welsh, Captain, in Assam (1792-94), i. 344.
- Wellar, village in Central Provinces, xlii. 536.
- Wer, town in Rájputána, xlii. 536, 537.
- Werni, village in N.-W. Provinces, xlii. 537.
- West, Mr. E., his researches at Kánhari, ix. 168.
- Western Dwáras. *See* Dwáras, Western, and Jalpáigurl.
- Western Gháts. *See* Gháts, Western.

Western Jumna Canal. *See* Jumna Canal, Western.  
 Western Málwá Agency. *See* Málwá.  
 Westland, J., his description of the river market of Chándkhálli, quoted, iii. 359.  
 Westmacott's, Sir Richard, statue of Warren Hastings in Town Hall, Calcutta, iii. 251.  
 Whalley, P., quoted, on the administration of Kumáun, viii. 352.  
 Wheat, Statistics of cultivation and output of, article 'India,' vi. 486-488; export of, vi. 573. *Local notices*—Cultivated on Mount Abú, i. 7; in Adegáon, i. 14; Afghánistán, i. 38; Agra, i. 64; Ahmádnagar, i. 103; Ajmere-Merwára, i. 125; Akalkot, i. 137; Akola, i. 143, 144; Aligarh, i. 173; Allahábad, i. 189; Alwar, i. 205; Ambála, i. 220; Amrdoti, i. 248; Amritsar, i. 259; Aundh, i. 384; Azamgarh, i. 398; Badakshán, i. 407; Bahraich, i. 430; Bálághát, i. 455; Balkh, ii. 15; Ballia, ii. 21; Banda, ii. 51; Bannu, ii. 94; Bara Banki, ii. 110; Bardwán, ii. 130; Bareilly, ii. 142; Baroda, ii. 164; Basmín, ii. 186; Basti, ii. 211; Benares, ii. 258; Betál, ii. 331; Bhandára, ii. 364; Bhután, ii. 413; Bijnaur, ii. 432; Bilsápur, ii. 450; Bogra, iii. 29; Bombay, iii. 53, 54; Budaun, iii. 120; Bulandshahr, iii. 136, 137; Buldána, iii. 146; Búndi, iii. 159; Upper Burma, iii. 210; Cambay, iii. 271; Cawnpur, iii. 285, 286; Central India, iii. 295; Central Provinces, iii. 318; Chambá, iii. 329; Champáran, iii. 341; Chánda, iii. 352, 353; Chhindwára, iii. 401; Chitragong, iii. 439; Cutch, iv. 61; Cuttack, iv. 71; Damán, iv. 102; Damoh, iv. 111; Dánta, iv. 118; Dehra Dún, iv. 174; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 214; Dera Ismáíl Khán, iv. 223; Dhár, iv. 246; Dholpur, iv. 274; Dingarh Kiner, iv. 303; Diu, iv. 305; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Ellichpur, iv. 345; Etah, iv. 362; Etáwah, iv. 374; Faizálád, iv. 384; Faridpur, iv. 403; Farukhábád, iv. 413; Fatehpur, iv. 427; Firozpur, iv. 443; Garhwál, v. 20; Gayá, v. 49; Gházipur, v. 67; Gondia, v. 152; Gouna, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 169; Gujránwála, v. 184; Gujráti, v. 193; Gurdáspur, v. 211; Gurgáon, v. 220; Gwalior, v. 228; Haidarábád, v. 245; Hará, v. 270; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 280; Hamirpur, v. 302; Hardoi, v. 326; Hazára, v. 365; Hazárlábagh, v. 375; Herát, v. 391; Hissar, v. 430; Hoshangábád,

v. 446; Hoshiárpur, v. 455; Húgli, v. 494; Indore, vii. 2; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jáfarábád, vii. 39; Jaipur, vii. 52; Jalálábád, vii. 75; Jalandhar, vii. 88; Jaláun, vii. 98; Jaipáiguri, vii. 113; Jankhandi, vii. 127; Jath, vii. 148; Jaunpur, vii. 155; Jehlam, vii. 172; Jhábu, vii. 195; Jháldwár, vii. 200; Jhang, vii. 210; Jhansi, vii. 223; Jodhpur, vii. 235, 238; Junágari, vii. 262; Kábul, vii. 266; Káiti, vii. 310; Kaládgí, vii. 317; Kalsá, vii. 344; Kángra, vii. 424; Kánkrej, vii. 435; Kapúthala, vii. 443; Karáchi, vii. 448; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnál, vii. 24; Karond, vii. 46; Kashmír, vii. 72; Kawardhá, vii. 106; Khairagarh, vii. 130; Khairpur, vii. 136; Khándesh, vii. 156; Kheri, vii. 193; Kistna, vii. 230; Kohát, vii. 247; Kondka, vii. 288; Koré, vii. 297; Kotah, vii. 306; Kuch Behar, vii. 323; Kúlu, vii. 342; Kumáun, vii. 354; Kurundwád, vii. 376; Lahore, vii. 410; Láhul, vii. 422; Lálitpur, vii. 452, 453; Lárkhána, vii. 463; Lohárdaga, vii. 483; Lucknow, vii. 497; Ludhiána, vii. 522; Madras Presidency, ix. 30; Maimansingh, ix. 195; Málampur, ix. 208; Makráti, ix. 215; Maldah, ix. 244; Mallán, ix. 260; Málpur, ix. 264; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánbhám, ix. 283; Lake Manchhar, ix. 286; Mandlá, ix. 304; Mánpur, ix. 339; Mánua, ix. 340; Meerut, ix. 387; Mehar, ix. 397; Midnapur, ix. 429; Miráji, ix. 440; Mirzápur, ix. 457, 458; Mohampur, ix. 474; Monghyr, ix. 485; Montgomery, ix. 498; Moradábád, ix. 509; Mudhol, ix. 527; Múltán, x. 7; Murshidábád, x. 26, 29; Muttra, x. 48; Muzaffargarh, x. 61; Muzaffarnagar, x. 72; Mysore, x. 101; Nadiyá, x. 135, 136; Nágpur, x. 170; Narsinghpur, x. 221; Násik, x. 232; Nawánagar, x. 252; Nepál, x. 276; Nilgiri Hills, x. 313; Nimár, x. 333; N.-W. Provinces, x. 376, 377; Oriasa, x. 459; Oudh, x. 501; Patna, x. 515; Pálanpur Agency, x. 537; Pálanpur, x. 539; Palni Mountains, xi. 19; Panah Mahála, xi. 32; Paritágarh, xi. 71; Patná, xi. 101; Pesháwar, xi. 153; Pílbhit, xi. 175; Pishín, xi. 190; Panjab, xi. 278; Rádhanpur, xi. 342; Ráí Bareilly, xi. 354, 355; Rájpur, xi. 373; Rájpútána, xi. 418; Rájsháhí, xi. 433; Rámdrug, xi. 441; Rangpur, xi. 496; Ráwal Píndi, xi. 29; Rohiták, xi. 73; Sagar, xi. 105; Saháranpur, xi. 120; Sakti, xi. 148; Sámghí, xi. 218;

- Santál Parganás, xii. 232; Sérán, xii. 255; Savanúr, xii. 293; Selwán, xii. 305; Seoni, xii. 312; Sháhábád District, xii. 329; Sháhábád (Kashmir), xii. 337; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 349; Sháhpur, xii. 365; Sikkot, xii. 446; Silá, xii. 455; Sikkim, xii. 486; Simla, xii. 493; Sind, xii. 520; Siróhi, xiii. 5; Sirsá, xiii. 9; Sitápur, xiii. 34, 35; Sultánpur, xiii. 100; Sunth, xiii. 114; Tarái, xiii. 209; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Unao, xiii. 432; Wáráhl, xiii. 521; Wardhá, xiii. 526; Wán, xiii. 543; Ywanfai, xiii. 558.
- Whirlpools, at Attock, i. 381; in Central Provinces, iii. 298, 299.
- Whish, Mr., discovered the table-land in the Nilgiri Hills (1819), x. 303.
- White, Major, Political Agent at Sadtyá, killed by the Khamtis (1839), viii. 429, xii. 93.
- Whitcomb, John, acting Governor of Madras (1777 and 1780), ix. 67.
- Whitlock, Gen., recovered Bánda from the mutineers, ii. 49; reached Mahoba (Sept. 1858), v. 300.
- Whitney's, Professor, *Sanskrit Grammar*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 334 (footnote 1).
- Wickes, T. H., Superintending Engineer, made a special report for the article on the Húglí river, v. 469.
- Widows, Position of, in ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 78.
- Wihár, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 537.
- Wilcox, Lieut., discovered connection of the Tsan-pu with the Brahmaputra (1827), vii. 19; visited the Khamti country, viii. 144; the Mishmi Hills, ix. 463.
- Wilcox, Colonel, astronomer-royal to the king of Oudh up to 1847, viii. 509.
- Wilde, Brigadier-General, failed to relieve All Masjíd (1841), viii. 126.
- Wilder, Mr., worked the lead mines on Táragarh Hill, i. 118.
- Wilford, Colonel, quoted, on the fort of Gwalior, v. 236; on the Kol empire, viii. 254; on the shells in the Sái river, xii. 139.
- Wilkinson, Col. Sir Thomas, his intervention in Sambalpur (1827), xii. 180; his policy with the Kols of Singbhum (1836), xii. 533.
- Wilkinson, Colonel, cleared Buddam of mutineers (1858), iii. 119.
- Wilkes, Colonel, quoted, on the hill fort of Gooty, v. 160, 161; on the siege of Vellore (1780-82), xiii. 468.
- Williams, Lieut. G. T., killed in attack on Rámgarh (1814), monument to him there, xi. 448.
- Williams, Prof. Sir Manier, article 'India,' vi. 114; 129 (footnote 1).
- Willoughby, Sir John, his attempt to force an eastern passage along the north of Europe and Asia, vi. 363.
- Willoughby, J., his description of the manner in which the Bhils prepare carnelians for the Cambay cutters, quoted, iii. 274.
- Willoughby, Lieut., blew up the magazine at Delhi (1857), iv. 194.
- Willshire, Gen. Sir A., stormed Kheldt (1839), ii. 31; returned by the Mula Pass, ix. 535.
- Wilson, Andrew, his description of the Himálayas, v. 403; on the mountain hamlets, v. 413.
- Wilson, Bishop Daniel, chiefly built St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, iii. 251, 252.
- Wilson, Dr. H. IL., *Works of*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 1); 127 (footnote 2); 154 (footnote 1); *Ariana Antiqua*, 175 (footnote 1); *Vishnu Purána*, 180 (footnote 4); 216, 217 (footnotes); *Essays*, 191 (footnote 2); *Religion of the Hindus*, 201 (footnote 2); 205 (footnote 1); 206 (footnote 2); 210 (footnote 2); 221 (footnote 2); 223 (footnotes 3 and 4); on the antiquity of the *Madhura Sihala Purána*, ix. 122; his list of the heads of the Sringeri monastery, xiii. 79.
- Wilson, Dr. J., *Indian Caste*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 194 (footnote 1); 195 (footnote 2); 110 (footnote 1); his supplementary reports to the Bombay Census, iii. 49; believed the Beni-Ismael to be the lost ten tribes, viii. 266.
- Wilson, Mr. James, his financial reforms after the Mutiny, article 'India,' vi. 424.
- Win-an-daw, village and creek in Burma, xiii. 537.
- Winchester, Mary, carried off by Lusháis (1871), and rescued by the Lushái expedition, viii. 531.
- Windham, Gen., defeated the mutineers near Cawnpur, but lost that city (Nov. 1857), iii. 292.
- Wingate, Sir George, on the trade of Rainágiri, xii. 11.
- Wingfield, Sir Charles, kept safe by the Rájá of Bhrámpur in his fort during the Mutiny, v. 149, 150; Chief Commissioner of Oudh, his land settlement (1859), x. 503, 504.
- Winter, Sir Edward, Governor of Madras (1661-68), ix. 66.

- Wise, Dr. T. A., *Review of the History of Medicine among the Asiatics*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 110 (footnote 1).
- Witchcraft still believed in, by the Bhils, ii. 390, 391; in Central Provinces, iii. 312; Chutia Nagpur Tributary States, iii. 466; Kangra, vii. 421; by the Karens, viii. 4; by the Bhils of Mahi Kantha, ix. 178; of Mehwas, ix. 400, 401.
- Wodeyar dynasty, in Mysore, x. 94, 115, 116.
- Wohora, petty State in Bombay, xii. 537.
- Wokligas, agricultural caste in Mysore State, x. 99, District, x. 117; Shimoga, xii. 402; Tumkur, xii. 377.
- Wolf, The, article 'India,' vi. 654.
- Local notices*—Akola, i. 141; Allahabad, i. 185; Amritsar, i. 255; Anantapur, i. 274; Azamgarh, i. 393; Baluchistan, ii. 36; Bankura, ii. 79; Banun, ii. 90; Bardwan, ii. 127; Belary, ii. 241; Bonai, iii. 85; Broach, iii. 102; Buland, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 132; Cawnpur, iii. 280; Chhindwara, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15; Cuddapah, iv. 48; Darbhanga, iv. 123; Darjiling, iv. 131; Dera Ismail Khan, iv. 220; Dharwar, iv. 259; Etawah, iv. 370; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Firozpur, iv. 459; Gangpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 45; Godavari, v. 123; Gonda, v. 147; Goona, v. 159; Gorakhpur, v. 165; Gurdaspur, v. 207; Gurgaon, v. 216; Gwalior, v. 229; Haidarabad (Sind), v. 275; Haimirpur, v. 298; Hazaribagh, v. 370; Hissar, v. 427; Hoshidpur, v. 452; Jaunpur, vii. 151; Jerrack, vii. 180; Jhang, vii. 206; Jhansi, vii. 217; Kaladgi, vii. 315; Kangra, vii. 413; Karachi, vii. 445; Karnul, viii. 35; Kashmir, viii. 68; Kathiawar, viii. 96; Khairpur, viii. 133; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Lahore, viii. 404; Lalitpur, viii. 477; Larkhana, viii. 463; Lohardaga, viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 8, 89; Mainpuri, ix. 203; Mambhum, ix. 279; Mirzapur, ix. 453; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradabad, ix. 505; Multan, x. 3; Multa, x. 45; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nimar, x. 328; Oudh, x. 483; Pardaighar, xi. 69; Rajagrh Hills, xi. 94; Peshawar, xi. 147; Pilibhit, xi. 172; Pishin, xi. 188; Poona, xi. 200; Punjab, xi. 259; Rai Bareil, xi. 353; Rampat, xi. 454; Rawal Pindi, xi. 22; Rohitak, xi. 69; Saharanpur, xi. 115; Salemi, xi. 152; Saran, xi. 252; Shahpur, xi. 361; Sholapur, xi. 412; Sidalkot, xi. 441; Sind, xi. 507; Sitapur, xii. 30; Sultanpur, xii. 97; Surat, xii. 120; Tardi, xii. 208; Ther and Parkar, xii. 264; Upper Sind Frontier, xii. 440; Wardha, xii. 524; Wán, xii. 539.
- Women, Position of, in ancient India, and in Vishnu-worship, article 'India,' vi. 78; 221.
- Wontimetta. *See* Vontimitta.
- Wood, Col., took Dharapuram (1768), iv. 251; and Dharmapur, iv. 254; Kaveripatam and Kaveripuram, viii. 106; and Palghat, x. 543; commanded against Haider Ali in Salem and Coimbatore Districts (1767-68), xii. 154; took Satyamangalam (1768), xii. 291; and Villupuram, xii. 474.
- Wood, Capt., his estimate of the population of Tatta in 1837, xii. 218.
- Wood, Capt., fought his way through Singhera Pass to relief of Sambalpur (1857), xii. 178.
- Woodbridge, Lieut., killed in a fight with Surendra Sa on the Bará Pahar, xii. 181.
- Wood carving and turning, article 'India,' vi. 112; 609. *Local notices*—Ahmadabad (blackwood), i. 96; Bhera, ii. 386; Lower Burma, iii. 198; Upper Burma, iii. 217; Chinot, iii. 418; Cochin, iv. 7; Ghotki, v. 71; Hathras, v. 355; Jampur, vii. 133; North Kanara, vii. 373; Kamuli, vii. 473; Kathiawar, viii. 96; by the Khamsis, viii. 144; Kampta, viii. 361; Mandalay, ix. 290; Naglon (ebony), x. 160; Punjab, xi. 287; Saharanpur, xii. 122; Sahiwal, xii. 137; Sakhera, xii. 145; Sherghat, xii. 380; Shimoga (sandal-wood), xii. 404; Sorab (sandal-wood), xii. 65, 66; Tando Lulman, xiii. 177; Tando Muhammad Khan, xiii. 179; Vizagapatam (sandal-wood), xiii. 498.
- Woodington, Colonel, took Champaner (1802), iii. 333; Patwargarh (1803), xi. 122.
- Woollen cloth, Manufacture of, Amraoti, i. 251; Amritsar, i. 265; Bangalore (steam factory), ii. 70; Bari, ii. 151; Bikaner, ii. 439; Ellenabad, iv. 344; Firozpur, iv. 445; Indmikanji, v. 510; Islamabad, vii. 26; Jaipur, vii. 53; Kangra, vii. 426; Kashmir, viii. 73, 74; Kistawar, viii. 225; Kolhapur, viii. 284; Ladhana, viii. 524; Mallani, ix. 261. *See also* Blankets.
- Woots or Indian steel, made in the Nallamalai Hills, x. 185.
- Wrestlers, hold their great meeting at Hongal, v. 440.
- Wright, Dr., botanist, his works on Indian botany, ix. 81.



Wright, Dr., *History of Nepál*, quoted, on Khátmandu, viii. 183-185; the ancient history of Nepál, x. 274; on Pátan in Nepál, xi. 83.

Wudnere. *See* Ibadnere.

Wuldr, lake in Kashmír, xiii. 537, 538.

Wulusna. *See* Walasna.

Wun, District in Berár, xiii. 538-546; physical aspects, 538, 539; history, 539, 540; population, 540-543; the Banjáras, 541; the Gonds, 542; agriculture, 543, 544; commerce and trade, 544, 545; administration, 545; medical aspects, 545, 546.

Wun, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, xiii. 546.

Wunala. *See* Wanala.

Wunnah. *See* Wunnah.

Wursora. *See* Warsora.

Wusna. *See* Wasna.

Wye. *See* Wai.

Wymer, Col., sent to relieve Khelát-i-Ghilzai from Kandahár (1842), vii. 394.

Wynád. *See* Walnád.

Wynch, Alexander, Governor of Madras, (1773-75), ix. 67.

Wyse, Mr., killed in the Mopla outbreak of 1849, ix. 223.

## X

Xavler, St. Francis, his work in India, article 'India,' vi. 244, 245. *Local notices*—Preached at Cochín (1530), and made many converts, iv. 12; his tomb in the Church of the Bom Jesus at Old Goa, v. 107; patron saint of Madras fishermen, ix. 25; his conversion of the Paravars of Tinnevell, xiii. 302, 303. *See* also Roman Catholic and Catholic.

## Y

Yabels, race of silkworm rearers in Lower Burma, iii. 183; Prome, xi. 233; Shwe-gyin, xii. 431; Taungngu, xiii. 224; Tharawadi, xiii. 272.

Yákkli, town and temples in Madras, xiii. 547.

Yagachi, river in Mysore, xiii. 547.

Yájnaukya's Code of Hindu Law, article 'India,' vi. 114, 115.

Yajur-Veda, The, article 'India,' vi. 88.

Yak, The, sure-footed beast of burden in the Hilmálaya, article 'India,' vi. 9, 10. *Local notices*—Chamba, iii.

329; Hilmálaya Mountains, v. 409; Kumáun, viii. 350; Spiti, xiii. 73.

Yak's tails, exported from Spiti, xiii. 73.

Yákúh Khán, recognised as Amir of Afghanistan (1879), but later deposed by the English, i. 52; by his victory on the Helmand (1868) recovered Kandahár for his father, vii. 395.

Yalamalla, town in Madras, xiii. 547.

Yale, Mr. M. E., purchased Fort St. David (1690), and probably gave it that name, iv. 162; Governor of Madras (1687-92), ix. 66.

Yama, the Hindu god of death, Vedic legend of, article 'India,' vi. 85.

Yamkannardi, town in Bombay, xiii. 547.

Yánadis, aboriginal hill and jungle tribe, in North Arcot, i. 315; Chiddapali, iv. 51; Kistna District, viii. 230; Nallamallá Hills, x. 185; Nellore, x. 265, 266; Srirankot, xiii. 75.

Yandon, French settlement on east coast, xiii. 547, 548.

Yandabu, town in Upper Burma, scene of treaty of 1826, xiii. 548; treaty of, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404.

Yan-lun. *See* Nyaung-lun.

Yár Muhammad, his career, Shikárpur his capital, xii. 388, 389; founded the Kalhora dynasty in Sind and ruled (1701-19), xii. 511.

Yashwantgarh. *See* Rátri.

Ya-thie-nyo, ancient capital in Burma, xiii. 549.

Yauk-thwa, river in Burma, xiii. 549.

Yavanas, the name applied to Greeks and Scythians by the Bráhmans, article 'India,' vi. 93; 172, 173.

Yáwal, town in Bombay, xiii. 549.

Yaws, pedlars in Lower Burma, iii. 183.

Ye, town and river in Burma, xiii. 549.

Yedator, town, temple, and *tdluk* in Mysore, xiii. 550.

Yedouáknául, *tdluk* in Coorg, xiii. 550.

Yediyur, village in Mysore, xiii. 551.

Ye-gyl, creek in Burma, xiii. 551.

Ye-gyl Pan-daw, town in Burma, xiii. 551.

Ye-kin, town in Burma, xiii. 551.

Yelagiri, hill tract in Madras, xiii. 551.

Yelahanka, village in Mysore, xiii. 551.

Ye-la-malug, township in Burma, xiii. 551.

Yelamanchili, village in Madras, xiii. 551.

Yelándur, town and *tdluk* in Mysore, xiii. 552.

Yellamala, range of mountains in Madras, xiii. 552, 553.

Yellápur, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, xiii. 553.

Yeluvavira, *tdluk* in Coorg, xiii. 553, 554.

Yemiganúr, town in Madras, xiii. 554.

Yendaboo. *See* Yandabu.  
 Yenür, town in Madras, xiii. 554.  
 Yeold, *tahsil* in Bombay, xiii. 554.  
 Yeold, weaving town in Bombay, xiii. 554, 555.  
 Yeotmül, village and *tdluk* in Berär, xiii. 555.  
 Yerikalls, aboriginal tribe in North Arcot, i. 315; Cuddapah, iv. 51; Kistna District, viii. 230; Nellore, x. 266.  
 Yerikád, hill station and sanitarium in Madras, xiii. 555, 556.  
 Yernagálem, village and *tdluk* in Madras, xiii. 556.  
 Yerramla. *See* Yellamala.  
 Yeshikuns, tribe in the Hindu Kush, v. 417.  
 Ye-su-daling, tidal creek in Burma, xiii. 556.  
 Yetumanür, *tdluk* in Travancore, xiii. 556.  
 Yoga, one of the six *darsanas* or Bráhmínical systems of philosophy, article 'India,' vi. 99.  
 Yogis, sect of Sivalite devotees, article 'India,' vi. 214.  
 Yoma or Roma, two mountain ranges in Burma, xiii. 556, 557; article 'India,' vi. 6.  
 Yule, Sir G. Udny, when Commissioner of Bhágálpur, released all *kamla* bondsmen in the Santál Parganá, xii. 233.  
 Yule's, Colonel Henry, *Marco Polo*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 151 (footnote 5); 152 (footnote 1); 231 (footnote 1); 233 (footnotes 1 and 2); 237 (footnote 4); 238 (footnotes); 239 (footnote 3); 356 (footnote); *Cathay and the Way Thither*, 233 (footnote 2); 283 (footnote 5). *Local notices*—His articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* used for the article on Afghánistán, i. 27-53; on the Andaman Islands, i. 281-287; Ava, i. 388-390; quoted, on the derivation of the name Bombay, iii. 74; his estimate of the population of Upper Burma, iii. 213; accompanied Major Phayre's mission to Burma (1855), iii. 227; quoted, on the Mágis of the Hindu Kush, v. 418; believes the Irrawád to rise in the Langtan range of the Hímalayas, vii. 19; believes the Khásis and Jaintias to be the same race, vii. 48; believes Masulipatam to be derived from the root of 'Masolia,' ix. 352; quoted, on the source of the Sutej, xiii. 140; on the Chins, xiii. 281.  
 Yun-zu-lín, river in Burma, xlii. 557.  
 Yusuf Adil Sháh, founded the kingdom of Bijápur, and built the citadel there, ii.

424, 425; took Goa (1510), but soon lost it again, v. 100.  
 Yusufzai, *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 557, 558.  
 Yusufzais, Pathán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42; and in Pesháwar, xii. 150, 151.  
 Ywn-taung, town in Burma, xiii. 558.  
 Ywe, one of the mouths of the Irrawád, xiii. 558, 559.

## Z

Zafarabád, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 559.  
 Zafar Khán, sacked Somnáth (1394), and founded a Muhammadan dynasty in Gujarát, vii. 91.  
 Zafarwál, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 559.  
 Zahid Khán, appointed Nawáb of Múltán by Muhammad Sháh (1738), and founded a dynasty, x. 4.  
 Záhípur, weaving town in Oudh, xiii. 560.  
 Zálím Singh, of Kotah, the principality of Jhalawar created for his descendants (1838), vii. 199, 200; his enlightened policy as regent of Kotah, vii. 305; with help of English detachment won victory at Mángrol (1821), ix. 317.  
 Za-lun, town and township in Burma, xiii. 560.  
 Zama Khán, Rohillá governor of Jaunpur, expelled by Chait Singh of Benares, vii. 153.  
 Zamánleh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 560.  
 Za-mí, river in Burma, xiii. 561.  
 Zamíndárí, grant of the Twenty-four Parganá, article 'India,' vi. 383.  
 Zamíndárs, or revenue land collectors under the Mughals, converted into a proprietary body by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 439; 452.  
 Zámkha. *See* Zumkhá.  
 Zamorins, Hindu dynasty of Calicut, their struggles with the Portuguese, iii. 269; the last burnt himself on the approach of Halder Ali (1766), iii. 270; made the Rájá of Cochin tributary, iv. 11, 12.  
 Za-tha-byin, village in Burma, xiii. 561.  
 Zemán Sháh, granted government of Dera Ismáíl Khán to Muhammad Khán, iv. 221; Lahore to Ranjit Singh (1799), viii. 406; and Sind to the Talpur Mírs (1783), xii. 513.  
 Ze-ya-wa-di, township in Burma, xiii. 561.  
 Ziegenbalg, German missionary who established Lutheran mission at Tranquebar (1706), xiii. 185, 341.

- Zinc, found in Jodhpur, vii. 326; Rāj-putāna, xi. 401; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Zirā, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 561.
- Zoffany, Portrait of Sir E. Impey by, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Last Supper by, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Zoology and Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxiv. pp. 652-664. The Gujarāt or maneless lion, 652; tiger, 652; leopard, cheetah, 653, 654; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, 654; bear, 655; elephant and elephant-catching, 655, 656; rhinoceros, 656; wild hog, 656, 657; wild sheep and goats, 657; antelopes and deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, 660, 661; insects, 662; Indian flora, 662-664. For local notices, *see* Animals above enumerated.
- Zorāwar Singh, general of Ghulāb Singh's Dogra troops, conquered Lāclakh and Balti (1834-35), and was then annihilated in Rudokh, viii. 399.
- Zulfikar Khān, Aurungzeb's general, took Gingi (1698) after eight years' siege, i. 313, v. 83, 84; made Viceroy of the Deccan and murdered (1713), v. 257; sacked Saint Thomé (1698), ix. 104; seized the Dutch factory at Masulipatam (1689), ix. 354.
- Zumkhā, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 562.

MORRISON AND GIBB, EDINBURGH,  
PRINTERS TO HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.